



















## 7. Family: Erycinidae.

In order to agree with the corresponding volumes of the other faunae in this work, we unite the two groups of *Libytheidae* and *Erycinidae* (called *Riodinidae*, according to the process of GROTE). In Vol. V where the extremely numerous American *Erycinidae* are dealt with, this group is treated at large, but for the present we refer to what has been said in Vol. I, p. 251 and Vol. XIII, p. 293. (Dr. SEITZ.)

### A. Subfamily: Libytheini.

The character of the *Libytheini* is rather very unsteady in the history of lepidopterology, and in apprehending the familiar value, the systematizers are divided into two unequal sections. The majority is inclined to regard the three noted genera of *Libytheini* as belonging to a separate, highly qualified family, whereas the minority considers them to be only a collateral branch of the Erycinidae. But on considering the structure of the sexual organs, we find that the *Libytheini* are much more closely united with the *Nymphalidae* than with the *Erycinidae*.

The well-developed, chitinous uncus and an entirely nymphaloidal valve are characteristics which induce us to subordinate the *Libytheini* to the *Nymphalidae* as a subfamily, especially when considering the fact that the inner organs offer more reliable conclusions as to the affinities, than the extremities which have hitherto been exclusively used for the characterization.

The sexual organs are diametrically opposed to those of the Nemeobiines. The penis-canal is of the plainest structure without the complicated appendages of the *Erycinidae*. Uncus very short, distally but quite slightly curved, obtuse. Valval structure analogous to that of *Symbrenthia*, except that the point is turned upwards instead of downwards. Base with a hemispherical lamella, the point slender, slightly curved inwards. Penis long, bent distally, as pointed as a needle.

The *Libytheini* are sharply separated from the *Erycinidae* by the complete uncus which in the latter consists only of a skinny formation, and by the absence of the horns being most multiformly shaped in the *Erycinidae*. On the other hand there exists also a resemblance with the neotropical Riodinids: the beginning of a basal vein of the hindwings which, moreover, is also absent in the Nemeobiines.

In contrast with the *Erycinidae*, the *Libytheini* have a distinct though short anterior discocellular; the conspicuous, uncommonly long form of the palpi, however, forms the essential characteristic of the *Libytheini* by which they differ from the *Nymphalidae*.

The formation of the palpi is not subject to any variations at all, even when considering the Ethiopian and American allies. The shape of the wings likewise remains in the Indo-Australian members just as invariable as in vicarious genera of the said continents.

### 1. Genus: *Libythea* E.

(Cf. Vol. I, p. 251.)

The members of this genus attain, in our district, the highest development of the number of species as well as of the beauty of the specimens. At the same time we are able to ascertain beside the magnificent coloristic transformation of this group which otherwise are so poorly coloured, also a vast differentiation of the sexes in Austro-Malayan species.

By the extraordinary development of the palpi, as it does not occur again among the day-butterflies, this genus deviates from all the *Nymphalidae* and, at the same time, from the Nemeobiines. With respect to the scheme of markings, the eastern species can be divided into three groups:  $\alpha$ ) with predominant macular



markings,  $\beta$ ) with preponderant broad bands, and  $\gamma$ ) above only yet with rudimentary spots in the  $\sigma\sigma$ , whereas in the  $\rho\rho$  the characters of both groups are combined. Egg of the shape of a soda-water bottle, twice as high as broad, at the apex with a short neck; with strong interjoined longitudinal ribs. Larva the stoutest in the middle, tapering towards the head and the end. Of a green colour, sometimes with a brownish shine. Pupa, suspended by the tail, resembles somewhat that of *Ergolis* and has an entirely flat head forming, when seen from above, a square. Pupa is also always stuck on to the under surface of the leaves parallel to the upper surface of the leaf. The imagines live the longest of all the day-butterflies. The small animals possess a rather fast, jerky, skipping flight, but they rest frequently and most preferably visit sunny sands at the banks of small rivers running through the woods where they are seen sitting with closed wings either on the wet sand or on small projecting pieces of drift-wood or on dead branches of the riparian vegetation. In the latter case they are recognizable only to a very experienced eye, owing to the colouring of the under surface of the hindwings being adapted to the bark, and owing to the leaf-like indentation of the hindwings. The  $\rho\rho$  are very rare and are the most safely recognized by the hairless forefeet. They sometimes occur in hundreds at wet places, and in Africa even migrations were observed according to Dr. VOSSELER, for instance near Amani where the swarms of *Libythea* were accompanied by *Catopsilia florella* and continued flying in the same direction for one to two days.

**L. narina**, the most insignificant species of the eastern *Libythea*, is above black with a somewhat lighter coloured base of both wings. The scheme of marking and colouring is to be seen from our figures (139 f). All the *narina*-races correspond in the very short basal stripe of the under surface in the cell of the forewing, being in all the eastern *Libythea* much longer and mostly also broader. It is normally slightly red-yellow or ochreous, but it may be covered with grey, particularly in continental specimens of the dry period. My large series from Siam differs from all the insular races by a lighter grey total colouring of the under surface; which characteristic mark will presumably disappear again in specimens of the monsoon-period. — **rohini** Marsh. (= libera Nicév.  $\rho$ ) (139 f) is the continental representative of the collective species occurring from Assam to Tenasserim and the Malayan Peninsula. The  $\rho$  has the transverse band of the hindwings slightly tinged with ochre-yellow. I observed *rohini* in great numbers during the dry period in January, February, in Siam. The butterflies settled down on rocks being slightly irrigated by water, along the railway-bank. — **hybrida** Mart., described as  $\sigma$ , but in fact based upon  $\rho\rho$  of the Sumatran race of *narina*, a name which may thus be maintained. *hybrida* differs from the Javanese vicarious type by a narrower white band of the upper surface of the hindwings. According to MARTIN, *hybrida* flies on level beaches. — **narina** Godt. (139 f) was described by its author from Java. The butterfly is known to me as a great rarity only from the promontory of the Tengger Mountains and was never noticed by me in the west of the island. Our figure has been depicted according to a specimen from the Island of Lombok where the  $\sigma\sigma$  exhibit already a somewhat narrower white band of the hindwings than in Java, though they are also of a size inferior to *narina*. — **sumbawana** subsp. nov. is just as large as Javanese specimens, but on the upper surface of the hindwings it has a much narrower and sometimes faintly reddish-tinged median band. Sumbawa, in my collection. — **sangha** subsp. nov. Its size is even inferior to the specimens of *narina* I collected near Sapit in Lombok at an elevation of about 2000 ft. The apex of the forewing is more extensively covered with white than in all the other branches of *narina*, and besides, the white spot of the cellule roundish instead of oblong. Hindwing with a prominent white oblique band. Found by DOHERTY in Sumba. A  $\sigma$  from the Coll. Dr. MARTIN in the Coll. FRUHSTÖRFER. — **canuleia** Fruhst. inhabits North Celebes where I collected the form in November, December near Toli-Toli. STAUDINGER knew it from the Minahassa and Dr. MARTIN recently found it near Palu. In spite of the great size of the specimens, the white spots of the forewings as well as the transverse band of the hindwings appear still more reduced than in *sumbawana*. — In **neratia** Fldr. (139 f) lying before me only from Halmaheira and Obi, but occurring also in Batjan, the series of dots of the hindwings is sometimes still more blurred than in *canuleia*, the white embeddings of the forewings, however, remain larger. — **nahathaka** subsp. nov. closely approximates *canuleia* from North Celebes, though it has, like some specimens from Obi, only three small discal dots left on the hindwing. The spot of the cell of the forewing appears covered with a yellowish colour and is almost extinct. The three white preapical spots of the forewings are less considerable than in *neratia* Fldr. From Ceram from the Coll. Dr. MARTIN in my collection. Presumably identical also in Amboina and Buru. — **luzonica** (Moore nom. nud.) is, according to SEMPER's figure (Schmett. Phil. table 30, fig. 21), distinguished by purely white imposing maculae and bands of the upper surface of both wings. Very rare in the Philippines; only one  $\sigma$ , flying time July, from Luzon and another from South East Mindanao, registered by SEMPER. STAUDINGER states that  $\sigma\sigma$  from Palawan agree with such from Celebes. — **hatami** Kenr., described according to a  $\rho$ , was discovered in the Arfak Mountains, in the north of Dutch New Guinea, at an altitude of about 1000 m.  $\rho$  the most approximating the  $\sigma$  as it occurs in Central Celebes. Hindwing with a broad band.

**L. celtis** Fuessl. (Vol. I, p. 251, t. 71 f) was recently discovered in Indian territory in Chitral. I saw specimens from there in the British Museum. They excel all the other *celtis* from European patriae by their considerable size and brighter red bands. Flying time August at an altitude of about 3000 m.



**L. lepita** forms the transition from *L. celtis* to *L. myrrha*. I formerly believed to be right in considering *lepita* as a geographical form of *celtis*, but although it is certain that *lepita* appears everywhere where *celtis* disappears, I think to be allowed to treat *lepita* nevertheless as a species as long as the case has not been more cleared up by genital examinations. In all the *lepita*, also in *celtoides*, being otherwise so closely allied to *celtis*, we miss the white streak consisting of modified scales, at the cell end of the under surface of the hindwing, and the position of the yellow band on the upper surface of the hindwing is less steep in *lepita* than in *celtis*. Still, these differences may be insignificant and we must leave it to the future to clear this up definitely, although we know the early stages from good figures which as yet are entirely lacking for the genus. — **celtoides** *Fruhst.* (139 e) differs from *celtis* only by somewhat longer whitish spots at the costal margin *celtoides*. and a white (instead of yellow) preapical spot of the forewing. There exist specimens resembling *celtis* still more than the figured specimen with a red-yellow costal spot before the red-brown discal area of the hindwing. *celtoides* also surely belongs to a winter- or extreme dry period-form, already on account of the monotonously reddish sand-coloured under surface of the hindwings and its small size. The specimens are without an exact habitat, maybe from Hondo or North Japan, in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **matsumurae** *Fruhst.* *matsumurae*. (139 e) seems to represent the common race of Japan Proper. According to PRYER, *matsumurae* has only one generation and is probably the day-butterfly living the longest. The imago creeps out of the pupa in July and lives until May next. Shortly after having flown out, it returns to its hibernal hiding-place, from which it is enticed forth again by the first warm days in the following March. It is then seen laying its eggs on still closed buds of the Celtis bushes. — **chinensis** *Fruhst.* is a geographical race of large habitus with an isolated red *chinensis*. median spot of the forewing and a darker red-brown transverse band of the hindwing. In the mountains of Szetchuan, also near Changyang in Central China, from June to July. In my collection from Kweitchou, to the south of the Yangtse River. According to LEECH there occur specimens resembling *L. myrrha* in West China, they are presumably off-shoots of *myrrha-sanguinalis* as we know them from Sikkim. — **formosana** *Fruhst.* *formosana*. represents the melanotic extreme of the total species, with an almost obsolete red-yellow transverse band of the hindwing. Formosa, in mountainous districts, apparently rare. — **tamela** *form. nov.* is based upon *tamela*. an extreme dry period-form; habitus more than a third smaller than that of the mountainous form of the summer-season. Cellular stripe not coherent, but dissolved into two isolated spots. The transcellular spots are strikingly long, likewise separated, the median band of the hindwing divided into four spots by black veins, being of a lighter yellow colour than the macular band of the rainy period-form. — **sophene** *subsp. nov.* is of a very small *sophene*. habitus with very broad, *celtis*-like, red-yellow bands of the upper surface. From the sources of the Mekong, Tibet. Type in the Paris Museum. — **lepita** *Moore* (139 e) (Vol. I, p. 251, t. 71 f) is a typical Himalaya- *lepita*. butterfly, being distributed from the north west Province of Mardan and Thandiani to Upper Burma and inhabiting not too high spurs of the chief mountain-range. In Sikkim it already grows rare: ♀ rather variable, in Cashmir, for instance, there occur specimens approximating *celtoides* from Japan and bearing a supplementary spot above the red-yellow transverse band of the hindwing, like the European *celtis* of which, however, the transcellular spot of the forewing may be isolated; and there are also ♀♀ with a lighter yellow, very broad transverse band of the hindwing. — **lepitoides** *Moore* replaces *lepita* in Southern India and in Ceylon where *lepitoides*. *lepitoides* occurs near Kandy, while it occurs as a great rarity in the Nilgiri Mountains up to elevations of about 1200 m. Flying time from February to October. ♂♂ exhibit smaller white subapical spots of the forewings than their northern allies.

**L. myrrha** is the most widely distributed Indo-Malayan species being reported from West China, Yunnan and from Burma to the west as far as Cashmir, extending to the south as far as Ceylon and to the east over Macromalayana as far as Sumbawa. In Ceylon it occurs in two forms: an alpine race and a broad-banded one of the plains. The marking of the upper surface of *myrrha* is still plainer than that of *L. celtis* and *lepitoides*. The costal spots of the forewings are white only in the alpine form of Ceylon, otherwise all the bands and spots are covered with a monotonous, dull colouring varying according to the locality from dull buff to reddish-yellow and being of course the darkest in the islands. The butterflies are fond of being near the water and of resting in whole groups on wet places on the road or on the river-banks, also on stones and rocks covered with algae, as well as on dry twigs where they are well protected by the dark colouring of the under surface. — Larva on Celtis tetranta, resembling at first sight a larva of *Catopsilia*. It is of a dark green colour with a brownish tinge. Pupa with a flat square head. The eggs are deposited on young shoots and leaves of Celtis. The larva remains on the under surface of the leaves, which it eats up entirely with exception of the ribs. They like to spin and also drop down on a silk thread when disturbed. Pupa always on the under surface of the leaves. — **sanguinalis** *Fruhst.* (139 e) is reported from Mupin in West China and from Tenasserim as far *sanguinalis*. as Cashmir. Specimens from Kulu, Sikkim, Assam, Burma and Siam of my collection do not differ greatly from each other and all exhibit the buff, very broad median band of the hindwing being characteristic of *sanguinalis*, just like ♂♂ from the Laos States which PAVIE handed over to the Paris Museum. In Sikkim the first generation appears in June, but according to ELWES the form occurs from April to October. I took a great number of specimens about 300 m above the sea-level in January and February in Siam, and the dry winter-months are reported also from Birma to be the flying time. While *sanguinalis* does not go beyond moderately high elevations in Sikkim. Colonel YERBURY observed a specimen in February at an elevation of almost 3000 m



*thira*. in the north west of the Himalaya. — **thira** *subsp. nov.* denotes an areal form with greatly darkened, very broad bands of the upper surface resembling *myrrha* (139f) in the colouring of the yellow spots, though it is characterized by more broadly flown-out bands, thus combining the characters of *myrrha* and *sanguinalis*. Yunnan, *rama*. Tonkin. Type in the Paris Museum. Hereto presumably also belong specimens from Hainan. — **rama** *Moore* is the most modified. The red-brown band on the forewings is reduced to a narrow cell-stripe and on the hindwings to an almost expiring macular band. The subapical spots are not larger than in *lepita* and sometimes almost white. The under surface, however, has all the characters yet of *sanguinalis* except the cell-streak also being narrowed here. Larva, dark green with a light yellow dorsal line from the 4th to 12th segment and a very narrow yellow band from the head to the anal end. Food-plant *Celtis tetrandia* Roxb. Pupa light green with yellowish margins and a black spot at the apex of the abdomen. Type from Ceylon where the name-form is confined to the mountains of an altitude of about 4 to 6000 feet, whereas in the plains and on the hills *carma*. a transitional form to *sanguinalis* is found, having been observed only recently: — **carma** *subsp. nov.* differs from *rama* from Ceylon by almost purely white subapical spots being hardly noticeably bordered by yellow, and by considerably broader and lighter discal spots of the forewings, as well as by the more extensive and likewise lighter median band of the hindwings. The under surface shows a pale flesh-coloured intramedian spot of the forewing, the disk of the hindwing a prominent whitish-grey median area, instead of the narrow, indistinct stripe being powdered with violet in *rama*. South India, type from Shembaganur. HAMPSON met specimens *myrrhina*. being identical with *carma* in the Nilgiri Mountains up to 7000 ft. — **myrrhina** *Fruhst.* ♂. Larger than *myrrha* *Godt.* from Java, the red transverse bands of all wings broader, being also particularly prominent on the under surface of the forewings. West Sumatra from the surroundings of Padang Pandjang. Very common also in *myrrha*. the Sultanate of Deli. — **myrrha** *Godt.* (139 e) occurs rather uniformly in West Java, Bali and Lombok. I have not yet seen specimens from Sumbawa where DOHERTY found the species. The model for our figure originates from Lombok where *myrrha* is not rare up to about 1200 m above the sea-level. The ♀ has somewhat broader, but considerably paler brownish-yellow bands of the hindwings. In East Java appears a dry period-form of *yawa*. a smaller habitus and with consequently also narrow bands. — **yawa** *subsp. nov.* being especially remarkable by the red-brown basal stripe at the cell-wall either disappearing altogether or remaining merely as a very thin streak. It is accompanied by a reduction of the band of the hindwing which stays hardly half as broad as in *myrrha* from the west of the island. East Java, surroundings of Malang, flying time September, promontory of the Tengger Mountains. At an altitude of about 4000 ft there occurs on the latter a transition form from the narrow-banded extreme of *yawa* to normal *myrrha*, so that *yawa* has to be regarded as the subspecies of *hecurea*. the hilly districts. Most probably specimens from the Island of Bali belong to the latter race. — **hecurea** *subsp. nov.* occurs on the Malayan Peninsula where, by its upper surface with dark though somewhat narrower bands than in *sanguinalis*, it forms a transition from the continental principal form to the Macromalayan insular *borneensis*. races. DISTANT figured a ♀ exhibiting nearly twice as broad bands as *myrrha* from Java or Lombok. — **borneensis** *subsp. nov.* is the Borneo-race approximating *hecurea*, excelling *myrrhina* from Sumatra in the extent of the red-brown spotting and being distinguishable from the two vicarious types of *hecurea* and *myrrhina* by its larger size. South East and North Borneo.

**L. geoffroy**, the most variable species of the genus and at the same time the only one with heteromorphic sexes. ♂ above with greyish-brown to blackish margins, forewings and the anterior part of the hindwings light blue or violet, with a magnificent reflection. Forewing with three white subapical spots and in the eastern races with broad black tinged veins. Hindwing, as a rule, with a reddish or whitish-grey *Libythea*-band recurring beneath as a greyish-white band. The ♀ either like the ♀ of *eugenia*, sometimes approximating also the type without the red median band of the hindwing (139 g), or without any white spots at all on the forewings (139 g 3). The character of the under surface always like in *eugenia*, though the red-brown cell-spot of the forewing may be covered with grey and the hindwing predominantly greyish white or preponderantly marbled in violet. In the Small Sunda Islands a dry period-form is noticed with expiring white spots of the forewings and a greyish brown distal border of the hindwings. Early stages unknown. The butterflies prefer dried up river-beds, but also like to rest on wet rocks, and sometimes, in the dry season, they gather in great colonies at wet places on the roads. When being chased up they fly very swiftly and incalculably, so that they *alompra*. are very difficult to capture. — **alompra** *Moore* (139 f), the continental branch of the otherwise mostly Australian species was known from Tenasserim and Luang Prabang, the Laos States, and was ascertained as a novelty by myself for Siam. The ♀ resembles the ♀ of *philippina* (139 g) and exhibits no reddish median band of the hindwing. Occurring frequently near Muok-Lek, sometimes there were 40 to 50 of the magnificent butterflies *hauxwelli*. to be taken at one swoop. — **hauxwelli** *Moore* was based upon ♂♂ of the extreme dry period-form from Tenasserim, without the red cell-spot of the under surface of the forewing. — **geoffroy** *Godt.* (139 g) described from *geoffroy*. Java, but not having been heard of any more for nearly a century, so that STAUDINGER in his „Lepidoptera of Palawan“ took their occurrence in Java to be an erroneous statement, in 1889. Captain HOLZ sent me an authentic specimen from the Tengger Mountains in East Java, which was found together with *L. narina* *Godt.* The ♀ corresponds with our figure of a ♀ from Timor. I myself saw *geoffroy* in Lombok flying at an altitude of about 600 m in May and June, but I was not able to capture any of the timid, small animals keeping among the rubble-stones of a mountain-brook. A number of specimens from Wetter and Sumbawa resemble



*geoffroy* from Java and Timor. In the Island of Dammer, however, there are specimens found of a smaller shape, **deminuta** *Fruhst.*, without white spots of the forewings and a paler violet lustre of the forewings. They undoubtedly represent an extreme of the rainless period and are analogous to *alompra* f. *hauxwelli*. — A very similar, small form being pale above, **sumbensis** *Pagenst.* is reported from the Island of Sumba. — In Celebes, but apparently only in the north of the island, **celebensis** *Stgr.* is found. There are only ♂♂ known forming already a transition to the races from the Moluccas by a broader black distal part, especially of the hindwings. In the apical area of the forewing the three white spots are absent, and beneath they are more obsolete than in specimens from Timor. Minahassa, collected by Dr. MARTIN also near Palu. Certainly rare. — **philippina** *Stgr.* (139 g), described according to specimens from Palawan and figured according to a ♀ from there of the Coll. FRUHSTORFER, has a greyish-violet, instead of red-brown basal hue of the hindwings. The white spots of the forewings excel in size those of *geoffroy*. Palawan, flying time January. According to SEMPER, also in Mindanao, Camiguin de Mindanao, Panaon and Bohol, where they fly all the year round. — **bardas** *subsp. nov.* is to denote the race from Luzon and Mindoro which FELDER knew already, giving it the preoccupied name of *antipoda*. According to SEMPER, it is distinguishable from more southern forms by a narrower black distal border of the hindwing as well as by a lighter violet lustre of the forewing. To *bardas* presumably also belong ♂♂ from Cebu. ♀♀ have so far not come to Europe. — **batchiana** *Wall.* (139 g) we have had figured according to specimens from the Island of Obi. They correspond in substance with Batjan-specimens, and the Batjan-♂♂ and -♀♀ of my collection are hardly separable from Obi-♂♂ and -♀♀. The ♀ is distinguished by reddish-yellow, instead of white, spots of the forewings. — Of **ceramensis** *Wall.* I possess only one couple from the Island of Ceram. ♂ with a lighter greyish-black distal border of the hindwing. ♀ less extensively spotted in red-brown than *batchiana* of the North Moluccas and forming already a transition to *eugenia*-♀ by white costal spots of the forewings. Rare in Ceram. — **maenia** *Fruhst.* lies before me in a large series of ♂♂ from Waigiu. The ♂♂ approximate *ceramensis*-♂, but the veins of the forewings above are still more sparsely covered with black. Beneath they differ by the lighter grey colouring from the more variegated, darker, and more intensely banded ♂♂ from Batjan. — **eugenia** *Fruhst.* (139 f) differs in the ♀ from *geoffroy* of the Micromalayan group of islands by the absence of the violet area at the submedian of the forewings. The band of the hindwing is paler, not so sharply defined as in *batchiana*-♀. The under surface of the ♂♂ is more variegated and exhibits more prominent white bands than the under surface of *maenia* and *geoffroy*, it is neither so intensely blackish-grey as in *batchiana*. Numerous specimens from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen in my collection. According to HAGEN, not rare near Simbang in the rainy months. The small animal likes to rest, in great numbers, with its wings folded, on the damp sands of the beach. 5 or 6 ♂♂ are equivalent to one ♀. Specimens from Kapaur and the Key Islands of my collection do not differ from the type from Kaiser Wilhelm Island. SEMPER mentions a ♂ from Port Moresby, British New Guinea; I have at hand ♂♂ from Owgarra and the Yule Island. — **nicévillei** *Olliff* is reported as a great rarity from the Lord Howe Island near Australia. It seems not to be quite certain whether it occurs on the Australian Continent. — **antipoda** *Bsd.* is a race nearly allied to *geoffroy*, from New Caledonia. — **quadrinetata** *Btlr.* is another race described from Lifu with four white, but peripherically ochre-yellow subapical- and discal spots of the forewings. — **orientalis** *Godt.*, the easternmost branch, inhabits Aloa and Guadalcanar of the Salomons. It chiefly differs from *antipoda* by the rounder hindwings. ♂ upper surface with a narrow dark costal- and distal margin. Veins similar as in *batchiana*, but with a very narrow black pruina. — **pulchra** *Btlr.* (= *neopommerana* *Pag.*) is almost a distinct species. Upper surface more lustrous blue, hindwing with an extensive red-brown submarginal area and a moderately broad brown distal border. Under surface differing from *geoffroy* by the absence of the white median spots of the forewings, which are, except the grey costal margin, coloured throughout in red-yellow. New Pommerania.

#### B. Subfamily: Riodinini.

As the name of a family, *Riodinidae* was put by GROTE in 1895 in the place of the popular name of *Erycinidae* being preoccupied by another class of animals. MOORE already accepted this reform in „Lepidoptera Indica“ and registered the series of species of our district of the fauna by the subfamily of *Nemeobinae*. The *Nemeobidae*, however, were considered as an independent family by BINGHAM, according to the division of the day-butterflies in the collective work on the Indian Fauna. SCHATZ-RÖBER have already in 1892 solved the nomenclatural question of the groups of genera in question by distinguishing: Forms of the New World with a basal vein of the hindwing: *Lemoniinae*. Forms of the Old World without it: *Nemeobiinae*. The name of *Lemoniinae* is not to be used for different reasons the discussion of which appears superfluous here, but it is to be replaced by *Riodininae*. But we have here to deal only with the group first correctly defined by SCHATZ, which we treat as:



Tribus: **Nemeobiidi.**

The characteristic mark common to the *Nemeobiidi*, by which they are separated from the *Nymphalidae*, are the stunted forefeet of the ♂♂, while the forefeet of the ♀♀ are fully developed though smaller than the middle- and hind-feet. They bear not only fully developed foot-joints, but also claws and appendages to the last joint. The same characters are also possessed by the *Libythea* which are, however, easily distinguished from the *Nemeobiidi* by their prominent palpi, the nymphaloid sexual organs, as well as by the distinct anterior discocellular and the basal vein of the forewings. The *Nemeobiidi* exhibit only small palpi projecting rarely beyond the head, but they have, compared with the *Libythea*, extremely complicated, though partly stunted prehensile-organs. Thus there is instead of the chitinous uncus *Libythea* has in common with the *Apatura*, only a skinny, cap-shaped formation of the tegumen with ventral horns, the latter differing in size and shape according to the genus. A valve exists only in the genus *Taxila* in the shape of chitinous styli; otherwise we find only delicate skinny formations in their place. Contrary to the *Nymphalidae* and *Libythea*, however, the penis-tube is most eminently developed, being surrounded by strange, finely bent buckles, while the penis itself is sometimes set and armed with clusters of small teeth arranged side by side like a comb.

As to the structure, the few genera in question are not greatly differentiated. The forewing, as a rule, has 4 or 5 subcostal veins, two or one of which always branch off before the cell-end. The first subcostal vein remains very short, is sometimes absent or stunted. The anterior radial is always grown together with the subcostal, for which reason there is one anterior discocellular absent on both wings. Contrary to the neotropical sister-subfamily *Riodinini* there exists no basal nerve of the hindwing. Precostal varying from one genus to the other — sometimes even from one group of species to another —, either short, almost vertical, or long with a delicate distally bent-off point. Costal vein of the hindwing either only slightly curved (*Abisara*, *Dodona*, *Zemeros*) or strongly bent at the rising of the precostal, in the latter case running parallel for some distance to the radial stem (*Dicallaneura*, *Taxila*, *Praetaxila*). The two radials of the hindwings are mostly of the same length, the first subcostal and anterior radial rising from a common base. The branching off may take place near the cell-wall (*Zemeros*, *Abisara*), at a greater distance from it (*Praetaxila*), or even quite close to the distal margin of the hindwings (*Neotaxila*). Sexual heteromorphism is most remarkably developed in many genera (*Dodona*, *Praetaxila*, *Dicallaneura*, *Laxita*), and not only in the colouring, but also in the shape of the wings; even the most striking analogies in the Satyrids are attained or even excelled (*Praetaxila*, *Laxita*). Another resemblance to Satyrids, Euploea and Amathusiids exists by the inner margin of the forewings projecting convex in the ♂♂, whereas it is smoothly cut off in the ♀♀. Divergently from the *Nymphalidae* and *Libythea* there are in some genera highly developed tertiary sexual characters. HAASE already knew the silvery grey, arrow-shaped androconial spot before the subcostal of the upper surface of the hindwings, to which a friction-spot corresponds at the expanded inner margin of the under surface of the forewings. In *Laxita* there exists a large reflection with a concentric yellowish or black scale-spot and a friction-area extended as far as to the cell-wall. In *Praetaxila*, a genus hitherto unappreciated and unrecognized, the submedian of the forewing groove-like indented and the costal and the radial stem of the hindwings traverse a narrow area of modified scales.

Egg according to DOHERTY not so high as broad, grainy or spiny, but neither with reticular nor radiiform striation. Larva short, with dense hairs standing sometimes together in rows, sometimes also with lateral fleshy appendages. Pupa short, only little angled or not at all. Suspended by the tail, with a median belt (MOORE). There are two centres to be considered as the ranges of the imago: the Himalaya with its off-branches, and the Papua District. Contrary to the ubiquistie expansibility of the *Libythea*, all the genera are bound to the region, some to a certain country or an island. The species preponderantly inhabit the mountains, some are extremely isolated and therefore also rare. Only a few common species (*Zemeros flegyas*, *Abisara kausambi*) occur in the whole oriental region. Not one genus is common to the Indian and Melanesian faunae. Particularly the Papuan genera *Dicallaneura* and *Praetaxila* extend neither to the eastern archipelagos nor beyond the Key Islands in the west, and of the Indo-Malayan genera *Abisara* and *Zemeros* there are no representatives found beyond the subregion of Celebes. From the Bismarck Archipelago and the Salomons we as yet do not know any *Nemeobiidi*. In China the frontier of Tibet-Szechuan forms the periphery of their occurrence, in the archipelago the southernmost Liu-Kiu Islands. In the south we meet them from Ceylon to the small satellite islands of East British New Guinea. Java has yet 8 species, Lombok and Sumatra 3, Celebes 2. In the Moluccas the family is no more represented, from the Philippines we know only 2 species. As to the vertical range there are elevations known of up to 3000 m, but most of the interesting species occur in the favourite zone of the *Delias*, i. e. between 1200 and 1800 m. Imago always single, also the common species, such as



*Zemerus flegyas*, never together in numbers. Nearly all the specimens are fond of settling down on the upper surface of leaves with their wings half open, then they turn round and jump over to another leaf. They are by no means timid and, therefore, easily captured. In the net, however, they are very restless, for which reason undamaged specimens are so rarely found in the collections. All the *Nemeobiinae* incline still more than the other day-butterflies to geographical variability. Of one species we know five areal races from New Guinea, and as many are yet to be expected from those parts of the island that have not yet been explored. On the Indian Continent, the influence of the seasons makes itself felt, though the variation caused thereby is not so great as in the Satyrids and many Nymphalids. From all less explored districts of the east we have still to expect new species and local forms. In New Guinea especially one discovery is followed by another.

### 1. Genus: **Zemerus** Bsd.

To the detailed diagnose by SEITZ in Vol. I, p. 253 we have but to add that the first subcostal vein of the forewings is sometimes for a short distance grown together with the costal. Cell broad, uncommonly short. The posterior discocellular, unlike all the other *Nemeobiidi*, runs exactly against the origin of the middle median, whereas in the other genera it ends distal to the median bifurcation. Precostal very long. The costal like in the genus *Dodona*, only united at the base with the radial stem. It runs, after the radiation of the pre-costal, yet for some distance parallel with the radial base and then only it ascends steeply. Claspings-organs allied to those of the genus *Dodona*; tegumen with a skinny, broad, short uncus with small ventral lateral horns standing lower than in *Abisara*. Valve of the plainest formation, with a broad basal part and a distinct, slender tip. Penis-tube not armed with spines, very long. Larva on Moesa-species. The early stages have been described, but not yet figured. Imago in thinly-wooded forests or at their skirts, sitting with its wings spread out or but slightly raised. Everywhere common and ascending from the plains up to about 2000 m. Widely distributed on the continent, from the West Himalaya right across South China as far as Ningpo, Hongkong, Hainan, and in the whole of Indo-China as far as Tonkin, as well as Annam. It does not occur in South India, in Ceylon and the Philippines, but it occurs in the Malayan Archipelago from Sumatra to Sumbawa and Celebes. Imago subject to metagenesis especially at the northern periphery of its range, numbering beside the *Abisara* among the most variable *Nemeobiidi*.

**Z. flegyas** occurs on the continent and in Java in a form of the dry period, with faded purple-brown upper surface and indistinct dotting. Specimens of the Monsoon period are predominantly reddish brown with black speckles and covered with white dots placed in rows. The ♀ differs from the ♂ only by a somewhat lighter colouring and rounder wing-contours. In Nias, however, and the Micromalayan Islands there seem to occur no dry period-forms but the ♀♀ differ remarkably from the red-brown or dark ruby-coloured ♂♂ by their light ochre-yellow colouring. Another peculiarity in the Macromalayan subspecies is the presence of a series of greyish white, broadened subapical spots of the forewings. All these modifications are shown by our table 139 a. **flegyas** Cr. (Vol. I, p. 254, t. 89 b) was depicted according to specimens of the rainy period-form. *flegyas*. KERSHAW figures a ♀ of the winter-form from Hongkong (time of flight beginning from February) exhibiting a yellowish-white band of the forewing of almost the same width as in *phyliscus*. According to LEECH it is common in West and Central China. Observed also near Itchang and Changyang, and collected by PRYER in the Snowy Valley near Ningpo. In addition to *flegyas* I include specimens from Tonkin where I myself found only representatives of the rainy period-form, from April to September. — **confucius** Moore denotes a race *confucius*. of a very large habitus from the Island of Hainan. The ♀ is of a brighter and lighter red-brown than ♀♀ from Tonkin. Under surface in both sexes with larger dots of a purer white than in the other continental specimens. — **allica** F., however, is a race of a stunted habitus, with a dull brown upper surface and yellowish, instead of *allica*. white, punctiform spots. Type from Siam; hereto pretty surely belong a great number of specimens from the Karen Hills, Burma, which I collected there in May at an altitude of about 300 m. — **annamensis** Fruhst. *annamensis*. ♂ darker chocolate-brown than ♂♂ from Tonkin which are presumably identical with *flegyas* Cr. from South China. The white dotting scarcer, more effaced. The under surface of a lighter yellowish-brown. ♀ larger than *flegyas*-♀♀ from Tonkin, paler. — **esla** Fruhst. (139 a) belongs to the extreme dry period; smaller than the *esla*. preceding ♀♀ of the wet period, with very broad subapical spots of the forewings being united to a band, and the white colouring of which reminds us of ♀♀ from Perak. The form *annamensis* originates from the rainy period and was collected by me in December in the central part of the country, whereas *esla* comes from the south and was taken in the most extreme dry period in February up to an elevation of about 1000 m. — **indicus** Fruhst. (139 a) occurs in Sikkim as a most common butterfly all the year round, at elevations from *indicus*. about 300 to 2000 m. My type is based upon a dry period-form with two yellowish-white apical spots of the forewings in both sexes. The specimens of the Monsoon period from Sikkim and Assam in my collection are smaller, but more brightly dotted in white than ♂♂ from Tonkin. Specimens from the West Himalaya where *indica* likewise occurs, are unknown to me in nature. — **albipunctata** Btlr. corresponds in the ♀ with *phyliscus* *albipunctata*.



(139 a) in the size and scheme of markings, but all the spots above are of a pure white. Malayan Peninsula, *phyliscus*. Penang. — **phyliscus** *Fruhst.* (139 a). Both sexes with a longer and broader, though darker whitish subapical band of the forewing than in the name-type from Perak. West and North East Sumatra. The little animals are not great flyers and are in both sexes met mostly sitting, in the way of *Hesperides*, with their wings half opened, on the umbelliform, whitish-green blossoms and red fruits of a *Sambucus*-like shrub growing in the forest. It is a striking fact that Java is inhabited by the continental form and not by the Malayan (*MARTIN*). — *sparsus*. **sparsus** *Fruhst.* (139 a) resembles in the ♂ *phyliscus*, but *sparsus* does not exhibit any small white submarginal spots and, like all the Macromalayan ♂♂ (except the vicarious type from Java), it lacks the median and basal white dots. ♀ much more like the Lombok-race than like the *phyliscus*-♀♀ from Sumatra. Nias. In the south-west satellite islands of Sumatra, probably a number of races allied to *sparsus* will yet be discovered. In the northern satellite islands of Banka and Billiton, *fleggyas* seems to be rare, for it is not mentioned in the local *javanus*. lists from there. — **javanus** *Moore*, based upon specimens of the dry period-form, resembles the most the continental Indian race, though the ♀ appears somewhat more intensely coloured in red-brown. In the generation of the rainy period there occur again series of purely white basal and discal dots, in contrast with the Macromalayan allies. Specimens from East Java are somewhat smaller than those from the surroundings of Sukabumi in the west of the island. It is a common butterfly occurring from the shore up to about 1200 m. In the net they are very restless, and they are, therefore, difficult to kill and thus come to Europe mostly only *balinus*. in a damaged state. — **balinus** *Fruhst.* Considerably smaller and darker than Javanese specimens, the white speckling of the forewings darkened and the white as well as black dots of the under surface of all wings *arimazes*. smaller. Island of Bali. — **arimazes** *Fruhst.* (139 a). A distinct insular race, especially different in the ♀ and connecting *fleggyas javanus* *Moore* from Java with *retiarius* *Sm.* from Sumbawa. ♀, however, still lighter reddish-yellow than *retiarius*-♀, with more reduced, darker whitish-yellow submarginal teeth of the forewings. Lombok *retiarius*. at altitudes of 2 to 4000 feet, common. — **retiarius** *Sm.* does not quite attain the size of *arimazes*. ♀ darker with a more sharply defined and, therefore, more distinctly prominent yellowish submarginal dentate band *strigatus*. of the forewing. Sumbawa. — **strigatus** *Pag.* is a paler and smaller race of the Island of Sumba. Very rare, *sosiphanes*. only few specimens known. — **sosiphanes** *Fruhst.* (140 a) inhabits South Celebes and is based upon the largest specimens known of the total species. Upper surface just as dark red-brown as in *albipunctata* and *phyliscus*, the anteterminal and submarginal white dotting prominent. Also in the median and basal zone there are *celebensis*. — though indistinct — whitish striate-dots. South Celebes. — **celebensis** *Fruhst.* (139 a) originates from the central part of the island, and was discovered by *DOHERTY* in August-September near Tawaya. *celebensis* are specimens of a district with an uncommonly dry climate, since the amount of rain falling during a year in the Bay of Palu is only 660 mm, unlike Menado in the north with 4036 mm and Makassar in the south with 3367 mm. Thus, the habitat of *celebensis* proves to be the most rainless district of the whole of Dutch India. ♂ with somewhat more prominent white dots of the forewings than the ♂ of *sosiphanes*. The ♀ is about like the *hostius*. ♀ of *phyliscus*, but with narrower, dull-white submarginal spots of the upper surface of the forewings. — **hostius** *Fruhst.*, finally, is the last form. ♂ the most allied to *albipunctata* and excelling the ♂ of *phyliscus* by narrower, longer, but more purely white and cuneiform submarginal spots of the forewings. North Borneo, apparently, not very common.

**Z. emesoides** is a real Macromalayan species which, like so many of these species, does not go over to Java. ♂ of the character of the figured *eso*-♂ (139 b, ♀ figured on t. 140 a). The colouring varies according to the insular habitat, from yellowish-brown to red-brown. The ♀ is always lighter than the ♂, and its ground-colour may be ochre-yellow to pale yellowish-brown. The black longitudinal striation is likewise *emesoides*. subject to slight differentiations. **emesoides** *Fldr.* (140 a) from the Malayan Peninsula may be regarded as the lightest areal form. The ♀ does not differ considerably from light-yellow ♀♀ from North East Sumatra, whereas the ♂♂ are very easily distinguishable from ♂♂ of other habitats by their reddish-yellow ground-colour. — *zynias*. **zynias** *subsp. nov.* lies before me in large series from the north and west of Sumatra. ♂ considerably darker than ♂♂ from the Malayan Peninsula. There exist two ♀-forms: a quite light ochre-yellow one approximating the ♀ of *emesoides*, and a smaller, darker one with more prominent black bands. It flies all the year round in the woods of the lowlands of the coast and in the foothills, but it is much rarer than *Z. fleggyas phyliscus* of *eso*. which it has the same habits. *HAGEN* mentions an allied form from the Island of Banka. — **eso** *Fruhst.* (139 b) is the melanotic extreme of the whole species. ♂ more intensely brown than *zynias* with black longitudinal stripes which are also widened beneath. ♀ dull pale brownish-yellow with more than twice as broad median bands compared with *zynias*-♀♀. Name-type from South East Borneo. Common near Sintang. A form being especially in the ♀ somewhat darker from Lumbidan, North Borneo, flying time March, in the Tring Museum. — *bangueyanus*. **bangueyanus** *Fruhst.* approximates *eso* *Fruhst.* from Borneo, the ♂♂, however, are still darker red-brown, the *bangueyanus*. black longitudinal stripes of all wings still more sharply defined and apparently broader, than in *eso*-♂♂. Island of Banguay.



2. Genus: **Dodona** Hew.

The most closely allied to the genus *Zemerus* from which it differs structurally by the posterior discocellular which is, contrary to the genera *Nemeobius* and *Zemerus*, strongly indented concave and, therefore, terminates distal to the median bifurcation. The subcostal veins of the forewing stand more remote. Cell more slender than in *Zemerus*, forming an acute angle on the hindwing. Precostal very long as in *Zemerus*, the costal vein remote from the radial stem with which it runs parallel as far as the rising of the precostal. Early stages known only of one species. Larva on Moesa, Gramineae, and alpine bamboo, emerald green with blue dorsal lines. Head brown. Pupa almost like that of the genus *Abisara*, though naked. Head with two obtuse protuberances. Tail-end pointed. Claspings-organs approximating those of *Zemerus*, valve, however, uniformly broad, trough-shaped. Penis-tube short, surrounded by a skinny mantle. Imago generally rare, inhabiting exclusively mountainous districts, nowhere occurring below 1000 m above sea-level, but observed as far as up to 3000 m. They are predominantly forest-animals, but one species is reported to occur on grassy slopes of mountains. Several species seem to have only a spring-generation. Of other species the ♀♀ hibernate. They fly swiftly, though only for short distances. Like the *Abisara*, they like to jump at short intervals from one plant to the other. Sexes, as a rule, monomorphous, ♀ somewhat larger and paler than the ♂♂. Only one species is greatly dimorphous; of one species from Borneo we know a ♂-like form as well as a heteromorphous form. The centre of its range is the Himalaya and its spurs. From Szetchuan only the most common Indian species have become hitherto known in local forms, Burma has some peculiar species with vicarious types in Hainan and Macromalaya. From Tonkin no *Dodona* is known as yet, from Annam a magnificent areal form is mentioned here for the first time. In Java I chanced to discover the genus in two species as a novelty for this island, later on a third one was yet found. From Sumatra only one species, from Borneo two species have been ascertained. We may be sure to expect further discoveries from there. In South India and in Ceylon *Dodona* are just as absent as *Zemerus*, but the Philippines have a *Dodona*-species, whereas *Zemerus* is absent also in this group of islands.

**D. dipoea**, the most unpretending species of the genus, is divided into two areal forms. — **nostia** *Fruhst.* *nostia*. (139 e) from the West Himalaya occurs particularly often near Masuri where it was observed up to 7000 feet. As its flying time, the warm months from May to September are mentioned. — **dipoea** *Hew.* (139 d) was *dipoea*. described by its author according to a specimen from Darjeeling, whereas the model for our figure originates from Bhutan. The specimens are considerably larger than *nostia* from the West Himalaya and Cashmir, the spotting of the upper surface is reddish-yellow instead of white. Under surface more variegated, with silvery white small stripes, instead of the greyish-yellow ones of *nostia*. According to NICÉVILLE common in Sikkim; during the months of April till December, and where there are yet woods, occurring from about 1500 to 3000 m. DOHERTY found specimens in the Naga Hills at an elevation of 6000 ft.

**D. dracon** *Nicév.* replaces perhaps *D. dipoea* in Burma. There is only one specimen known which *dracon*. is reported to be still smaller than *dipoea*. The ground-colour of the upper surface is lighter with an ochreous admixture, the spots, however, of a pure white without reddish shades. Under surface with a black anal spot being parted by a red-yellow line. Northern Shan States, flying time March.

**D. durga** has a peculiar range. Being extremely common in the West Himalaya, it was not ascertained on Indian soil further to the east than Nepal, but then it suddenly occurs again most frequently in West China. There are three local races to be registered: **durga** *Koll.* (139 c) having been discussed already in Vol. I, *durga*. p. 254 is found on pastures and grassy slopes, being a butterfly loving the sun, at altitudes from 800 to 2500 m. Judging from an empty pupal tegument, the pupa resembles that of *Zemerus flegyas*, though the casing is somewhat higher and the anal point further protracted. — **sinica** *Moore* (Vol. I, p. 254, t. 89 d) lies before me from *sinica*. Siau-Lu and Mupin. From May till July at elevations of 5 to 10 000 ft. — **rubula** *subsp. nov.* was recently sent *rubula*. to me as originating from the Province of Kweichow. Habitus approximating *durga* from which — and from *sinica* — it differs by predominant black colouring especially on the upper surface of the hindwings, being followed by a reduction of the intensely red-yellow spots. The under surface is likewise considerably darker and the two small submarginal stripes are hardly half as broad as in *sinica* from the Upper Szetchuan.

**D. eugenes** *Bates* extends as far as into West China like *durga*, but it is distributed in the whole *eugenes*. range of the Himalaya as far as Assam. Larva emerald-green with two blue lines across the back, on Gramineae and alpine bamboo. Pupa convex with a larger abdominal part than the pupae of *Zemerus*. Imago ascending as far as 3000 m. The ♀ is known to hibernate and to appear then again in early spring. Three local forms: **eugenes** *Bates*, upper surface similar to *dipoea*, though with predominantly whitish spots. Under surface easily recognizable by very broad, lustrous silvery-white longitudinal stripes. From Murree to Nepal. —



*venox*. **venox** *Fruhst.* (139 d as *venusa*), the more imposing produce of districts with a damper climate. Spotting of the upper surface defined by reddish. The silvery bands of the under surface more prominent than in *eugenes*. From Nepal to Assam. Ocenring in Sikkim at the same places and the same time as *D. dipoea. maculosa* *Leech* (Vol. I, p. 255, t. 89 d) is found in Szetehuan and towards east as far as Itchang and Changyang.

*egeon*. **D. egeon** *Dbl.* (Vol. I, p. 255), a species rarely found in collections and distributed over North India in two geographical forms. Upper surface black with three red-yellow macular series of the upper surface of the forewings. The basal and median ones are united to a marking like a tobacco-pipe. Hindwing preponderantly red-yellow, with black median stripes and round submarginal spots. ♀ of a paler yellow with reduced black bands. Under surface similar to *elvira* (139 d), though with subapical stripes being dissolved into single spots, of a chestnut-brown colour with silvery-white spots which are in the ♀ more yellowish. According to ELVES, ♀♀ from the Karen Hills are much lighter than those from Kulu and Sikkim. *egeon* was once found in Sikkim in May at an altitude of 1000 ft., it is, however, more common in Bhutan. There are, furthermore, specimens known from Kulu, Nepal, Assam. DOHERTY met quite a number in the Karen Hills in April at altitudes from 4 to 5000 ft., and ELVES reports ♂♂ from Bernardmyo, Upper Burma.

*elvira*. **D. elvira** *Stgr.* (139 d) replaces *egeon* in Borneo, where *elvira* is exclusively confined to higher districts of the Kinabalu. ♂ above reddish-yellow with black longitudinal stripes. The outermost of them surrounds on the forewings a series of neat reddish-yellow, small spots the apical ones of which are roundish, the median ones oblong. There exist two ♀ forms: a) one greatly resembling the ♀ of *egeon* with a very broad submedian band of the forewing, being in its anterior part of a light, in its anal part of a more intensely ochre-yellow tint. Hindwing with a prominent black submarginal band and three faded blackish median bands. Under *pura*. surface differing from the ♂ by broader and more yellowish bands. b) f. **pura** *Fruhst.* All the bands being yellowish in the normal ♀, are here white, also on the under surface.

**D. adonira**, a rare species occurring from Nepal to Upper Burma. Upper surface recognizable by the uniformly coherent, red-brown basal and median bands of the forewings, whereby *adonira* is easily distinguishable from *D. ovida* being otherwise nearly allied, but more imposing. Two areal races: **adonira** *Hew.* (139 d). Under surface peculiarly pale ochre-yellow about as in *Cyrestis lutea* *Zinck.* with darker, more reddish parts in the anal angle of both wings. Occasionally there is also a whitish or sulphurous median brightening to be seen on the hindwings. Lying before me in numbers from Bhutan and in one specimen from Sikkim and one from Assam; MOORE mentions also ♂♂ from Nepal. According to ELVES, *adonira* is found in Sikkim on roads in the dense forest between 7 and 9000 ft. during the rainy period. It flies swiftly and often settles down on the soil. *argentea*. The pupa was once found on Moesa chisia. — **argentea** *Fruhst.* (139 d). The ♂ differs somewhat above from *adonira* from Sikkim by a black, instead of brown, base of the forewing, a much broader black distal border and a more extensive black submarginal band, but the line separating both is greatly narrowed. The under surface, however, exhibits a magnificent difference. The longitudinal bands are not black, but brown, and the space between the two middle submarginal bands and the two basal bands, as well as the subanal region are covered with broad silvery stripes. Also at the costal margin there is a square silvery spot, exactly in the middle of the wing. Upper Burma, Ruby Mines. To *argentea* presumably also belong specimens from the Naga Hills (5 to 6000 ft) and Bernardmyo in Upper Burma where DOHERTY captured them.

*chrysapha*. **D. chrysapha** *Fruhst.* (140 a). The distinct new species approximates in size *adonira* *Hew.* from North India and is undoubtedly its representative, although it is not connected with it specifically. Upper surface of a somewhat lighter, yellowish-brown ground-colour. Forewing like in *adonira*, but the basal part lighter, slightly shaded in black, the two median longitudinal bands narrower. Hindwings without any markings, only with a thin, small submarginal stripe. Under surface reddish-yellow, towards the costal margin of the forewing brighter. Forewing with 7 red-brown longitudinal stripes being similarly distributed as the black bands in *D. adonira*. Hindwing with four differently long, dull silvery lustrous, small longitudinal stripes running proximally to 5 red-brown bands. Anal area with three red-brown bands and two silvery spots before the small tail. West Java, from the Volcano Gede. Type: a ♂ in the Coll. STAUDINGER (Berlin Museum). *chrysapha* has another ally in *elvira* *Stgr.* from Borneo and is, beside *Dodona windu* *Fruhst.* and *fruhstorferi* *Röb.*, now the third *Dodona* known from Java, whereas only one species is reported from Sumatra and only two species are known from Borneo: *D. elvira* from the red-brown and *D. pryeri* *Moore* from the white-yellow group of *D. fruhstorferi*.

**D. ovida**, briefly mentioned already in Vol. I, p. 255, is distributed over the North Indian and South Chinese district, where it is divided into three areal forms. The species is subject to metagenesis; specimens of the spring-brood are smaller, exhibiting paler yellow bands and a faded total colouring of the under surface. *ovidia* is the most remarkably sexually differentiated species of the genus. The ♀ loses the yellow basal band of the forewings, while the red-yellow submarginal stripe of the ♂ turns into a broad white band. But in return,



the pronounced ochreous anteterminal band of the ♂ is reduced and merely indicated in the ♀ as a reddish line. — *phlegra* *subsp. nov.* lies before me in great numbers from Masuri. ♂ with almost twice as broad, much lighter ochre-yellow bands of the forewings than the form figured in the palaearctic part and 139 c. ♀ with the white oblique band of the forewing being emanated towards the costal, instead of being narrowed. The under surface of the ♂♂ paler, with a faint reddish bordering of the light striation. ♀ beneath more greyish- than yellowish-brown. NICÉVILLE writes that the ♂♂ fly round the tops of high oak-trees, whereas the ♀♀ only fly in shady gorges near the water, and that both sexes occur from April to October. Larvae on Graminaceae, the imago is said to be found up to altitudes of 7000 ft. at most. — *oida* *Moore* (139 c and Vol. I, t. 89 d) *oida*. is found from Nepal to Assam, being not rare in Sikkim, where it goes up as far as 2300 m, flying during the warm season from March to September and resting on leaves with its wings opened. ♂ with intensely red-yellow longitudinal stripes, ♀ with the white shawl of the forewings being narrower and towards the costal strangulated, instead of being expanded as in the ♀ of *phlegra*. — *palaya* *subsp. nov.* forms again a retrogression to the West Himalayan race by its red-yellow median-band being broadened. On the Omeishan and near Mupin in Szetchuan. Most probably specimens found by DOHERTY in the Karen Hills form a transition from *oida* to *palaya*, for the dry climate of Burma has always lighter races than the rainy district of Sikkim.

**D. windu** *Fruhst.* (139 d) commences the series of *Dodona* with preponderantly white or cream-coloured total colouring and red-brown longitudinal stripes, with generally long tails, so that MOORE thought it necessary to found a special denomination, „Balonea“, for this subdivision, comprising but few species. But since there are no structural marks in the white *Dodona*, MOORE's genus is suppressed here again. *windu* is entirely isolated in the scheme of its markings and differs from the group of *D. henrici* and *D. fruhstorferi* by the presence of seven, instead of only six, red-brown longitudinal stripes on the under surface of the forewings. ♂ upper surface: forewing with a broad brown border at the base, the costal and distal margins, with a brown median band extending into the white centre. Hindwing: distal and proximal margins likewise bordered in brown; beyond the cell, the wings are traversed by a thin brown stripe ending in the anal angle. At the base, an oblong brown diffuse spot expands, and a fine brown, indistinct stripe at the rising of the subcostal extends as far as in to the middle of the cell. The distal band is parted at the apex by a white streak. Anal end with two black lobes, the outer of which is extended as long again as the inner one and before which there lies an orange, black-pupilled spot. Under surface: silvery white, traversed by brown stripes. Forewing with two short, broad basal and 2 median bands rising at the costal, the inner and longest of which extends beyond the anterior median, while the shorter one reaches the middle median. A very long subapical band geniculated before the end extends as far as to the submedian. The distal band is parted in the middle by a white stripe. The rise of the second basal band, as well as of the two median stripes is in the costal region blackish, and the end of them and of all the others likewise darkened. Hindwing with a basal band, a median, submarginal, and terminal band being united above the orange anal spot, and with 2 long stripes in the abdominal region, below which there are yet 2 broken, short, black transverse bands and a black dot decorating the anal angle. The band is traversed by a very thin white broken line. The stripe in the cell being above blurred is beneath very distinct. Head and eyes brown, forehead and palpi white, antennae above black, beneath likewise, but at the ends of the joints with white scales, especially before the entirely black club. Thorax and body black, above with brown, beneath with white hairs, the anterior part of the abdomen above bluish-black, the posterior part yellowish-brown. The sides of the abdomen are yellow, with a row of black dots; beneath white with dense, black, shaggy hair-tufts along the middle. Femora white, tibiae yellowish. Expanse of wings 37 mm. I captured the type of the neat species on the wooded slopes of the Volcano Windu in the interior of West Java (Residency of Bandung) in April 1893 at an elevation of about 5000 ft.; later on I got yet 2 ♀♀ from the Volcano Gede. ♂ still undescribed, though Dr. PIEPERS at the Hague believes to be in possession of such a specimen.

**D. henrici** is the oldest name for a magnificent group of mostly insular forms inhabiting the district of the Indo-Chinese and Macromalayan fauna and of which we know representatives from Hainan, the Philippines, North Borneo, Sumatra and Java. It is not impossible that all belong to one collective species, but since there is only little material at our disposal, it would be only problematic to decide about the specific value of the different forms. They all have in common the pale yellowish-white ground-colour appearing in some forms faintly tinged in greenish. The apical part of the forewings is, according to the habitat, more or less extensive, jet-black, enclosing yellowish spots. Hindwing with a limited black distal zone. Above a roundish anal lobe a pointed small tail. Under surface silvery white with a red-brown striation. Hindwing with yellowish subanal spots and a black border of the anal lobes. ♀ always larger, with rounder wing-contours and only somewhat paler than the ♂. Inhabiting the mountains they probably occur nowhere at altitudes of less than 1000 m. — *henrici* *Holl.* described according to a ♀ from the Island of Hainan. Upper surface white with a black submarginal band being widened towards the costal and surrounding a wedge-shaped white spot. Hindwing with a narrow black distal border interrupted by white spots. A similar submarginal band grows lighter in the anal direction and turns into a yellowish zone. Under surface with narrowed bands of a red-



brown colour. Hindwing, according to the author, only with three delicate small basal stripes, whereas allied *binghami*. forms exhibit four of them. — **binghami** Moore (141 b) is figured here from the under surface according to a sketch drawn for me by orders of Mr. RILEY of the British Museum according to the author's type. ♂ deviates from *fruhstorferi* from Java by a cuneiform, yellowish transcellular spot of the forewing reminding us of *henrici* Holl. from Hainan and by a parted, black distal border of the hindwing running likewise as in *henrici*. The submarginal band bearing a reddish-yellow spot between the posterior median and the submedian, is more uniform than in *henrici*. Under surface recognizable by small subbasal, red-brown longitudinal stripes of the hindwings being neater and homogeneous in extent. There are only three ♂♂ from Burma without an exact statement where they were found, in the British Museum; they presumably belong to a rainy period-form.

*angela*. Of **D. angela** Sm. (140 a) we also know only some specimens from Burma and the one figured by us, belonging to the Tring Museum, from the Khasia Hills in Assam. It is most likely that the specimens denoted as ♂♂ by SMITH and MOORE are in fact ♀♀, and that *binghami* represents the ♂ of the species. In this case, *angela* would have the precedence. Ground-colour pale cream. Under surface silky white with small chocolate-brown bands. The ♀ beneath somewhat darker than the specimens considered by MOORE to be ♂♂.

*aponata*. **D. aponata** Semp. deviates from *D. henrici* by a triangular black patch in the apical district of the forewing surrounding three yellowish-white spots. Upper surface of the hindwings with a broader black marginal area than in all the vicarious types. Under surface with more pronounced red-brown bands. Only two specimens differing but slightly from each other have come to Europe: 1 ♂ from the mountain Apo in South East Mindanao from an altitude of 2000 m, where evergreen myrtles cover the slopes, and a second one in the Tring Museum from Lepanto in North Luzon.

*fruhstorferi*. **D. fruhstorferi**, originally described according to specimens I collected in Java, was soon after also discovered in Sumatra and Borneo. — **fruhstorferi** Rüb. (139 d). Upper surface yellowish, under surface silvery white. The apical third of the upper surface of the forewings blackish dark brown with a subapical yellowish-white spot between the radials and an equally coloured, somewhat larger submarginal spot between the medians. Upper surface of hindwings with a blackish brown distal border being broad from the costal margin as far as to the posterior median, from where it is dissolved. Basal parts of all wings dusted in dark. Beneath, the forewings exhibit three, the hindwings four chocolate-brown bands in the basal part of the wings, the two outer ones being at the costal margin, the second (broadest) one at the wing-base, and the first one running parallel to the inner margin; these four bands approach each other before the anal angle. A similar band runs from the middle of the costal margin of the forewings to the last median (not far from the end of the discocellular), where it unites itself with a similar band rising at the costal margin (in the middle of the outer half of the wing) and runs (in single width) towards the inner angle which, however, it does not reach. The under surface of the forewings, furthermore, has an equally coloured, broad terminal band broadened in the apex, exhibiting at the distal margin small white striated spots, and in the apex two white spots. The under surface of the hindwings has a similarly coloured submarginal band ending before the anal angle, with an indistinct light line parting the band. The terminal margin of the under surface of the hindwings is likewise chocolate-brown with a thick white line interrupting it and stopping at the posterior median. The anal part of the hindwings has beneath greyish-white scales, a large black spot with a proximal broad yellow border, and a small yellow stripe in the indentations at both sides of the anal lobe. The small tail is longer than in *D. windu* Fruhst. *fruhstorferi* was exclusively found on the Volcano Gede, West Java, at an elevation of about 1200 m. 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ of *nicévillei*. my collection are probably the only specimens that have come to Europe. — **nicévillei** Dohrn originates from the Battak Mountains, North East Sumatra. Judging from the sole ♀ of the Stettin Museum, *nicévillei* excels the Javanese sister-form by its larger size, rounder wing-contours, a darker yellow ground-colour of the upper surface and more intensely red-brown bands of the under surface. The yellow maculae in the apical spot of *pryeri*. the upper surface of the forewings are considerably smaller. — **pryeri** Moore (141 b) described according to a ♀ from Sandakan, North Borneo, is excelled in size by *nicévillei*, exhibiting more prominent brown bands of the under surface and a broader longitudinal stripe of the upper surface of the hindwings. Figured according to MOORE's type in the British Museum.

*longicaudata*. **D. deodata**, the most eminent of all the *Dodona*-species, distinguished by the long tails reminding us of the most glorious Theclids. Three geographical forms: **longicaudata** Nicév., a rare butterfly observed exclusively in Assam from July till November. Upper surface blackish with small white dots on the forewings. Both wings with a white, moderately broad median band. The very long tail with a tip covered extensively with white. Under surface blackish, with a faint purple shine and more prominent white punctiform spots. — **deodata** Hew. differs by more than twice as extensive median areas and the lighter red-brown under surface of all wings. The type comes from Moulmein; later on some specimens were reported by DOHERTY in March and April from the Karen Hills (from an altitude of 4 to 5000 ft.), as well as from Pegu and the Shan States. —



*lecerfi* subsp. nov. (141 b) was recently discovered near Vinh in Annam. Under surface paler, with preponderantly *lecerfi*. blackish-grey instead of jet-black stripes.

### 3. Genus: **Abisara** Fldr.

FELDER's remark that this genus is confounded with *Taxila* by English authors is valid up to this day, only that the case is just the reverse to-day. FELDER, in 1890, was induced to separate *Abisara echerius* Stoll from *Taxila* and to bring it into a new genus, while to-day the Papuan species must be separated from the *Abisara* and placed again near *Taxila*. The *Abisara* exclusively inhabit the Indo-Malayan region, extending in the east not beyond Celebes. The Austro-Malayan species, however, having been hitherto united with *Abisara*, have the haired eyes in common with the *Abisara*, but they deviate from them in the structure to such an extent that their separation and elimination is inevitable. The real *Abisara*, considering their exterior alone, are, in their turn, divided into four easily discernible groups of species:

- a) Hindwings entirely round . . . . . *Sosibia*
- b) Hindwings with an insignificant projection at the end of the median vein . . . . . *Sospita*
- c) Hindwings angled or with obtuse lobes . . . . . *Abisara*
- d) Hindwings with long, tail-like ends . . . . . *Archigenes*.

Common to all is the costal of the hindwings being only slightly curved (not angled as in *Taxila*) at the rise of the precostal, as well as the first subcostal branch being for a short distance grown together with the costal of the forewing. The sexes differ from each other, but they are not dichromatic as in *Praetaxila*. On the continent of India and in Java, the different species are subject to the influence of the seasons. They preponderantly inhabit the woods of the lowlands, some species, however, are confined to the mountains and rise there as far as almost 3000 m. The habits are described by E. H. AITKEN (Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. 1886 p. 215) as follows: „When the rainy period draws to an end in September or October, every bush on the hills appears to be alive by the attitudes and sports of these small embodiments of vanity. They are everywhere single, flying up in the middle of a leaf on the upper surface and then turning by jerks from one side to the other with their wings half opened, then jumping over to another leaf upon which they spread themselves. Sometimes a couple joins in these performances. *Abisara*, being fearless creatures, belong to those butterflies that are the most easy to capture“. — The scales of the *Abisara* rest as delicately as the bloom of a plum and are just as sensitive and easily taken off as the latter, so that it is difficult to show in Europe specimens of these coquettish butterflies that satisfy the claims of the drawing-room collector and quality fanatics. The *Abisara* attain the maximum of their development in Tenasserim where there are three well separated species found, two of which occur even in different temporal forms. From Tonkin, Palawan, the Malayan Peninsula, Sumatra, Nias, and Java two species are known flying beside each other. Celebes is inhabited by only one species being divided into a northern and a southern race. From Bali we know only one species, in Lombok the genus is already absent. The larva is known only of one or two species, on Myrsineae, worm-shaped, light green with numerous dorsal and lateral fine short hairs. Pupa light green, hairy, with black dorsal spots. Claspings-organs differing from one species to another by the feeble uncus bearing either only 2 or 4 lateral horns, and by the valve being either obtuse or armed with styli or hooks. Penis slender, provided with 2 or 4 points.

#### Group of species: **Sosibia** (Fruhst.).

The costal of the hindwing is pressed somewhat more closely to the radial stem and the precostal somewhat shorter than in *Abisara*, whereby it approaches *Taxila*. The cell of the hindwing, however, is just as narrow and long as in *Abisara*. The anterior discocellular is short, the posterior very long, concave. The subcostal of the hindwing bifurcates far outside the cell; hindwing with the typical black subapical double-spot characterizing all the *Abisara*. The veins, however, from an entire transition to *Taxila*. Hindwings rounded off, not angled as in *Taxila*, sexes homogeneous as in *Abisara*, not heteromorphic as in all the *Taxila*. — Type: *S. burni* Nicév.

**A. burni** was considered by its author to be an aberrative *Taxila* forming, as far as regards the marking, a connection of *Taxila* with typical *Abisara*. In fact, however, the spotting of the hindwings may be called entirely abisaroidal, the veins, however, taxiloid. The structure of all the *Nemeobiidi*, however, is so very plastic that it varies from one species to another, and it would be easy to found a subgenus on each species. Beside the *Abisara*-spotting there was another fact decisive of placing *burni* to the *Abisara*: the absence of the tertiary sexual marks exhibited by the *Taxila*. — **burni** Nicév. founded upon a ♀ resembles *burni*.



above *etymander*, though *burni* is paler red-brown and the black spots of the hindwings are very small.

*timaeus*. Upper Burma, collected in April at an elevation of about 5000 ft. — **timaeus** *Fruhst.* Ground-colour dark red-brown, almost like Munich beer. The distinct white markings of *burni* above almost entirely faded. Instead of it, the black subapical spots on the hindwings, so very characteristic of *Abisara*, are likewise strongly developed in the shape of long black wedges. In *burni*-♀, however, they are only minute, whereas otherwise just the ♀♀ exhibit the most extensive macular marking in the genus *Abisara*. Under surface: The white submarginal spots and violet discal spots are much broader than in *burni*-♀, but the discal, black dentate band of the hindwings is absent and simply indicated by 3 diffuse, small spots. Subapical spots extremely intense. In the anal angle of the under surface of the forewings we find yet an important difference which can hardly be sexual. The violet spots flowing together in *burni* to a band in the shape of a horseshoe, are far remote in *timaeus*. Thorax and abdomen above of the same colours as the wings, beneath white just like in *burni*. Than-Moi, June,

*assus*. July. 1000 ft., North Tonkin. — **assus** *subsp. nov.* was recently discovered in Canton. By the more intensely red-brown ground-colour, *assus* forms the transition to *etymander* (139 a). The black apical spots of the hindwings form the intermediate between the Tonkin- and Formosa-races. Under surface more prominently dotted in whitish violet than in *timaeus* and *etymander*. Rare, only 1 ♂ in my collection. — **etymander** *Fruhst.* (139 a) exhibits the largest black spots of the hindwings, being the most copiously bordered in orange-yellow. The whitish violet striation of the under surface is finer than in the continental vicarious types. Formosa, flying from July till October. Very rare, only three ♂♂ in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER known.

#### Group of species: **Sospita** (*Hew.*).

The discocellulars of the forewings form a more acute angle than in *Abisara*. Middle discocellular of the forewing shorter than the posterior one. Precostal long, steeper than in *Abisara*. Median part of the hindwings only slightly projecting. ♀ dichromatic. Occurring only on the continent. Valve obtuse, distally consisting of 2 broad lobes. Penis-canal plainer and shorter than in *Abisara*. Type: *S. fylla* *Hew.*

*fylla*. **A. fylla** occurs from Cashmir and the Kumaon-Himalaya to Assam, Burma and Tenasserin, where it is met from the lowlands up to an altitude of 7000 feet. It seems to fly all the year round. I myself possess from Sikkim two temporal forms mentioned neither by DE NICÉVILLE nor by MOORE. We find the ♂ and ♀ of the rainy period very well figured by MOORE (Lep. Ind. t. 399 f 1 a—1 c). The form of the dry period is recognizable by the lighter ground-colour and the broader bands of the forewings. We depict the latter as **fyllaria** *Fruhst.* (139 c) in the female; also the ♂ denoted as *fylla* (139 c) belongs to the dry period and differs from the ♂♂ of the rainy period by a paler total colouring. *fylla* lies before me in numbers from Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. According to NICÉVILLE, the butterfly is common during the warm months on not great elevations. — **magdala** *Fruhst.* (139 c), a melanotic areal form which I ascertained as a novelty for Tonkin, differs from *fylla* by the more pointed and narrower wings and a much narrower and steeper, more white than yellow band of the forewing. Hindwings above and beneath more dotted in black and white. From *fylloides* *Moore*-♀ from Szetchuan *magdala*-♀ deviates by the more rectilinear, purer white band of the forewing, by two distinct apical dots, and by the hindwings being more copiously spotted. Chiem-Hoa, August,

*fylloides*. September; Central Tonkin. — **fylloides** *Moore* (Vol. I, p. 254, t. 89 d) was mentioned as *fylla* in the first volume. It occurs in Szetchuan and to the east as far as Itchang and Changyang in Central China. Specimens from Bernardmyo in Upper Burma mentioned by MOORE will probably form a transition between *magdala* and *fylloides*.

#### Group of species: **Abisara** (*Fldr.*).

Middle and posterior discocellulars of the hindwings equally long. Precostal pointed, bent. Hindwings with more or less distinctly projecting median-lobes. ♀ lighter coloured than the ♂, with a white apical spot or pale submarginal bands of the forewings. Occurring in the oriental region to the north as far as to the Liu Kiu Islands, to the east as far as Celebes. Correspondingly also in Africa. Valve in the shape of a hook or stylus. Type: *A. echerius* *Stoll*.

**A. echerius** is one of the most variable butterflies of the South Asiatic fauna and of the least capacity to resist both the geographical and climatic influences. The climax of its variability the species attains in Burma, being a country with a decidedly long dry season, and the material of the collections makes the impression as if in every month of the year certain forms occurred deviating from each other, though they are connected with each other by multifarious intermediate forms. ♂ red-brown with a violet lustre disappearing in specimens of the extreme winter-form. Forewing with three rows of lighter bands shining through from beneath. Hindwings with the black apical double-spots so very characteristic of all the species of the genus, being joined by two more in the anal angle. The bands as well as the black spots show the tendency of disappearing altogether



or partly in the forms of the rainless period and in some insular races. On the under surface of the hindwings there generally appear three costal maculae. Sometimes the foremost is absent in the ♂♂, but in the ♀♀ it appears again (race of the Andamans). ♀ always larger and paler red-brown than the ♂. The longitudinal bands are always more prominently indicated, there often also appear distinctly defined or dull blurred white subapical bands. The black spots on the upper surface of the hindwings are also in the winter-generation more pertinaceous than in the ♂, and the apical spots never disappear entirely. — Larva on Myrsineae, light green, covered with fine hairs. Pupa with two obtuse horns on the head, black dots, likewise hairy. Egg globular, smooth, greenish; it is deposited on the under surface of the food-plant. The young larva only eats small patches out from it without touching the upper epidermis. — **schedeli** *Fruhst.* occurs in Okinawa of the Liu Kiu Islands *schedeli*. and is of a larger habitus than *echerius* from South China and Hongkong. Type belonging to the dry period-form, with a broad, red-brown stripe of the wing-centre on a pale reddish-brown ground. — **echerius** *Stoll* (138 c *echerius*. and Vol. I, p. 254, t. 89 c) is, according to KERSHAW's precious work on the „Butterflies of Hongkong and South-East China“, everywhere common where there is some coppice in wooded districts. The imago flies from one leaf to another, making small jumps from time to time, and walking by jerks about on the middle of the leaf with its wings half opened. *echerius* rarely undertakes larger flights in day-time, but in the dusk it is fond of roving about like the Hesperids. *echerius* occurs all the year round and can stand the cold very well being on the way even in those days when other butterflies timidly conceal themselves from the frost. *echerius* is rarely seen on flowers, but occasionally it drinks from wet places. Claspings-organs with a delicate, skinny uncus. Valve with a ventral, chitinous point and a narrow, skinny, dorsal appendage. Penis-tube most complicatedly armed with points and lateral hooks. — As **lydda** *Hew.* (Vol. I, p. 254, t. 89 d) the paler winter- *lydda*. form with less markings has been described. — **saturata** *Moore* is a darker race of the Island of Hainan with *saturata*. more brightly greyish-violet longitudinal stripes of the under surface of both wings. The ♀ is lying before me by the kindness of the owner of the Tring Museum. It appertains to the form of the wet period, flying from May to July. It is larger, more intensely red-brown, with a more extensive and more angled median band of the under surface of the hindwings. — **bazilensis** *Fruhst.* (138 c ♂, 140 b ♀) has the same size as *echerius* and *bazilensis*. differs chiefly by the preponderantly yellowish, instead of greyish-violet longitudinal stripes of the under surface. The ♀ differs from the ♂ by more extensive and lighter bands. Island of Bazilan, flying in February and March. — **laura** *Fruhst.* (138 d) I have formerly treated as a branch-race of *A. celebica* *Röb.* But since I *laura*. have seen in STAUDINGER's collection a race from the same island being more nearly allied to *celebica*, I am obliged to regard *laura* as an off-shoot of *A. echerius*, owing to the steep, almost purely white parallel striation of the forewings, being towards the costal only somewhat bent proximally. The ♂ is beneath the most similar to *A. echerius bazilensis* (138 c), though it is slightly larger. Mindoro, discovered by Dr. PLATEN. ♂♀ type in my collection. — **tonkinianus** *Fruhst.* was based upon a ♀ of the extremest dry period-form of the month *tonkinianus*. of April, found at an elevation of about 1000 m in the Manson Mountains at the frontier between Tonkin and the South Chinese Province of Kwangsi. ♀ above lighter red-brown than *echerius*-♀ from Hongkong. Hindwing with a more projecting median lobe. — **meta** *Fruhst.* (140 c) is the rainy period-form *meta*. of it, flying from August till September. ♂ above more uniformly darker red-brown with a brighter violet lustre, ♀ with more or less distinct, whitish-powdered bands being somewhat angled beyond the cell. On the under surface, these longitudinal stripes are of a purer white and entirely stronger. From Chien-Hoa, Central Tonkin. — **annamitica** *Fruhst.* ♂ more intensely red-brown than *meta*. Under surface *annamitica*. much more like *kausambioides* *Nicév.* by the darkening of all the white bands and the bordering of the spots. ♀ above darker than *meta*-♀, with broader yellowish-white bands which are less sharply defined. The black spotting of the hindwings is reduced, and the subanal cuneiform spots are stunted into small narrow lunae. Under surface: The helmet-spots standing in *meta* between the medians are more indistinct. Flying in November, December; I observed them in Central Annam. Type belonging to the rainy period-form. In the Paris Museum there are specimens from Chau-Doc in Cochin-China, representing the intermediate form and reminding us of *abnormis* from Burma by a purely white subapical oblique band on both sides of the forewings; furthermore, ♂ and ♀ from the same habitat as well as from Saigon, belonging to the extreme dry period and forming the transition to *angulata* from Burma. The Tring-Museum, furthermore, has both sexes from the Sekong River in the Laos States found by the collector of orchids, MICHOLITZ, in February and March 1904. — **siamensis** *Fruhst.* (138 c, 140 d ♀) was found by me in January and February at an altitude of about 300 m, in an intermediate form closely approximating the generation of the rainy period. ♂♂, however, already without black spots on the upper surface of the hindwings. ♀ light reddish-brown with a distinct, intensely brown median band on both wings and only quite faintly indicated light bands. Under surface the most closely allied to *annamitica* *Fruhst.*, but with more delicate, more blurred, whitish greyish-violet bands. — **angulata** *Moore* is the *angulata*. oldest name for the most variable of the *Abisara*. A large series of specimens of both sexes is lying before me, and according to the method of the European varietists, each of them would be justified to be denominated. *angulata* was based upon ♂♂ of the extreme dry period-form, being closely allied to *tonkiniana*. Specimens dated January from South Tenasserim approximate *echerius* f. *lydda*, because they changed the usual plum-colour for a dull brown and also hardly excel the Hongkong race in size. When the rainless period has made more progress, in all the specimens a white band gradually develops itself beneath, mostly traversing only



the under surface of the forewings and being softened down on the hindwings. Later on there appear specimens *abnormis*. in which the white band is developed also on the upper surface of the forewings. This is f. **abnormis** Moore (140 b). In May, when the Monsoon begins to set in, the first specimens of the rainy period appear, being of a much larger habitus. They immediately exhibit again the beautiful plum-colour with an extensive violet lustre, the band in the median part of the under surface, also that of the forewing, begins to darken, and on the upper surface a marking is formed like in *meta Fruhst.* (140 c) from Tonkin, which is at first covered with dirty whitish violet, but which, on the decrease of the rain-fall, begins again to brighten up and to extend. In ♀♀ of November we have then again a very broad white, though still slightly reddish dusted striation, and the round of discolorations begins anew. A ♀ from the Chin Hills of the Tring Museum has above two white prominent longitudinal bands of the forewings: **jhana** form. nov. (140 c). — As **suffusa** Moore, a dry period-form of North India was described occurring near Poona in especially stunted small and faded specimens. Somewhat larger specimens occur near Bombay and lie before me also from South India. Flying-time December till February. The median band of the under surface of both wings remains more rectilinear without forming such acute angles in the median zone of the hindwings as in the Burma-race. — **fraterna** Moore, the stage of development of the rainy period, lies before me from the months of July and August, from Masuri and the Karwar District. ♂ above similar to that of *celebica* (138 c), with a deep purple lustre. ♀ the most nearly allied to *erilda*-♀ (138 d), though larger and with shorter yellowish-white oblique bands of the forewings. — Larva on *Embelia robusta* Roxb. and *Ardisia humilis* Vahl., two species of the Myrsineae; on the under surface of leaves showing the same light green as it has itself. Pupa, according to AITKEN, so very similar to the larva that it is difficult to decide whether the pupation has already taken place. Imago very common especially at the end of the rainy period from September and October. In hilly districts, in the low jungle, every bush is then alive with them, where they sit with their wings half open without any fear, so that they are easily captured. The butterflies go up to altitudes of almost 3000 m, and the type of *suffusa* was found at this altitude in the West Himalaya. — **prunosa** Moore inhabits Ceylon where it likewise occurs in two generations being, however, not very sharply separated. ♂ of the rainy period-form with a more intensely violet reflection than South Indian specimens, beneath with a median band extensively bordered in greyish-violet. ♂ of the dry period beneath brown instead of plum-coloured, with light coffee-brown longitudinal stripes. Observed flying all the year round from the plains up to about 1200 m. In the brushwood and at the skirts of roads, especially common in June and July and then again in November and December. — **bifasciata** Moore, the most splendid branch of *echerius*. ♂ like the ♂♂ of *prunosa*, but with still more developed black spots. ♀ very large with broad white transcellular bands of the forewings. Both wings, besides traversed by two pronounced greyish-brown submarginal bands, being very much undulated. Under surface with light chestnut-brown longitudinal stripes on a grey ground. Forewing with a yellowish median band, hindwing with a greyish-white, distinctly dentated median band. Andamans, one specimen also from the Nicobares in the Indian Museum of Calcutta.

**A. kausambi.** With this species which, however, leaves the benefit of doubt in being justified to be called a species, a series of Macromalayan forms begins differing from the Indo-Chinese and South Indian vicarious types by their small size. The ♀♀ differ from the branches of *A. echerius* so far dealt with by a vast, generally purely white apical area. Only in their off-branches from the Island of Java we come again across parallel stripes of the forewings not cohering towards the apex. The ♂♂ occur in two forms: a) such with a one-coloured brownish-violet upper surface, and β) specimens with a faintly indicated, whitish small apical spot of the forewings. ♀ with a somewhat less broad and more sharply defined white spot of the forewings than *niasana* (138 d). Beneath the white spot, however, widens still more than in *stasinus* (138 e). Imago generally common, of a most coquettish behaviour. They like to walk round on the upper surface of leaves flapping with their half-opened wings. They all prefer the woods where, however, they always stay in the demi-shade and appear only in the most intense sunshine. In the net they are restless, and their delicate fluff is just as easily taken off as the bloom of a plum. — **paionea** subsp. nov. is the name of a northern race closely allied to *kausambi*, which I collected in May in the Karen Hills (Burma). It represents to a certain degree a connecting link between *kausambi* and *angulata*. Upper surface pale red-brown with two yellowish, loosely cohering longitudinal stripes of the forewings going down as far as to the middle of the wing. Under surface similar as in *jhana* (140 c), though the median band is not angled. Both longitudinal stripes, however, traversing the whole length of the wings as in *jhana*, whereas the white bands of *kausambi* terminate in the median part of the forewings. To *paionea* presumably also belong the *kausambi*-forms mentioned by MOORE from the Mergui Archipelago where they were observed from December till March. — **kausambi** Fldr.<sup>38 d</sup> is a race rarely occurring in the collections, from the Malayan Peninsula and from Singapore. ♂ about of the habitus of the *stasinus*-♂♂ (138 e), but above of a paler red-brown ground-colour. The ♀♀ differ from their Sumatran sisters by a more extensive white area of the forewings, and from *kausambioides* figured by DISTANT in 1883 by mistake as *kausambi* Fldr., by the blurred and dull area, while the ♀ of *kausambioides* exhibits a purely white, sharply defined band depicted also by DISTANT. — **niya** subsp. nov. For this butterfly I am indebted to Dr. L. MARTIN who collected it in the Riouw Archipelago in February 1895. ♂ somewhat smaller than *kausambi*-♂♂ from



Singapore. ♀ with scarcely half as broad white band of the forewings as in *kausambi*-♀♀. The white spot of the under surface of the forewing considerably more reduced than even in the Sumatran *stasinus*. In North East and West Sumatra, *stasinus* Fruhst. (138 e) flies. ♂ above of a less bright violet reflection than ♂♂ from *stasinus*. Perak, ♀ with a more reduced whitish apical spot of the forewings, which is always tinged in yellowish also in the lightest specimens. According to MARTIN, the butterflies are weak flyers, do not rise high above the soil and keep their wings half open when at rest, as the Hesperids or also certain Geometrids do. HAGEN found an allied race in the Isle of Banka, and SNELLEN mentions another one from Billiton. — *niasana* Fruhst. (138 d), *niasana*, a considerably modified insular race, with a prominent white apical area of the forewings of the ♀♀. Both sexes deviating from *stasinus* by larger black spots of the hindwings. The median band of the forewing is white, the anal spots oblong, more cuneiform. Nias, rare. — *erilda* subsp. nov. (138 d) inhabits West Java where I met *erilda*, it from the southern coast up as far as about 600 m. The ♀♀ are above light red-brown with whitish, slightly reddish-hued longitudinal bands of the forewings reminding us of Burmese allies. — *geza* Fruhst. (138 d) is *geza*, the East Javanese areal form of a more intense red-brown colour and with broader and more yellowish stripes of the forewings, the ♂♂ being much smaller and of a less intense violet reflection than *erilda*-♂♂. DOHERTY discovered an allied race in Bali. — *litavicus* Fruhst. (140 b) is in its size inferior to *kausambi* from Perak. ♂ *litavicus*, on the forewings with a reddish-powdered spot shining through from beneath, ♀ with a purely white preapical zone forming beneath a compact area. Kinabalu (North Borneo). — *sala* subsp. nov. (140 b) occurs in South *sala*, East Borneo, surpassing *litavicus* in size and exhibiting on the under surface of the forewings of the ♀♀ two white bands separated by a red stripe. The ♂♂ have whitish-tarnished forewings and are superior in size to those of *litavicus*. Dr. MARTIN collected numbers of this form near Sintang from January till April; *sala* is presumably distributed all over Borneo being a lowland-race, for ♂♂ from the lowlands of the Sultanate of Brunei greatly approximate those from the west and south-east of the island. — *aja* Fruhst. (140 b) replaces *aja*, *kausambi* in the Island of Palawan. ♂ the most closely allied to *litavicus* from North Borneo, but without the whitish-effused, anterior part of the longitudinal stripes of the under surface of the forewings. ♀ with the white area of the under surface of the forewings extended as far as to the wing-centre, and with longer subterminal intramedian flames, filled up with whitish grey, on the hindwings.

**A. celebica** replaces *A. echerius* and *A. kausambi* in the subregion of the Philippines and of Celebes, a district which, in 1911, I denoted as Chaeturia, according to the genus of birds „Chaetura“ occurring in both the insular groups. The single forms vary greatly in size, according to the insular habitat; in Celebes itself it excels, as usually, the other species of this genus, while it is of a smaller size in the islands. The wing-contour is more roundish than in *A. echerius*, the distribution of the longitudinal stripes corresponds more with that of *A. echerius* than of the *kausambi*-races, being especially prominent in the ♀, occasionally of a pure white. Under surface brighter than in *kausambi*, all the light bands more extensive. The black apical spots sometimes of an amazing size. Uncus considerably longer, with a neater curve than in *echerius*, the ventral horns of it are coniform, not bent up as in *A. echerius* and *A. kausambioides*. Penis-canal considerably longer, more slender, but less densely armed with small barbs than in *A. echerius*, more strongly developed, however, than in *A. kausambioides*. — **celebica** Rüb. (138 c), originally described according to specimens from Tombogo in East *celebica*, Celebes, occurs conformably also in the south of the island where I met a number of ♀♀ from January to March up to about 1000 m above the sea-level. ♀ with yellowish-darkened longitudinal bands of the forewings. — **bugiana** Fruhst. (138 c ♀ under surface, 140 b upper surface). ♂ has beneath the longitudinal stripes of more *bugiana*, intense bluish-white reflection. In the ♀ the bands of the upper surface of the forewings are white instead of yellowish, furthermore, all the admarginal and submarginal lines of the hindwings are likewise white. Under surface: All the bands and spots are of a milky colour, instead of yellowish. The white median band of the hindwings are broadened at the cost of the brown internerval spots. A similar race in the Island of Sangir. — **saleyra** Fruhst. (40 a) is in its size inferior to the two races from Celebes, with a strongly marked satellite island *saleyra*, character. Above darker, of a more intense violet reflection. The stripes are more prominent and especially beneath of a still more intense yellow than in *celebica*. ♂ type in the Coll. STAUDINGER, one ♂ in the Tring Museum. — **porphyritica** subsp. nov. is an especially much modified race from the Sula Islands where DOHERTY *porphyritica*, discovered it. ♂ above duller, almost without any blue reflection. Apical spots of the hindwings prominent, nearly circular. Under surface chocolate-brown, without a purple tinge. Bands almost like in *saleyra*, steeper, dull brownish-yellow. The intramedian flames of the hindwings encircled by yellowish, instead of white ringlets. ♀ above with united bands of the forewings. The hindwings exhibit more yellowish bands. Under surface of the forewings with a faded shawl. The hindwings with an almost blurred, small, red-brown postmedian spot, with widely spread yellowish-brown bands. Sula Besi, flying in October. Type in the Tring Museum. — **palawana** Stgr. It comes next to *saleyra* in size. Upper surface somewhat paler plum-blue than the races of *palawana*, the neighbouring Celebes. The ♀ occurs in two forms: a) with extensive parallel bands of the forewings being only slightly deepened by yellowish, and besides ♀♀ with almost brownish-yellow bands, **pancha** form. nov. *pancha*, (140 b). By the angled proximal band of the forewings, moreover, both ♀-forms form a transition from *celebica* to *echerius*. In the Philippines there occur several insular forms being partly not yet sufficiently studied, of which **juana** Fruhst. (140 c) may be considered as the most conspicuous form. It is smaller than *celebica*. On *juana*, the under surface it differs besides by the following marks: the bands of the forewings are more acutely marked,



broader and lighter. The median bands of the hindwings are much narrower, the black apical spots distinct, encircled by broad white ringlets, the black anal dots also appear more strongly developed. The ♀ is entirely different from *celebica*, being decorated with very much shorter, purely white submarginal and subapical bands of the forewings. The black spots of the hindwings are likewise encircled by white ringlets. The under surface differs just the same way as in the ♂, and besides, the subanal cordiform markings of *juana* are more pointed, the brown submarginal band, however, is composed of more obtuse — not arrow-shaped — internerval spots.

*mudita*. Mindanao. ♂ length of forewings 24 mm, ♀ 25 mm, of *celebica*-♀ from South Celebes 27 mm. — ***mudita* subsp. nov.** inhabits Mindoro and differs from *juana* only by somewhat narrower, though just as oblique, purely white subapical bands of the forewings. Type in the Coll. STAUDINGER in the Berlin Museum. — ***cudaca* subsp. nov.** occurs in Luzon. ♂♂ from there are smaller than *juana*-♂♂ from Mindanao, and much lighter coloured than specimens from the southern Philippines.

***A. kausambioides*** is an exclusively Macromalayan species the range of which is not yet sufficiently known. MARTIN was inclined to take it to be a mountain-form of *kausambi*; this is, however, contested by the fact that *A. kausambi* Flör. occurs on the Kinabalu even at a considerable height, and that clasping-organs exhibit a differentiation being, in case it is constant, quite considerable. ♂ above with a brighter violet reflection than in any form of *A. kausambi*, dark purple-brown, the black apical spots of the hindwings showing through above either not at all or only indistinctly. Under surface with narrower and darker longitudinal stripes than in *A. kausambi*. DE NICÉVILLE was, as he admitted, not able to distinguish the ♀ from *A. kausambi*-♀; it is, however, easily separated by a more sharply defined, shorter and more oblique apical area of the forewings. The hindwings exhibit, like in the ♂, less prominent black costal spots. The under surface with a median band being always distally more narrowly defined in grey. The intramedian spots before the tail are never of the shape of flames nor linguiform, but pressed together in a kidney-shape, sometimes with a black pupil. Clasping-organs throughout more delicate than those of *A. echerius*, the tip of the uncus bent more sharply, the valve without a hook-like point, but rather with a skinny, cylindrical lobe. Penis-canal hardly chitinized, very plain, without the antler-shaped ornaments distinguishing *A. echerius*. — ***kausambioides* Nic.** (138 d, 140 c) founded upon specimens from Penang and the Malayan Peninsula, was figured by DISTANT in the sexes really belonging together already in 1883, but treated as *A. kausambi*. The ♀ has the purest white of the forewings of all the *Abisara* of my collection (with the sole exception of *A. celebica juana*). — ***amaga* subsp. nov.** is a very small-sized race of the Island of Banka; ♂ with still more blurred longitudinal stripes of the under surface than exhibited in our figure 138 d. ♀ above approximating the ♀ of *iliaca* (138 d), with a still less prominently indicated apical diffuse spot. Beneath most characteristic by nearly round, therefore not flamed, intramedian spots, being besides filled up with blackish instead of red-brown. Type in the Tring Museum, according to specimens found by Dr. HAGEN. — ***paha* subsp. nov.** lies before me in a large series from the north-eastern part of Sumatra. The ♀ is of a less bright red-brown and the white apical area of the forewings is less darkened. Under surface with a strangulated, more grey than violet longitudinal band. Flying all the year round. — ***iliaca* Fruhst.** (138 d) distinctly exhibits in the ♀ the difference from *A. kausambi niasana* Fruhst. (138 d 2). The total colouring of the upper surface is darker, the white transverse area of the forewings pushed back, powdered with dull red-brown. Hindwings without the whitish network round the black spots. ♂ considerably smaller than *paha*-♂♂ from Sumatra, somewhat paler red-brown. Under surface with lighter grey, more prominent longitudinal stripes. ♀ throughout with less white bands than the ♀ of *niasana*, and distinguished also from the ♀ of *paha* by more sharply angled median line of the hindwings. Island of Nias, very rare. — ***tina* Fruhst.** excels *paha* in size. The violet lustre of the upper surface still more magnificent and intense than in the other allied races. Ground-colour about between *paha* and *iliaca*. ♀ immediately distinguishable from *paha* and *kausambioides* by the apical area of the forewings being reduced to a narrow, dull yellowish stripe and being distally accompanied by a yellow line traversing the whole wing. ♂-type from the surroundings of Sukabumi in West Java, from an altitude of about 600 m, the ♀ having been collected by myself in the Zuidergebergde in East Java, from 500 m. — ***tera* Fruhst.** from North Borneo is in size inferior to *kausambioides* and *paha*, but especially also to *tina*, although it is above just as dark as the vicarious types from Sumatra and Perak. Under surface characterized by a grey submarginal band of the forewings being costally expanded in the ♂. Dr. MARTIN discovered near Sintang a number of ♂♂ and one ♀ in company with *Abisara kausambi sulu* Fruhst., from January to April. Thus it is proved that *kausambioides* inhabits also the lowlands.

#### Group of species: ***Archigenes* (Fruhst.).**

The costal of the hindwings is more curved than in *Abisara* and *Sospita*. The precostal is short, steep, without a turned down fine point. The middle discocellular of the hindwing is slightly convex, not straight-lined as in *Sospita*; the subcostal and radials sometimes rise from a common base. The anterior median of the forewing always terminates in a long-stretched tail. ♀ similar to the ♀♀ of *Abisara*, brightened up, with duller bands of the forewings than the ♂♂. Valve very broad with a sharp ventral unciform tip and a broad dorsal lamella. Habitat India, Indo-China and Macromalayana. Type: *A. aita* Nicév.



**A. neophron**, an interesting variable species being subject to a metagenesis hitherto unregarded. ♀ not considerably different from the ♂, somewhat larger, of a duller greyish-brown, with somewhat broader white bands. Inhabiting the hilly districts, *neophron* were observed in Upper Tenasserim up to altitudes of 2000 m. Early stages unknown. Occurring from Nepal to Yunnan, found by myself in Tonkin, and distributed to the south across the Malayan Peninsula to the Island of Banka. — **neophronides** *subsp. nov.* (138 b as *neophronides*) is the westernmost branch of the total species also considered and depicted as *neophron* by MOORE and BINGHAM, easily distinguishable from the nomenclatural type originating from Sylhet by the considerably broader white oblique band of the forewing running through as far as to the submedian. We figure a ♂ of the dry period differing beneath from those of the rainy period by the median band being distally bordered by grey instead of whitish. Occasionally also the white of the upper surface of the anal point is absent, like in the ♂ figured by us. In the ♀ all the white bands flow out still farther, and in particularly typical specimens of the extremest cold period there appear besides violet nebulous bands on the upper surface of the hindwings. Nepal, Sikkim, on low hills from March to November. — **neophron** *Hew.* is not rarely found in Assam and also reported from the Naga Hills. The white stripe of the forewing tapering particularly towards the costal, the under surface more variegated with more intensely red-brown and more violet than white longitudinal bands. — In **gratius** *Fruhst.* (138 d) the white band of the forewing is still narrower, and also the black apical spots of the hindwings, being separated by an orange streak, are reduced in size. The ♀ is considerably smaller than the Assam-♀, duller grey, the shades on the under surface faded. The description is based upon specimens of the dry period. ♂ from the Manson Mountains, North Tonkin from April and May, ♀ from Tandong near Toungo in the Karen Hills in May at about 1000 m, found by myself. To *gratius* probably also belong ♂♂ reported from Yunnan. — **chelina** *Fruhst.* was put up for the areal form of the Malayan Peninsula, according to DISTANTS figure. Now there is before me also a ♂ from Tavoy, Tenasserim, for which I am indebted to Dr. L. MARTIN who handed his whole collection of *Erycinidae* over to me, and a ♀ from Canton, South China. ♂ on both surfaces darker than *neophron*. Under surface of the hindwings also towards the base brownish grey instead of yellowish. The median band of the hindwings more undulate, all the other small greyish violet stripes reduced, but there appear larger intramedian, brown submarginal spots on the under surface of the hindwings. Distributed from South China, Tonkin and Tavoy as far as Perak. According to Dr. HAGEN also in the Island of Banka. There is no doubt that *chelina* is the form of the rainy period, while *gratius* represents the generation of the dry months of a local race, for which *chelina* has to be substituted as the older name.

**A. chela** *Nicév.* is more than a third smaller than *A. neophron*, above darker greyish brown, with a more obliquely directed, white transverse band of the forewing terminating already at the third or posterior median. Under surface of the forewing with but one small subanal black anteterminal spot bordered in white, whereas *neophron* exhibits three of them, the foremost of which disappears at the first median. Hindwing with a more extensive violet tinge at the median band being more curved towards the base. Sikkim, Assam, and Naga Hills up to elevations of about 1000 m; it flies at the same time and always in company of *A. neophron*.

**A. aita** *Nicév.* (138 b) replaces *A. neophron* in Sumatra. ♀ distinguishable from the figured ♂ by a lighter ground-colour, greyish brown more faded and broader longitudinal stripes. Hindwing with a more extensive white distal area and a small faint brown spot in it. Under surface differing from *neophron* by the almost equally broad white stripes of the forewings and the extensive white area of the hindwings, which is somewhat dull in the ♀. Known to me only from the Battak Plateau of North East Sumatra, but not from West Sumatra. Very likely a race nearly allied to *aita* will yet be found in North Borneo.

**A. savitry**, an exclusively Macromalayan species, deviates from *A. neophron* by the absence of a white band of the forewing, which is replaced by two vertical whitish-violet or greyish-yellowish longitudinal stripes varying in the tinge according to the habitat. ♀ again with more extensive and above paler bands of the forewings. Claspings-organs with an uncus, the skinny formation and shape of which reminds us of that of *A. kausambioides*. Valve ventrally with a sharply curved point and a very broad dorsal lamella. Penistube very long, apparently without any spines. — **savitri** *Fldr.* (= *susa* *Hew.*), described from the Malayan Peninsula, lies before me only in 2 ♂♂ from Penang. Upper surface of a brighter reddish-brown than in *strix* (138 b), the outer, dull longitudinal band of the forewing with a violet hue. ♀ known to me only from the figure by DISTANT in 1883. Forewing with two stripes of a violet lustre. Rare in the collections. — **teutyra** *subsp. nov.* (138 b as *savitry*) was figured according to a ♀ from Padang Pandjang (West Sumatra), and is before me in numbers also from North East Sumatra. In the ♂ the almost parallel bands of the forewings are somewhat narrower. *teutyra* is easily discernible from *savitri* by the monotonously and duller brown upper surface, and the yellowish, instead of whitish blue, stripes of the under surface. According to MARTIN a very rare butterfly of the woods near the coast, being found, however, in fresh specimens all the year round. — **deniya** *subsp. nov.* lies before me owing to the kindness of the gentlemen of the Tring Museum. Habitus of the ♂ smaller than of the race from Perak and Sumatra, forming the natural intermediary with respect to the colouring. Above just as dark and homogeneously brown-grey as *teutyra*, beneath with



just as preponderantly white bands as *savitri* from Penanghill. Island of Banka. — *periya* *subsp. nov.* the type of which originates from the Tring Museum like that of *deniya*, inhabits Bunguran of the Natuna Islands, where it was met from July to October. Just as the Banka-form of *savitri* forms the transition to *teutyra*, *periya* forms it from *savitri* to *sciurus* from South Borneo. Upper surface dull and without any red-brown admixture, the light stripes of the forewing somewhat more prominent than in *sciurus*. The black maculae of the hindwings more conspicuous than in the branches of *savitri* enumerated so far. Under surface more intensely red-brown than in *savitri*, but yet with almost lacteous bands. — *sciurus* *Fruhst.*, founded upon specimens of South East Borneo and of the lowlands of North Borneo, was recently captured by Dr. L. MARTIN also near Sintang on the Kapuas River in South West Borneo. Particularly the ♀ differs greatly from the ♀ of the Sumatran and Perak-form, being above darker brown and exhibiting more grey than yellowish-brown longitudinal stripes. Beneath brighter than the ♀ of *teutyra*, the dirty-white bands with a bluish periphery. — *strix* *Fruhst.* (138 b), an alpine form of North Borneo which may replace *A. aita* there. ♂♀ characterized by more sharply defined and still broader bands than we find them in *sciurus*, which becomes especially conspicuous on the under surface of the forewings, where, towards the apex and anal part, the beginning of a purely white band appears. The hindwings are above and beneath characterized by a broad, purely white subanal band, and the black spots reminding us of the eyes of an owl are distinctly encircled in white. Kinabalu. — *atlas* *Nicév.* (138 b) of which we reproduce a ♂ from beneath, largely agrees above with *A. savitri strix* from Kinabalu in the scheme of markings. *atlas*, however, may be regarded as the branch of the collective species with the greatest deviation from the general habitus, and almost considered a distinct species. Though the ♀ is paler than the ♂, yet it is by far the most intensely red-brown form of the group of species of *Archigenes*. The proximal oblique band is very broad, yellowish-white. Described according to specimens I found in great numbers on the Gede. *atlas* does not occur there at altitudes of less than 1200 m and I found it at the skirts of the forests which were dripping with wet, particularly above the Botanical Gardens of Tjibodas on the northern slope of the Volcano Gede, but I cannot remember of having seen them on other mountains of West Java.

#### 4. Genus : **Dicallaneura** *Btlr.*

This sharply limited genus exclusively occurs in the Papuan region, where it is represented in a small number and — with one exception — of sexually heteromorphous, magnificent species, of which we may expect some more new forms. In this genus the differentiability, caused by climatic, geographical and mountainous influences, attains its climax. In the chief island of New Guinea one species alone is divided into about 6 or 7 races. Structurally, *Dicallaneura* differs from all its allies by the very much proximally bent discocellulars of the forewings, so that a conspicuously broad and short cell is produced. The first subcostal vein is grown together with the costal, the costal of the hindwings is strongly curved like in *Taxila* and *Praetaxila*, the precostal stunted. The cell of the hindwing towards the base greatly expanded, the posterior discocellular very long. Eyes naked. Tegumen with a point like the sting of a scorpion, but very delicate, the valve in the shape of a finger. Penis-case distally with 4 spines. Tegumen with small ventral, uncommonly long, sharply bent horns as pointed as a needle. The butterflies live in the forests and behave like the *Abisara*-species. Some forms are common, others rare though widely distributed, the alpine species hitherto very rare, having come to Europe only in single specimens.

*leucomelas.* **D. leucomelas** *R. and J.* (140 e), an important discovery of the last years, nearly the only *Nemeobiidi* known with equally coloured sexes. Basal part of the forewing white, at the ground densely dusted in grey. Hindwing with a white costal border. Apex of the tail of the ♀ white. Under surface with a red-brown distal border, a large, blackish-brown, shaded-off spot at the cell-end. Hindwing with a triangular spot in the centre of the costal area, otherwise grey like the base of the forewing, with reddish-brown streaks. Apical part of the hindwing light orange-yellow, in the submarginal zone tiny white stripes. Flying in March, Mambare River, British New Guinea, from an altitude of 5000 ft.

**D. ribbei** is easily recognizable by the ♂♂ being above throughout dark ultra-marine. The ♀ is above scarcely discernible from those of *D. decorata* and *D. pulchra*, orange-yellow with a black apex of the forewing and the black submarginal spots of the hindwings characteristic of the whole genus. The under surface is nearly identical in both sexes. Forewing with a black median part shining slightly in dark blue. Hindwing like in *arfakensis* (139 b), the yellow transverse bands similarly formed as in *D. pulchra* (139 b), but still noticeably undulate. — **ribbei** *Röb.* occurs in the Aru Islands, but it is rare there. The ♀ is not in my collection. The ♂ exhibits a somewhat darker brown total colouring of the under surface than *arfakensis*-♂. *birana.* **birana** *subsp. nov.* lies before me in a ♀ from the Tring Museum differing from a *ribbei*-♀ of the Aru Islands of the same museum by a more prominent black median area of the forewing and narrower yellow bands of the under surface of the hindwings. Etna-Bay. — **arfakensis** *Fruhst.* (139 b ♂♀) differs from *ribbei* by a more extensive black median zone of the forewing and the orange, instead of red-brown, colouring of the hindwing. Described first from the Arfak Mountains in North West Dutch New Guinea, but the race seems



rather conformably to occur on the whole northern coast of New Guinea. HAGEN knew only one couple from Stefansort; before me are 7 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ from the surroundings of the Astrolabe Bay. — **diantha** *diantha*. Sm. (= *milnei Fruhst.*) occupies low districts of South British New Guinea. ♂ separable from *arfakensis* by a darker ground-colour of the under surface of the hindwings resembling *ribbei*. In the Tring Museum there are also ♂♂ from the Kumusi River, flying in August and September. — **ovada** *subsp. nov.* is the *ovada*. race deviating the most from the general habitus of the *ribbei*, from the Eilanden River of the southern part of Dutch New Guinea. ♂ larger than *arfakensis*-♂. Under surface still more intensely brown than *ribbei* from Aru. The light yellow stripes and bands of the sister-races are here ochreous. The yellow spots of the forewings are smaller. Flying in December, discovered in 1910 by MEEK. Type in the Tring Museum.

**D. pulchra** resembles *D. ribbei* above, but it exhibits a whitish-blue oblique band of the forewing, differing in width according to the insular habitat. This band extends from the subcostal to the middle median. ♀ above, as a rule, somewhat darker than the ♀ of *D. ribbei*. The under surface is figured 139 b and differs by a yellow subanal band of the hindwing being neither undulate nor interrupted, but simply convex, from *D. ribbei* as well as from *D. decorata* and *D. kirschi*. It is distributed from Mysol across the islands in the Geelvink Bay as far as the northern parts of Dutch New Guinea. — **pulchra** Guér. (139 b) inhabits *pulchra*. the Island of Waigiu where the species is very rare. WATERSTRADT who collected for months in the island captured only three ♀♀. — **udiyana** *subsp. nov.* was discovered by DOHERTY in the Humboldt Bay. The *udiyana*. upper surface of the hindwings is darker than in the specimens from Waigiu, with a smoky-brown tinge. — **vasatha** *subsp. nov.* lies before me from Kapaur, South Dutch New Guinea, where it was also discovered *vasatha*. by DOHERTY in December 1896. ♀ differs beneath from the ♀ of *pulchra* by smaller white dots of the forewings and, in both sexes, by the obsolete most central one of the three small crescentiform spots traversing the cell. The submarginal silvery-white small stripes are likewise in the decrease. — **sigrya** *subsp. nov.* occurs in Mysol. Of a smaller habitus than the nomenclatural type from Waigiu; here also the white oblique band of the forewing begins to dissolve posteriorly and is already considerably narrowed. ♀ much darker than *pulchra*-♀, but without the smoky-brown tinge of the ♀ from the Humboldt Bay.

**D. kirschi**, a rare species originally described from the Aru Islands, was discovered in British New Guinea and the southern Dutch New Guinea in the last decade, after DOHERTY had discovered it in Humboldt Bay already in 1892. The homogeneousness of the single forms with *kirschi*, however, was not recognized by former authors. — **kirschi** Rüb. is very sparse in Aru and is determined by me from the figure of its *kirschi*. author who had obtained only one ♀. The upper surface approximates that of *pulchra*-♀, and the under surface is characterized by the sharply dentated subanal band of the hindwing being whitish grey in the ♂, whitish-yellow in the ♀. The sexes are rather similar to each other as far as I am able to judge from the material before me from the Tring Museum. The ♂ is smaller, intensely red-brown; the ♀ like that of *D. pulchra* or *D. decorata*, light ochre- or orange-yellow. — **didica**, *subsp. nov.* (140 d) was recently discovered *didica*. by MEEK on the Eilanden River and Oetakwa River both of which originate from the Snow-Mountains. It flies from October to December, from the plains up to about 1100 m. ♂ with almost white spots and bands of the under surface. ♀ with a dim median crescentiform spot in the cell of the hindwing. Type in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **fulgurata** Sm. (140 e) has a ♂ being above somewhat lighter red-brown than we observe *fulgurata*. it in *didica*. Under surface of the forewings lighter red-brown with smaller white and yellowish spots. The middle cellular spot of the hindwing again distinctly prominent. The greyish-white covering at the medians of the hindwings more extensive, more intense than in *didica*. ♀ beneath duller. Type from Milne Bay, also from the Aroa River, British New Guinea, from an altitude of 4 to 5000 ft., flying in May, Tring Museum. — **semirufa** Sm., according to the author's coloured description, presumably has the darkest upper *semirufa*. surface. The under surface exhibits more extensive black median areas of the forewings and resembles the most *fulgurata* by the distinct grey stripes along the medians of the hindwings. Humboldt-Bay. We may for certain expect another *kirschi*-race from German New Guinea.

**D. decorata**, the best-known and most common species of the genus, is at the same time the most widely distributed, from the Aru Islands in the west to the small satellite islands in the east of New Guinea. It is at the same time that species which dissolves the most easily into areal forms, and, strictly speaking, it would even be possible to separate eight races of the chief island. ♂ either with a well-defined, light reddish-yellow oblique band of the forewing, or, according to the locality, with a graduating, more or less distinct, red-brown brightening on the forewings being otherwise blackish, towards the apex, however, deep black. ♀ of all the species dealt with so far above the lightest yellow, beneath immediately recognizable by the subanal band of the hindwings being dissolved into five single spots or small stripes; at the same time the yellow median spots of the forewings are the largest and the most strongly developed. — **decorata** Hew., *decorata*. the lightest race of the collective species, exhibits the broadest dull reddish-yellow band of the forewing and also on the hindwings a yellowish zone from the costal area to the anterior median. Aru Islands, rare. — **sangha** *subsp. nov.* occurs in Mysol. The transverse band of the forewing considerably darkened, also *sangha*. the under surface of the hindwings more intensely red-brown, the outermost yellow anteterminal band narrower. Type in the Tring-Museum. — **adulatrix** *Fruhst.* exhibits particularly in the ♀ beneath more pro- *adulatrix*.



nounced, longer and whitish stripes. The ♂, however, is beneath darker with a more indistinct white small submarginal band of the forewing. Waigiü. — **tantra** *subsp. nov.* excels *adulatrix* in size. ♂ above somewhat paler red-brown with decidedly more distinctly light costal parts of the hindwings. Beneath likewise lighter yellowish-brown with more imposing silvery-white spots of the forewings and a more extensive yellow anteterminal band of the hindwing. Type from Dorey, Dutch New Guinea, flying in June. Similar examples also from Kapaur, but with respect to the habitus already inferior to those from Dorey and beneath more approximating the *adulatrix* from Waigiü. — **conos** *Fruhst.* (139 b, 140 d) is found in German New Guinea and differs from *tantra* by the almost jet-black, instead of red-brown, small apical spot of the under surface of the forewing and larger white, comma-shaped spots of the hindwings. The most common *Nemeobiidi parina* from Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land. — **parina** *subsp. nov.*, an areal form of a habitus inferior to *tantra* and *conos*. ♂ above, contrary to the almost uniformly brown *conos*, with a light yellow oblique discal area of the forewing, like in *decorata*. Under surface with reduced white spotting. Forewing with a red-brown apical area. Hindwing with small greyish-white subanal stripes. Type in the Tring Museum. Aroa River, November till May, from about 700 m. — **sigala** *subsp. nov.* approximates the nomenclatural type of the Aru Islands, still more than *parina*, by a light-yellow band of the forewing greatly contrasting with the red-brown ground and an extensively light-yellow costal zone on the upper surface of the hindwings. Beneath likewise paler than in all the vicarious types, ♂ with enlarged white small stripes of the hindwings. ♀ beneath still lighter than even the ♀ of *tantra*, and with smaller white dots of the forewings and yellow, instead of silvery white, discal maculae on the under surface of the hindwings. ♂ type in the Tring Museum, Milne Bay, flying in December; Kumusi River, North East British New Guinea, August, September. ♀-type from the Yule Island in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **sfagia** *subsp. nov.* (140 e) has an irregular transverse band of the forewing darkened somewhat by reddish, and the slightly lighter costal part of the hindwing is shaded by a reddish tint. The black submarginal spots of the hindwings more pronounced than in *sigala*. ♀ somewhat duller yellow than the ♀ of *conos* and *sigala*, towards the tails densely dusted in a blackish tint. Under surface the nearest to *sangha* from Mysol, in the ♂ intensely red-brown, in the ♀ with a red-brown bordering of the white spots. The subanal strigae longer than in *conos* and the other vicarious types from New Guinea. South East Dutch New Guinea, slopes of the Snow Mountains. Type from the Eilanden River; flying in December, in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. Another series of specimens from the Oetakwa River, December, collected by MEEK at about 1100 m, in the Tring Museum. — **sariba** *subsp. nov.* inhabits the island of the same name near British New Guinea. ♂ resembles above the *sigala*-♂ from Milne Bay, beneath the insular melanism is noticeable by the red-brown total colouring, whereby *sariba* appears almost just as dark brown as *sfagia*. But the apical area of the under surface of the forewings is not so distinctly blackened as in *conos* and *sfagia*, and the discal diffuse spots of the hindwings are obsolete, but larger than in *sfagia*. Type in the Tring Museum.

**D. ostrina**, a rare species, hitherto found only in Humboldt Bay and in the Island of Jobi. ♂ above black with velvety blackish violet lustre. Beneath scarcely discernible from that of the dark races of *D. decorata*. Two geographical forms: **ostrina** *Sm.* (140 d), ♂ with a red-brown costal area of the upper surface of the hindwings. Humboldt Bay, flying in August, September. Discovered by W. DOHERTY. — **ansuna** *subsp. nov.* (140 d ♀, 140 e ♂) without the red brown costal spot of the hindwing. The under surface of the forewing with a red-brown, instead of black apical area. Ansas, Island of Jobi. Flying in April, May. Type in the Tring Museum.

**D. princessa** *Sm.* is known to me only from the figure of its author. Only one ♀ has come to Europe, which is in the Tring Museum and originates from the Island of Biak in the Geelvink Bay, where DOHERTY discovered it. ♀ above intensely red-brown-yellow, apical spotting and submarginal dotting analogous to that of *D. decorata* ♀. Under surface light orange with lemon or canary-yellow basal and discal stripes. The black apical spot of *D. princessa*, however, is reduced to a small, exactly discal crescentiform spot, being anteriorly and distally cut off and bordered by a yellow semi-circle. On the hindwings two segmentary black and, parallel with them, also two yellow postmedian bands. The small submarginal white stripes prominent, but the yellowish anteterminal band so very characteristic of the other *Dicallaneura* is absent.

**D. ekeikei** *B.-Bak.* (141 a), a remarkable species without any closer allies, the figure of which we owe to its author's kindness. Forewing above blackish, hindwings about the same as in *decorata*. Under surface brown with white spots on the forewings and a yellowish brown anal area of the hindwings. In the basal region two white bands, in the submarginal zone six black streaks enlarged on the tail to a thick punctiform spot. British New Guinea, Ekeiki, a village in the Owen-Stanley Mountains.

### 5. Genus: **Laxita** *Btlr.*

Easily separable from *Abisara* by the uncommonly short middle discocellular and the consequently longer posterior discocellular of the hindwings being sharply bent inwards and angled. The first subcostal vein of the forewings either connected with the costal by a bridge, though isolated, or grown together with



it. Subcostal of the hindwing boldly bent up as in *Abisara*; precostal either long or short. Subcostal bifurcate at a longer or shorter distance from the cell-wall. ♂ with a projecting hindmargin of the forewing like in the *Mycalesids*. Beneath with a large speculum corresponding with a scent-reflection on the upper surface of the hindwing. The latter itself with a large androconial spot. In the less brightly coloured ♀♀ the inner margin of the forewing runs entirely straight. The ground-colour of all genuine *Laxita* is quite a peculiar claret-colour which, as far as I know, is not repeated in the long series of the *Rhopalocera*, and on the under surface of both wings there is again in all the species an entirely unusual metallic blue macular decoration being a most charming sight for an entomologist. The majority of the species of the ♂♂ exhibit besides a bluish-white band or a snow-white spot on the forewing, which is quite paradoxical, since in nearly all the families and genera of the day-butterflies the ♀♀ have light bands and spots. Claspings-organs most primitive. Uncus as in *Abisara*; valve skinny; penis-tube of the plainest formation, unarmed, thin and delicate.

The centre of the range of the genus is Borneo, from where we know already seven species, whereas the Malayan Peninsula homes only three and Sumatra just as many species. In Java there are no *Laxita*, but recently a magnificent species was discovered in Siam. Two groups of species:

A. **Zarax** *subgen. nov.* Hindmargin of the forewing only insignificantly convex, hindwing without a sexual spot, with a short precostal. The subcostal extremely shortened, because it is branched off at a great distance from the cell.

B. **Laxita** *Btlr.* Forewings convex, hindwings with a large androconial basin and a long precostal. The subcostal bifurcates at a short distance from the cell.

#### A. Group of species: **Zarax** *Fruhst.*

**L. teneta** *Hew.* (138 f) of which we figure the ♂ here for the first time, is the only *Laxita* known with *teneta*. a black, instead of dark-red under surface. Upper surface of the hindwings of the ♂♂ with a blue costal stripe which is absent in the ♀♀. The species exclusively inhabits the lowlands, being extremely rare and very constant. Between my specimens from North, South East and Central Borneo (Sintang, flying in the first quarter of the year) there is no difference to be noticed.

#### B. Group of species: **Laxita** *Btlr.*

**L. damajanti** forms the most common species of a small series of species with rather homogenous sexes. The ♀ is, as a rule, only insignificantly lighter and beneath somewhat more faintly spotted in black. **damajanti** *Fldr.* (= *tanita* *Hew.*) occurs in the Malayan Peninsula. Upper surface of both wings somewhat *damajanti*. more intensely red than in the Sumatran race which we figure (138 e), hindwings besides in both sexes with black diffuse spots. — **lasica** *subsp. nov.* (138 e as *damajanti*) above lighter red than *damajanti*; both sexes *lasica*. exhibit a more or less distinct black anteterminal band of the hindwings. *lasica* is the most common *Laxita* in Sumatra, flying all the year through in the woods of the promontories. The ♂ being above unicolorous, though of a magnificent dark red, exhibits nearly below the middle of the costa on the upper surface of the hindwing an oval, dark yellow scent-spot standing in the centre of a smooth, blackish area; also the convex inner margin of the forewing covering the scent-spot is on the adjacent under surface blackishly lacquered and smooth. The ♀ is coloured dull-red throughout and exhibits now and then on the upper surface of the forewing the shine of a yellow apical band and has an entirely straight inner margin. North East and West Sumatra, HAGEN reports it also from the Island of Banka. — **cyme** *subsp. nov.*, a magnificent *cyme*. discovery of the latest times made by Dr. L. MARTIN. Both sexes with a paler apical area of the forewing being in the ♀ submarginally even of a whitish lustre. In spite of this partial brightening, *cyme* represents the melanotic extreme of the collective species, because the hindwings are entirely blackened, exhibiting but rudiments of red adnerval stripes, as well as a narrow reddish anteterminal band. The hindmargin of the forewing is also entirely blackened as far as to the cell, and two black intermediate stripes surpass even the black anal area. Sintang, on the Kapuas River, West Borneo, flying in April.

**L. lola** *Nicév.* (138 f). By the discovery of a real *damajanti*-race in Borneo, *lola* is undoubtedly justifi- *lola*.-fied to be regarded as a distinct species, whilst we had to suppose before that *lola* replaces *damajanti* in Borneo. ♂ above more fiery red, but in the anal angle just as extensively blackened as *cyme*. ♀ paler reddish with more delicate black small stripes of the forewings than the ♀ of *cyme*. Under surface with more intensely shining blue metallic and more pronounced black spots. *lola* is besides separated from *cyme* by its larger size. Type from South East Borneo, from where there are 5 specimens in my collection. A race being above somewhat more intensely red from the lowlands of North Borneo in 6 specimens in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER, and the ♂ of an alpine form being especially pronouncedly striped in black, from the Kinalu, in the Tring Museum.

**L. hewitsoni** *Röb.*, an extremely rare species known hitherto only in three examples (besides the types *hewitsoni*. and a ♀ of my collection). Habitus coming up to that of *lola*, *hewitsoni* repeats the scheme of markings of



*L. nicévillei* Rüb., but the yellow preapical part of the forewings appears narrowed and the basal region of the forewings less extensively blackened. Under surface most characteristic by the intensely dark red ground-colour, with bulky, but entirely roundish, not as in *lola* oblong, black macula. The apical part of the forewings yellowish, as in the ♀ of *telesia*. Types one ♂ and one ♀ from South East Borneo. One ♂ from the plains of North Borneo in my collection.

*nicévillei*.

**L. nicévillei** Rüb. (138 e) is excelled in size by all the *Laxita* and is only little superior in the habitus to *Zarax teneta*. The chrome-yellow subapical band and the pronounced transcellular black stripes of the forewings distinguish this species. Under surface analogous to *hewitsoni*, the yellow anteterminal line and the blue submarginal line of the hindwing, however, parallel to the distal margin, narrower and also towards the anal not interrupted. Type from South East Borneo. In my collection 2 ♀♀ from Sintang, West Borneo (flying in December) and 2 ♀♀ from the lowlands of North Borneo. ♂♂ must yet be discovered.

**L. telesia** commences the group of the species being sexually heteromorphous and, at the same time, represents the most variable and, therefore, most multiform species. The ♂ exhibits above on the forewing a most uncommon decoration consisting of a large, oval, snow-white spot above the middle of the inner margin. The secondary sexual organs of it consist of an oval dark-yellow scent-spot below the middle of the costa on the upper surface of the hindwing, being situated in a smooth light-yellow area, whereas the under surface of the convex-sinuate forewing covering it is likewise smooth and light-yellow. The ♀ has on the pale-red forewing a yellow, indistinctly defined apical band; the hindwings are brown except some small red scales at the margin of the apex the branches of the subcostal and median veins being brightly

*telesia*. marked in red. — **telesia** Hew. (138 e) described from Sarawak, was found in great numbers in a form presumably corresponding with the original, near Sintang on the Kapuas. The ♀ resembles that of *ines* (138 e), but it exhibits a less extensive chrome-yellow preapical band of the forewing. They chiefly fly from

*ines*. January till March. — **ines** Fruhst. originates from North Borneo and is distinguished by its larger size and the increased yellow of the forewings. Under surface: all the wings darker red, and all the black spots twice or thrice as broad, also their violet bordering more intense. On the forewing the chrome-yellow apical spot is much more extensive, extending from the costal margin — which it does not reach in *telesia* — as far as the anterior median. The subapical bluish-violet dots bordering in *telesia* on this yellow apical spot, are

*pistyrus*. entirely absent in *ines*. Length of forewings 24 mm, in *telesia*-♀ from South Borneo 22 mm. — **pistyrus** subsp. nov. (138 e as *telesia*-♀) occurs in South East Borneo and differs from the western and northern vicarious types by the receding chrome-yellow stripes of the forewings, the band of which sometimes discolours even

*lycene*. into whitish. — **lycene** Nicév. is confined to the Malayan Peninsula. ♂ easily to be separated from *telesia*-♂ by a more extensive reddish distal border of the forewings. ♀ the most closely allied to the ♀ of *pistyrus*, though with small whitish transcellular stripes of the forewings, whereby it forms a transition to *boulleti*

*lychnitis*. (141 a). — **lychnitis** subsp. nov. greatly approximates the race occurring in Borneo and the Malayan Peninsula from which it is distinguished in the ♂ by a larger red apical spot on the upper surface of the forewing, by a red apex of the upper surface of the hindwing, and by a considerable reduction of the chrome-yellow area near the apex of the under surface of the forewing. It flies all the year round in the woods of the plains near the coast, but it is the most common in March and April. North East Sumatra.

*boulleti*.

**L. boulleti** spec. nov. (141 a) known only in one ♀ of the Paris Museum. To be separated from the closely connected *L. telesia* by a more pointed anal angle of the hindwing, as well as by the insignificant black basal part of the forewing and by the upper surface of the hindwing being parted into a black and intensely red half, exhibiting four black submarginal spots. Forewing with a whitish, very broad pre-apical area being repeated also beneath as a whitish area. The discal spots are paler blue than in *telesia*. The basal and subbasal black stripe-spot of the under surface of the hindwing is absent, the light-blue discal spots being confluent instead, whereas in *telesia*-♀ from Borneo they are separated afar by the posterior median vein. ♂ still unknown. It will probably approximate the ♂ of *L. telesia*. For the present we are justified to consider *boulleti* as a distinct species owing to the different shape of the wings and the differing position of the blue spots on the under surface. It is denominated in honour of Mons. EUGÈNE BOULLET, the patron of the Paris Museum. Type from Siam, brought along by the Mission of Harmand. The first species discovered at the periphery of the Macromalayan subregion.

**L. orphna** reaches the climax of the sexual differentiation. The ♀ exhibits right across the forewing a broad most decorative band of a bluish-white lustre and has on the upper surface of the hindwing below the middle of the costa an oblong-oval, pale yellow scent-spot being placed on a smooth blackish ground and covered by the equally coloured, convex-sinuous inner margin of the forewing. In the ♀ the forewings being straight at the inner margin are red only in their outermost parts, while the basal half, except a red stripe running along the inner margin to the base, is brown; the hindwings are entirely brown except the red-tinged apex, a marginal line and some small red scales along the branches of the veins. *orphna* possesses in both sexes considerably rounder wing-contours than all the other species, especially the distal margin and the apex of the forewing are very much convex, so that the whole shape of the wing reminds us of the ear of a mouse. Therefore the specimens belonging to *orphna* can be distinguished already in the cornet by the wing-contour deviating from all the other species and in spite of the fact that *orphna* and *damajanti*



scarcely differ beneath in both sexes. Three geographical gradations are to be mentioned: **orphna** *Bsd.* (140 c), *orphna*, presumably come first to Europe from the south-west of Borneo. In Borneo itself the beginning of a differentiation is noticeable between the different local forms. Specimens from the west and south-east of the island have either only an indistinct reddish apical border of the forewing or none whatever, whereas all my ♂♂ from North Borneo are decorated with it. The extent of the pale blue band of the forewing seems to vary independently from time and locality. The broadest shawl is exhibited by a ♂ from Sintang, from where, however, also the example with the narrowest band is before me. — **lyncestis** *Nicév.* (= laeoon-♀) *lyncestis*, was based upon specimens from the Malayan Peninsula. The band of the forewing is very narrow, the red distal border distinct. — **panyasis** *subsp. nov.* (140 e, d) occurs in Sumatra and the Island of Banka. ♀ immediately to be separated from ♀♀ from Perak and South East Borneo by the extensive red apical and distal hue of the upper surface of the hindwings. *panyasis*.

## 6. Genus: **Taxila** *Dbl.*

A well defined genus, easily separable from the *Abisara* by the naked eyes and the absence of the black costal spots of the hindwings. Palpi extraordinarily small, inflated vesicularly, densely covered with short hairs. The terminal joint very small, coniform, pointed. Middle and basal joints of the same strength, the former tapering anteriorly. Antennae delicate with an oblong club. *Taxila* differs structurally from *Abisara* by the isolated subcostal veins of the forewings, the extraordinarily short precostal being turned inward and the sharply angled costal of the hindwing. The latter runs in its entire length parallel to the radial stem. The posterior discocellular is longer than in *Abisara*. The subcostal and anterior radials bifurcate at a greater distance distally from the cell. Claspings-organs more sharply differentiated than in the other *Nemeobiini*. Ureus more slender, with a point like the sting of a wasp, the small ventral, lateral horns very long, buckle-shaped. Valve the most strongly chitinized of all the other genera of the *Nemeobiini*, with a eigar-shaped ventral point and a very broad lamella, being distally provided with two skinny, long-haired formations. The latter in their contours most deceptively resemble a dwarf-cactus. Penis-tube boldly curved, but only slightly spined. Early stages unknown. Only three species inhabiting the Indo-Chinese continent and Maeromalayana.

Two subdivisions: d) **Neotaxila** *subgenus nov.* Subcostal of the hindwing curved almost like in *Abisara*. *neotaxila*. Subcostal bifurcating at a great distance from the cell. β) **Taxila**. Costal of the hindwing sharply angled, *taxila*, running parallel to the radial stem. Subcostal branching off near the cell-wall.

### Group of species: **Neotaxila** *Fruhst.*

**T. dora** *Fruhst.* (138 f, 140 e). This peculiar new species seems to replace *T. thuisto* in Tonkin. *dora*, *dora*, however, deviates from its nearest allies in Siam and Burma by its colouring and the position and distributions of the wing-markings to such an extent that we must consider it as a good species. Ground colour of the forewings brownish-black with a jet-black basal part. Hindwings unicolorously black. All the wings are traversed by an anteterminal series of small white longitudinal dashes accompanied on the forewings by a similar submarginal series. Under surface of all wings light yellowish-brown. The white markings of the forewings are repeated, but they are more prominent. Between the medians, beyond the cell, two oblong black discal spots are embedded which do not recur in any other *Taxila*. Than-Moi, June-July, North Tonkin at an elevation of about 1000 ft.; Chiem-Hoa, August, September, Central Tonkin. ♀ not yet discovered and of the ♂ only the two specimens of the Coll. FRUHSTORFER known.

**T. thuisto** distinguished by the striking sexual dimorphism inhabits Indo-China and Maeromalayana, though it does not occur in Java. ♂ above in the continental areal forms velvety black, in the insular races dark steel-blue. ♀ red-brown with, according to the locality, luxuriant or reduced series of white preapical spots of the forewings, as well as two rows of black median spots. Under surface of the ♂♂ dark, of the ♀♀ lighter red-brown, but analogous in the markings in as much as both pair of wings are decorated with three rows of steel-glossy, greyish-violet, proximally black-covered violet maculae. In the ♀ the white macular bands of the upper surface are repeated. *thuisto* inhabits the plains and flies all the year round. — **sawaja** *subsp. nov.* (138 f ♀, as *thuisto*) differs from the nomenclatural type by a whitish subapical spot being indicated on the upper surface of the forewings. Under surface recognizable by more prominent, silvery-grey submarginal spots of the forewings. ♀ considerably larger and otherwise immediately distinguishable by the more purely white, more than one third broader apical area of the forewings and whitish, instead of bluish-violet, small postdiscal spots of the hindwings. Beneath more intensely yellowish-brown. Burma, from the Karen Hills (to the north of Tungo) towards the south. From Tavoy (Tenasserin) in my collection. Reported also from Moulmein and the Mergui-Archipelago. — **ephorus** *Fruhst.* (138 f ♂♀). ♂♂ of *ephorus* have *ephorus*, a roundish wing-contour and are darker than typical *thuisto* *Hew.* The ♀♀ differ more from those from



Tenasserim, Pahang, Sumatra and North Borneo in my collection. In three of my specimens the broad white subapical band of the forewing being always seen in *thuisto* has entirely disappeared, and in three more ♀♀ only yet indicated by two subapical dots. In *ephorus* the discal black spotting of the hindwings likewise disappears entirely in 4 ♀♀ and is only indistinctly noticeable in two specimens. The under surface also exhibits remarkable differences. All the violet spots of *ephorus* are more prominent and the subapical spots, being white in *thuisto*, are substituted here by violet maculae. Siam, Hinlap (January) Muok Lek *thuisto*. (February). — **thuisto** Hew. (170 c) was founded by a ♀ from Singapore, later on DISTANT described the ♂. There are but quite few specimens in European collections, so that *thuisto* may be regarded as the rarest form of the species. The ♀ appears beneath lighter than ♀♀ from Borneo and exhibits on the forewings *eutyches*. a more imposing white macular series than ♀♀ from North East Sumatra. — **eutyches** Fruhst. ♂ much darker than ♂ of *thuisto* (type) which I chanced to see in the British Museum. ♀ of a more intense red-brown ground-colour with more pronounced white spots of the forewings. Under surface considerably different by the extensive dark violet bordering of the sharp black punctiform spots, showing no white admixture what-  
*therikles*. ever, as the ♀♀ of *thuisto* of the British Museum and specimens of my collection. — **therikles** Fruhst. (139 f) deviates from *thuisto* Hew.-♀ from Pahang (Malayan Peninsula) by narrower, more sharply defined white subapical small spots of the forewings and by more intensely black discal spots being beneath more extensively bordered by a deeper violet, particularly on the hindwings. According to MARTIN, *therikles* flies all the year round, in the plains near the coast as well as in the promontories, but it is a rare species in Sumatra and presumably also in the other places of its occurrence, and there are most strangely fewer ♂♂ captured than ♀♀, maybe on account of the unicolorous, plain upper surface of the wings of the ♂♂. The ♀ is distinguished from the ♂ by a lighter ground-colour and a white macular band running across the upper surface of the forewings and beginning at the costa, composed of four roundish spots. According to HAGEN, an allied race occurs in the Island of Banka.

Group of species: **Taxila** Dbl.

**T. haquinus**, the most imposing and multiform species of the genus. ♂ above blackish or velvety-brown, occasionally in continental races with a white or bluish-violet subapical area, the apex with a red-brown tinge even in all the insular branches. ♀ very similar to the *thuisto*-♀, but larger, shading off from dull greyish-brown to a beautiful intense red-brown, either with a white or more rarely reddish-yellow oblique band of the forewings. Upper surface of the ♀♀ with two rows of partially blurred, square, grey or black spots. Beneath always lighter brown than in the ♂, the transeellular band of the forewings more pronounced than above. Distributed from North Burma to Siam and in the whole Macromalayanæ, as well as in Palawan *fasciata*. and some satellite islands between Borneo and Palawan. — **fasciata** Mocre (= mouhmainus Stgr.) above like in all the three continental races dull black, with a distinct white preapical spot, and a reddish tinge of the forewings. Of the ♀♀ there exist two temporal forms: a light red-brown one, almost without any black spots of the upper surface (flying in January) belonging to the winter-generation, and a chocolate-brown one with distinct black spots, of the Monsoon period. They occur from North Burma, where *fasciatus* was collected by ADAMSON from April till June, Pegu, from where specimens from the months of March and April are before me, as far as to the southern Tenasserim. In the British Museum there are specimens from *berthae*. the Mergui-Archipelago from December. — **berthae** Fruhst. (138 g) excels *fasciatus* in size. ♀ with a generally narrower white band of the forewing which is almost extinct in one specimen. ♂: beneath likewise more monotonous, with less markings. The white subapical band of the forewing being prominent in *fasciata* is obsolete here. On the hindwings the submarginal row of black spots is entirely absent, and like on the forewings, the violettish silvery and the black spots are paler and more blurred. I found the charming form exclusively in Siam, in the darkest shade of the forests, amongst the palms on the banks of the Muok-Lek River. The butterflies are apparently shunning the light, for I saw them flying only by jerks for short distances, whereupon they settled down on leaves for some moments, with their wings folded and quite erect. in order to disappear again in the darkness. The velvety cover of the wings is very sensitive, so that one *haquinus*. most rarely is able to secure an entirely undamaged specimen. — **haquinus** F., erroneously described from „Tranquebariae“, is generally regarded as the form of the Malayan Peninsula. ♀ similar to that of *berthae* from Siam, though with a slight reddish-brown tinge of the forewings. Beneath paler than *fasciatus* and *berthae*, with a darkened greyish-white trace of a transeellular band. ♀ smaller than in the vicarious types mentioned hitherto, of a brighter red-brown than in *berthae* and *drupadi* from Java. Malayan Peninsula, *ducas*. Singapore. — **ducas** Fruhst. (138 g ♂♀). ♂ differs from *haquinus haquinus* F. from Malacca by a subapical reddish-brown brightening of the forewings resembling *zemara* Btlr., whereas the whitish-violet macula of the under surface of *haquinus* is absent here, being replaced only by a uniformly yellow patch. ♀ lighter red-brown than Perak-♀♀, with a distinct double row of whitish submarginal lines of the hindwings, a broader, but more blurred whitish subapical spot of the forewing. North East and West Sumatra. *ducas* is, according to MARTIN, a common form flying all the year round, inhabiting the woods in the plains near the coast, occurring, however, in especially great numbers in March and April. *ducas* and *thuisto* behave similarly as the *Zemeros*-species visiting the blossoms of *Sambucus*, but they were, especially the ♀♀, also found on grass and low bushes on forest roads. ♀♀ specimens from Banka differ but slightly from those of Sumatra



generally they are paler. — **drupadi** *Horsf.* denotes the form being in the ♂ at the apex the lightest and most *drupadi*, extensively red-brown. In January and February 1891, this species was occasionally met with in the forests near Palabuan on the southern coasts of Java. Later on I found it also in the so-called „Djampangs“ at an altitude of about 1000 ft. to the south of the Plateau of the Pengalengan. Particularly the ♀ is lighter than Sumatrans with a more purely white band. The ♂ has the under surface of the wings more abundantly covered with violet, which is especially conspicuous in the anal angle where the marking begins to turn obsolete in the Sumatrans. Specimens from the east of Java are not known to me. It would be interesting to find out how far *drupadi* penetrates into Central Java. — **zemara** *Btlr.* (138 f ♂, 138 g ♀ as *agias* ♀). *zemara*, the race with the greatest differentiation, has the ♀ above with a yellowish, reddish-bordered oblique band of the forewing. ♂ larger than its allies, with a very much broader, cinnamon-brown subapical area of the forewing. From North and South East Borneo in my collection. — **agias** *Fruhst.* (140 d ♀) inhabits certain *agias*, parts of South East Borneo and was recently found in great numbers near Sintang on the Kapuas, from December till May. ♂, as a rule, smaller than *zemara* ♂♂, the red-brown subapical area scarcely more extensive than in *ducas* from Sumatra, spotting of the under surface more hazy, and therefore not so variegated and prominent as in *zemara*. The ♀ has an oblique band of the forewing peculiarly clouded in a whitish smoky grey, varying individually in width, but never so very prominent as in ♀♀ from North Borneo or the extremest ♀♀ of *ducas* from Sumatra. Ground-colour greyish-black, only locally covered with red-brown. Under surface extremely contrasting with *zemara*-♀, smoky-grey with a dull ochre-yellow tinge. The metallic maculae are greyish-violet, the longitudinal bands yellowish, the apical area uncommonly extensive, but not so sharply bordered as in the ♀ of *ducas* and *fasciata*. SHELFORD knew ♀♀ of *agias* from Sarawak and took them to be ♀♀ of a particular species occurring beside *zemara*, because both the white- and yellow-banded ♀♀ fly together there. *agias* thus occurs in Sarawak and certain parts of South East Borneo as an aberration beside *zemara*, whilst near Sintang it occurs as an areal form unmixed with yellowish-banded ♀♀. — **ethrys** *ethrys*, *form. nov.* is to denote another deviation of North Borneo approximating much rather the *ducas*-♀ from Sumatra and, at the same time, forming the transition to the Palawan-race. ♂ scarcely differing from the *agias*-♂, ♀ of a brighter red-brown with a purely white oblique band of the forewing. Type in the Tring-Museum, flying in March, which EVERETT, the collector of the new form, denoted as dry period. — **gythion** *gythion*, *subsp. nov.* occurs in the Natuna Islands. ♀ the nearest to *ethrys*-♀ with a stunted, but purely white subapical band of the forewing. Upper surface intensely but light red-brown with smaller black maculae. Under surface recognizable by reduced black, greyish-violet and yellowish spots. Type from Bunguran, flying-time July till October, in the Tring Museum. — **palawanicus** *Stgr.* resembles above in the ♀ the most *berthae* *palawanicus*, from Siam and is conspicuous for its blurred black maculae. Under surface without the postdiscal intramedian black spots of the hindwings. The yellowish proximal markings looking like arrow-heads are flattened. Island of Palawan, rare. In a very similar form likewise without a subanal black spotting of the under surface of the hindwings also from the little island of Balabac in my collection.

## 7. Genus: **Praetaxila** *gen. nov.*

Occurring in the place of the genus *Taxila* in the Papuan district, just like the genus *Dicallaneura* replaces *Abisara* there. Of *Abisara* with which *Praetaxila* was united hitherto, the new group of species has only the hairy eyes and, in the ♀♀, the black apical spots of the hindwings. Structurally, however, it is entirely allied to the genus *Taxila*. But it differs also from the latter by the absence of the first subcostal vein which is immediately after its rising grown together with the costal, by the longer posterior discocellular of the forewing which opens farther outside. On the hindwings the costal, like in *Taxila*, runs parallel with the radial stem, the precostal is still shorter. Subcostal and radial bifurcate so far distally from the cell that the subcostal is only quite a short small vein. Hindwings, like in *Taxila*, with accumulations of androconia at the costal and the radial-base, being repeated, like in *Taxila*, also on the submedian of the forewings. Posterior discocellular considerably longer than in *Abisara* and *Taxila*. The sexual heteromorphism reaches the climax in *Pseudotaxila* among all the *Nemeobiini*. The colorial contrasts are unparalleled in the whole oriental world of the Rhopalocera, and beside the colouring, also the shape of the wings varies. Pupae in all the species covered with reddish-yellow hairs instead of grey, as in *Abisara*. They preponderantly inhabit the mountain-ranges of New Guinea, but single species descend as far as to the sea-coast. They are all forest animals and without exception still very rare in our collections. Type: *P. segecia*.

**P. segecia**, the first described species of the genus. ♂ above black with a purely white, anteriorly tapering, postdiscal oblique band varying in extent according to the habitat of the butterfly. Before the apex of the forewing one or two to three more white dots. On the hindwings white cilia changing off with black ones, otherwise without markings. Our figure (138 g) presents the habitus of the ♀. Under surface grey with a black apical part of both wings, on the forewings the marks of the upper surface being repeated, whereas on the hindwings there appear black submarginal, white-bordered and red-brown discal spots. Occurrence from the Aru Islands, Southern Dutch as well as British New Guinea and North Australia. The



representatives of this species are very rare, for which reason the gaps in their range are explained. We may be sure to expect *segecia* yet from some districts of Northern Dutch and German New Guinea, as well as from many islands. — *segecia* Hew. (141 a) without the exact habitat being stated by its author except New Guinea, type based upon specimens found by WALLACE (presumably in Dorey or the Aru Islands). ♂ with a narrow isolated white spot in the cell and two apical dots of the forewings. ♀ with an anteriorly somewhat narrower band and, like in all the other races, three apical spots. Mysol, Aru Islands, Dutch New Guinea. — *cariya* *subsp. nov.* ♂ without white preapical spots, but with a just as narrow band of the forewing as is shown in HEWITSONS figure. ♀ with a more extensive white oblique band of the forewing than in HEWITSONS figure and in my Aru-specimens. Hindwing with a light yellowish-red basal area. The band of the under surface of the forewings in the ♂♂ dull yellowish, the red-brown discal spots of the hindwings of the ♀ smaller than in the ♀♀ from Aru. Type in the Tring Museum. From the Upper Setekwa River, from an altitude of about 1000 m, and the Eilanden River, both of which spring from the slopes of the Snow-Mountains. Flying from July till December. — *yaniya* *subsp. nov.* exhibits again two white apical dots of the forewings. The ♂ analogous to the name-type, its white shawl, however, appears still more narrowed, and the white band of the forewing of the ♀ scarcely reaches half the extent of *segecia* and *cariya*. ♀ above uniformly intensely red-brown, the black submarginal spots of the hindwings reduced, the red-brown ones in the discal area very much darkened. ♂-type from the Yule-Island in my collection, the ♀ from the Aroa River, flying in October. In the Tring Museum. — *punctaria* Fruhst. (138 g) is distinguished by an increase of the white, preapical spots and the red-brown, instead of grey, base of the forewing. The proximal side of the hindwings characterized by almost disappearing small discal spots being stunted to small short dashes. The white submarginal crescents more prominent than in the other vicarious types. Cape York, North Australia. Very rare, only one ♀ of the Coll. FRUHSTORFER.

*P. wallacei* is still rarer in the collections than *segecia* and our knowledge about its occurrence more incomplete. The ♀ is probably not at all described. ♂ easily recognizable by three oblique, imposing, square, purely white preapical spots of the forewings. The hindwings with two larger white patches to which sometimes a small proximal stripe is yet joined. Cilia as in *segecia*, alternatively white and black. Under surface plainer than in *segecia*, first of all the white or yellowish transverse stripe of the forewing is absent, the latter being only traversed by three rudimentary dull grey bands. Hindwing without the greyish-brown basal area of *segecia*, but rather unicolorously black with reddish ochre-yellow marginal spots enclosing black, white-bordered maculae. — *wallacei* Hew. occurs in Mysol, while *theodosia* Fruhst. is found in Dorey. The ♂ differs from *wallacei* by narrower white subapical spots of the forewings and a longer white anal spot of the hindwings extending up as far as the anterior median, whereas in *wallacei* it already terminates at the middle median. This white spot is besides narrower and is proximally bordered by black teeth projecting from the base of the wing, whereby *theodosia* appears very dainty. — *huntei* Sharpe differs from *wallacei* and *theodosia* by a longer white subanal spot of the hindwing. Type from British New Guinea.

*P. postalba* R. and J. (140 f. g) differs from *P. wallacei* by the preapical spots of the forewings being reduced to three small dots, the white anal area of the hindwing, however, being extended as far as to the cell. ♂ body brownish black; the eye anteriorly and posteriorly margined in white; palpi, tips of antennae and under surface of the femura yellow; under surface of abdomen proximally white, distally yellow. Wings above black, very faintly purple. Forewing with 3 white dots between the cell and the apex. Hindwing with a broad white marginal area from the abdominal margin quite close to the 3rd radial; 3 large marginal dots in this area black; two white fringed spots farther costalwards. — Under surface of the forewing paler than the upper surface, with white markings washed over with brown, namely: a dot near the cell-base, a short transverse band proximal from the cell-apex, a line running outside the cell obliquely from the costal margin to the hinder margin, and a narrower line being anteriorly bent in and dissolved into dots and being posteriorly convergent with the proximal line. In the proximal half of the hindwing, the usual *Abisara*-markings are indicated, two small dots in the cell, a short subbasal streak before the abdominal margin and farther distally a short oblique streak are white or grey; the white anal area somewhat smaller than above, in the costal direction continued by some white discal dots and by a narrow yellow submarginal macula. ♀ resembling the ♀ of *A. satraps* Sm. (141 a). Forewing much less rounded, the third spot of the median band narrower; three white subapical spots. Hindwings above without white submarginal dots. On the under surface the postdiscal line of the forewing, beginning from the first median, is yellow. The hindwing exhibits three black subcostal spots, the distal one of which consists of two spots and extends close to the third radial vein; the wing is distally less broadly black than *A. satraps*, the white distal spots of the upper submarginal maculae smaller, and there is a short brown oblique streak in the white area before the abdominal margin. A good many specimens of both sexes in the Tring Museum, ♂♀ in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER.

*P. statira*, a magnificent, sexually vastly differentiated species distributed from Mysol to Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land on the northern coast and to the south as far as to slopes of the Snow-Mountains. ♂ above black with a brown-hoary cell. Hindwings decorated with magnificent red-yellow, narrow marginal spots being separated by black veins. ♀ illustrated from both sides by our figures 140 f. ♂ beneath black with white



longitudinal stripes of the forewings and oblique short bands in the basal zone of the hindwings. The distal border of the latter throughout edged in bright red-yellow. *statira* Hew. (140 e) has a ♀ with a habitus *statira*, somewhat inferior to *gudula* (140 f). Island of Mysol. — *gudula* Fruhst. (140 f) from Waigiu differ from *gudula*, *statira* Hew. from Mysol by their larger size and the more obsolete white dots in the apical part of the forewings, which have entirely disappeared on the hindwings. The yellowish oblique band of the forewing is lighter and somewhat broader. The hindwings exhibit a lighter yellowish distal border and larger black submarginal dots. Under surface: the dots of the forewings between the anterior radial and the middle median are flown together to a band and bordered in yellowish along the veins, whereas in typical specimens from Mysol they are isolated. The oblique band of the forewing is much lighter. The black dots of the hindwing much larger and the white streaks bordering the black submarginal dots much longer. The whole hindwing is darker brown, the distal border, however, again somewhat lighter than in *statira*. — *vedalla* subsp. nov. *vedalla*, lies before me in a ♀ from the Astrolabe-Bay. The ochre-yellow transverse band of the forewing uniform, considerably broader than in the ♀ of *gudula*, but not extending as far as in *dhyana*-♀ (140 f). Under surface more intensely red-brown than in *gudula* from Waigiu, not so bright as in *dhyana*. The species is a novelty for Kaiser-Wilhelms-Land. — *dhyana* subsp. nov. (140 f), the most remarkable branch of the col- *dhyana*, lective species. ♂ somewhat larger and beneath more prominently striped in white, on the hindwings more extensively bordered in red-yellow than the ♂♂ of the vicarious types. ♀ distinguished by the broadest band of the forewing, as well as the most intense and variegated colouring of the under surface. Upper Setekwa River at an altitude of about 1000 m, flying in August. Type in the Tring Museum. — *naram* *naram*, subsp. nov. occurs near Kapaur in the lowlands, flying in January. ♂ differing from *dhyana*-♂ beneath by the somewhat broader white of both wings, but by the very narrow bright yellow anal border of the hindwing. ♀ the nearest to *vedalla*-♀, though with a lighter yellow shawl of the forewing. Collected by DOHERTY in January. Type in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER.

*P. tyrannus* is an extremely rare species of which only very few specimens are known. The ♀ resembles about the ♀ of *mambarensis* (140 f), though it exhibits only two white and larger discal spots and longer preapical strigae of the forewings. — *tyrannus* Sm. (140 f) occurs in Waigiu. The figured ♂ from my *tyrannus*, collection and a couple in the Coll. STAUDINGER are about all that have come to Europe. — *segestes* Jord. *segestes*, (140 f) is a geographical deviation from Dutch New Guinea, which was found together with *P. satraps* Sm. in some part of the Geelvink-Bay that could not be exactly ascertained by its author. Beside the proximally somewhat dentate band, *segestes*-♂ differs from *tyrannus*-♂ by the presence of a white dot of the forewing.

*P. amabilis* R. and J. ♂ above like *tyrannus*, but with a distally irregular, deeply indented red- *amabilis*, brown transverse band of the forewing. Under surface chestnut-brown, two spots in the cell and one beyond it olive-coloured. Besides a white median band being divided into two parts by an orange macula. Hindwings chestnut-brown with light grey parts. The ♀ is above loam-coloured with a pale ochre-yellow median band of the forewings. The hindwings with a reddish spot at the costal border of the otherwise brownish upper surface. The under surface of the forewings with a cream-coloured brightening in their median zone. Type from the Owgarra at the source of the Aroa River. Flying in May. — *casis* Jord. differs from the ♀ *casis*, of *amabilis* by a more extensive yellowish tinge at the hinder margin. Under surface with somewhat longer distal and submarginal lines. There have only ♀♀ been found hitherto. Habitat: Mount Goliath in the Snow Mountains.

*P. satraps*, a remarkable species inhabiting all the parts of the chief island of New Guinea. *satraps* *satraps*, Sm. (141 a), the nomenclatural type, originates from the Humboldt Bay, where DOHERTY collected it in September and October. ♂ above only slightly deviating from *bahadur*-♂ (138 g as *abuna*) with a somewhat narrower orange distal border of the hindwing. ♀ resembling the ♀ of *mambarensis*, though with somewhat broader and, therefore, contiguous white maculae of the forewings. — *bahadur* subsp. nov. is before me *bahadur*, in 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from the Astrolabe-Bay. ♂ (138 g as *abuna*) forms a transition from the ♂ of *satraps* to that of *simbangana*. The reddish-yellow distal border of the hindwing broader than in the race from the Geelvink- and Humboldt-Bay, narrower than in *simbangana* from the Huon-Gulf and the Saddle Mountain. — *simbangana* Hag. (♀) (*abuna* Hell. ♂) has a still more extensive reddish-yellow marginal area of the hind- *simban-* *gana*, wing than *bahadur*-♀ with smaller white spots of the forewings than *satraps*-♀ and *bahadur*-♀. Both the type of *abuna*-♂ and that of *simbangana*-♀ originate from the Saddle-Mountain, so that *abuna* is to be considered as a synonym to *simbangana*. — *mambarensis* R. and J. (140 f) inhabits the northern slopes of the *mambaren-* *sis*, Owen-Stanley range of mountains in British New Guinea. A. S. MEEK found a ♀ in April on the upper course of the Mambare River; in the Tring Museum there are two more ♀♀ from the same district, having been collected on an expedition from Holnicote Bay to the Owen-Stanley Mountains. These three specimens differ from the ♀ of *P. satraps simbangana* Hag. by the third spot of the median band of the forewing beneath being larger and by the absence of the third black subcostal spot of the hindwing.

*P. albiplaga* having come to Europe from the Aru and Key Islands, as well as from British New Guinea, has on the upper surface of the hindwings great resemblance with *P. satraps* from which, however it differs at first sight by a magnificent red-yellow band of the forewing. The ♀ is smaller than *satraps*-♀



- albiplaga*. with shorter, but broader white spots in the cell of the forewings. — **albiplaga** Rüb. (140 f) was hitherto found only in one specimen in the Aru-Islands. The figure has been executed according to the type, now in the Tring Museum. The ♂ is likewise in the Tring Museum and greatly approximates the ♂ of *avera* (140 g), but it exhibits an almost twice as broad yellow shawl of the forewing compared to the New Guinea-  
*keiana*. race. — **keiana** R. and J. has somewhat more pointed forewings than *albiplaga*-♂, the orange band of the upper surface of the hindwings narrower. ♂ beneath black, very similar to the ♂ of *satraps*, with a whitish transverse band of the forewing. The hindwing with a duller yellow marginal area than above and in it large, square, black, submarginal spots bordered broadly in white. Key Islands, very rare, only one ♂  
*avera*. found. — **avera** R. and J. (140 g) has a somewhat narrower red-yellow band and larger black marginal spots of the hindwings than the ♂ from the Aru Islands. Type from the Aroa River.  
*eromena*. **P. eromena** Jord. (140 g), a valuable discovery of the last years, originating from the Upper Setekwa River, from an altitude of about 1000 m of the Snow-Mountains. The under surface differs from the figured upper surface by a distinct (above only indicated) band being bordered with an orange periphery on the forewings of the ♂♂. In the ♀ the white band of the forewing is broader and longer.  
*weiskei*. **P. weiskei** R. and J. (140 g) may be regarded as the foremost representative of the genus. Under surface in the ♂ similar to that of *P. satraps*, but with narrower, dull reddish-grey longitudinal stripes of the forewings, as well as a pale yellowish-white marginal zone of the hindwing. ♀ grey with the exception of the brownish-black apical part of the forewing. The hindwings with chocolate-brown median spots. Aroa and Angabunga River up to 2000 m. British New Guinea.  
*heterisa*. **P. heterisa** Jord. seems to replace *P. weiskei* in the Snow Mountains, on Mount Goliath. ♂ with an orange median band of the forewing of 1 mm width. The under surface darker blackish-brown with purely white longitudinal stripes. The marginal and submarginal spots of the hindwings smaller. ♀ greatly differing from that of *weiskei*, more like the ♂ with a paler under surface, as well as brown spots which are not so distinctly prominent in the ♂.

## 8. Genus: **Stiboges** Btlr.

A genus distinguished by the shape of the wings and the marking partly approximating the *Abisara* in the structure; but more the subgenus *Zarax* of the *Taxila* by a very short subcostal rising far from the cell. Forewings as in *Abisara*. Hindwing distinguished by a short, broad cell and a very long posterior discocellular. Its costal vein likewise uncommonly short. ♀ differing from the ♂ by a rounder wing-contour. The ♀ differs not only by a larger size but also by rounder and more sinuous wing-contours and by a lighter grey tinge of the black margining of both wings of the ♂. While in the ♂ the distal margin of the forewing runs almost straight, it is strongly convex in the ♀, and the apex of the wings appears drawn out and bent somewhat backwards. Claspings-organs with an uncus being formed like in *Abisara*. Valve stunted, long, slender, skinny. Penis-tube very long, surrounded with veil-like formations. The imago inhabits the mountains, its patria probably in West China, from where it advanced towards south. Single specimens are known from Bhutan, the Khasia and Naga Hills, and Tonkin. In the Macromalayan District it was observed in Penang, in Perak, the mountains of Sumatra and Java. From Borneo we may expect yet *nymphidia*.

- elodinia*. **St. nymphidia**, the only species of the genus, varies locally in the extent of the black marginal area of the upper surface, being repeated beneath with its white enclaves. — **elodinia** subsp. nov. (139 c as *nymphidia*) is distributed from West-China to Tonkin. Upper surface recognizable by the narrow marginal zone with relatively large white spots before the apex of the forewings. I collected it in Tonkin in August-September at about 1000 m. According to LEECH, common near Mupin and on the Omeishan in July. —  
*nymphidia*. **nymphidia** Btlr. is the form with the broadest black border and has at the same time the smallest ♂♂. The black costal border of the forewing covers the whole cell, leaving free only a small white dot at the lower  
*mara*. cell-wall. Hindwing more than the distal half filled up obscurely. From Perak to Upper Burma. — **mara** Fruhst. (139 b) is the Sumatran insular race. The ♀ is sometimes much larger than our figure, but the bordering of the wings does not reach the extent of the type from West Sumatra which we reproduced. —  
*calycoides*. **calycoides** Fruhst. (139 b) was ascertained by me as a novelty for Java. The small white marginal spots appear somewhat larger than in *mara*, otherwise the two sister-races are identical except that the Java-form remains smaller. The specimens of my collection without exception originate from the volcano of Gede from an altitude of 1200 m. Specimens from the Naga Hills and probably also from Sikkim and Bhutan form the transition from those from Perak to the narrow-banded *elodinia* from West China. In Tonkin there occur specimens with narrow and broad margins, being deviations in the markings that are probably due to the influence of the seasons.



## Alphabetical List

with reference to the original description of the forms of the Indo-Australian Libythea and Erycinidae.

\* indicates that the form is also figured at the place quoted.

*abnormis* Abis. *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 532.  
*adonira* Dod. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 3, Dod. 1. \*  
*adulatrix* Dicall. *Fruhst. Iris* 17, p. 145.  
*agias* Tax. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 24.  
*aïta* Abis. *Nicér. Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 7, p. 49. \*  
*aja* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 48, p. 287.  
*albiplaga* Praetax. *Röb. Iris* 1886, p. 49. \*  
*albipunctata* Zem. *Bthr. Cistul. Entom.* 1, p. 236.  
*allica* Zem. *F. Mant. Ins.* 2, p. 52.  
*alompra* Libyth. *Moore*, Lep. Indic. 5, p. 59.  
*amabilis* Praetax. *R. & J. Novit. Zool.* 11, p. 318. \*  
*amaga* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 784.  
*angela* Dod. *Sm. Rhopal. Exot.* 3, p. 9. \*  
*angulata* Abis. *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 833.  
*annamensis* Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*annamitica* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 48, p. 286.  
*ansuna* Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 788. \*  
*antipoda* Libyth. *Bsd. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.* (3) 7, p. 157.  
*aponata* Dod. *Semp. Reise Philipp. Lep.* 2, p. 156.  
*arfakensis* Dicall. *Fruhst. Iris* 17, p. 147.  
*argentea* Dod. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 48, p. 293.  
*arimazes* Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*assus* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 780.  
*atlas* Abis. *Nicér. Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 9, p. 268. \*  
*avera* Praetax. *R. & J. Novit. Zool.* 11, p. 317. \*

*bahadur* Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 795.  
*balinus* Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 22.  
*baugneyanus* Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 22.  
*bardas* Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 771.  
*bathiana* Libyth. *Wall. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1869, p. 336.  
*bathilensis* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1900, p. 27.  
*berthae* Tax. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 276.  
*bifasciata* Abis. *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1877, p. 587. \*  
*binghami* Dod. *Moore*, Lep. Indic. 5, p. 75. \*  
*biraua* Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 786.  
*boulleti* Lax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 790. \*  
*borneensis* Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 770.  
*bugiana* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 288.  
*burni* Abis. *Nicér. Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc.* 9, p. 206. \*

*calycoides* Stib. *Fruhst. Entomol. Nachr.* 23, p. 62.  
*caerulea* Libyth. *Fruhst. Soc. Entom.* 24, p. 52.  
*cariya* Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 794.  
*carina* Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 770.  
*casis* Praetax. *Jord. Novit. Zool.* 11, p. 318.  
*celebensis* Libyth. *Stgr. Iris* 2, p. 89.  
*celebensis* Zem. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 44, p. 285.  
*celebica* Abis. *Röb. Iris* 1886, p. 48. \*  
*celtis* Libyth. *Fuessl. Arch. Ins.-Gesch.* 2, Ind. \*  
*celtoides* Libyth. *Fruhst. Entom. Zschr. Stuttg.* 22, p. 209.  
*ceramensis* Libyth. *Wall. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1869, p. 336.  
*chela* Abis. *Nicér. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1886, p. 252. \*  
*chelina* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 48, p. 283.  
*chinensis* Libyth. *Fruhst. Entom. Zschr. Stuttg.* 22, p. 209.  
*chrysapha* Dod. *Fruhst. Entom. Zschr. Stuttg.* p. 194.  
*conos* Dicall. *Fruhst. Iris* 17, p. 146.  
*confucius* Zem. *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 701.  
*cudaea* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 784.  
*cyme* Lax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 789.

*damajanti* Lax. *Fldr. Wien. Ent. Mon.* 4, p. 397.  
*decorata* Dicall. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 3, Tax. 2. \*  
*deniya* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 785.  
*deodata* Dod. *Hew. Ent. Month. Mag.* 13, p. 151.  
*dhyana* Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 795. \*  
*diantha* Dicall. *Sm. Rhopal. Exot.* 2. \*  
*didica* Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 787. \*  
*dipoea* Dod. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 3. \*  
*dracon* Dod. *Nicér. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1897, p. 555. \*  
*drupadi* Tax. *Horsf. Cat. Lep. E. I. C. Mus. Taf.* 2. \*

*dora* Tax. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 277.  
*ducas* Tax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 792. \*  
*durga* Dod. *Koll. Hügels Kaschn.* 1 (2), p. 441. \*

*echerius* Abis. *Stoll. Pap. Exot. Suppl. Taf.* 31. \*  
*egeon* Dod. *Dbl. & Hew. Gen. Diurn. Lep.* 11, p. 422. \*  
*ekeikei* Dicall. *B.-Bak. Novit. Zool.* 1912.  
*elodinia* Stib. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 796. \*  
*elvira* Dod. *Stgr. Iris* 9, p. 239. \*  
*emesoides* Zem. *Fldr. Wien. Ent. Mon.* 4, p. 396.  
*ephorus* Tax. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 278.  
*erilda* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 783.  
*eromena* Praetax. *Jord. Novit. Zool.* 1912.  
*esla* Zem. *Fruhst. Ent. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*etymander* Abis. *Fruhst. Ent. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*eugenius* Dod. *Bates, Journ. Linn. Soc. (Zool.)* 9, p. 371.  
*eugenia* Libyth. *Fruhst. Soc. Entom.* 24, p. 52.  
*eutyches* Tax. *Fruhst. Seitz, 9, p. 792.*

*fasciata* Tax. *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1878, p. 832. \*  
*flegyas* Zem. *Cr. Pap. Exot.* 3, Taf. 280. \*  
*formosana* Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 769.  
*fraterua* Abis. *Moore*, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 532.  
*fruhstorferi* Dod. *Röb. Entom. Nachr.* 23, p. 5.  
*fulgurata* Dicall. *Sm. Rhopal. Exot. Dic.* 2. \*  
*fylla* Abis. *Dbl. List. Lep. Brit. Mus.* 2, p. 2.  
*fyllaria* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 780.  
*fylloides* Abis. *Moore*, Lep. Indic. 5, p. 81.

*geoffroy* Libyth. *Godt. Mém. Soc. Linn. Paris* 2, Lep. Taf. 2. \*  
*geza* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 287.  
*gratinus* Abis. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*gudula* Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 795. \*  
*gythion* Tax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 793.

*haquinus* Tax. *F. Ent. Syst.* 3, p. 55.  
*hatami* Libyth. *Kenr. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 1911, p. 20. \*  
*hanxwelli* Libyth. *Moore*, Lep. Indic. 5, p. 61.  
*heenra* Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 770.  
*hewitsoni* Lax. *Röb. Entom. Nachr.* 21, p. 150.  
*henrici* Dod. *Holt. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.* 11, p. 119. \*  
*hostius* Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*huntee* Praetax. *Sharpe, Entomolog.* 36, p. 310.  
*hybrida* Libyth. *Marl. Iris* 9, p. 353.

*iliaca* Abis. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*indicus* Zem. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 282.  
*ines* Lax. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 282.  
*javanus* Zem. *Moore*, *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 42, p. 333.  
*jhana* Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 782. \*  
*juana* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 289.

*kausambi* Abis. *Fldr. Wien. Entom. Mon.* 4, p. 397.  
*kausambioides* Abis. *Nic. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1895, p. 442.  
*keiana* Praetax. *R. & J. Novit. Zool.* 11, p. 317.  
*kirschi* Dicall. *Röb. Iris* 1886, p. 50. \*

*lascia* Lax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 789. \*  
*laura* Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 290.  
*lecerfi* Dod. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 779.  
*lepita* Libyth. *Moore*, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C. 1, p. 240.  
*leptoides* Libyth. *Moore*, Lep. Indic. 5, p. 57. \*  
*leucomelas* Dicall. *R. & J. Novit. Zool.* 12, p. 460.  
*litavicus* Abis. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
*lola* Lax. *Nicér. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 43. \*  
*longicaudata* Dod. *Nicér. Proc. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1881, p. 121.  
*luzonica* Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 768.  
*lychnitis* Lax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 790. \*  
*lycene* Lax. *Nicér. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 63, p. 21.



lydda Abis. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 3. \*

lycestis Lax. *Nicér. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 63. \*

magdala Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 284.  
 mambarensis Praetax. *R. & J. D. Ent. Zschr.* 1907, p. 192.  
 mara Stib. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 292.  
 matsumurae Libyth. *Fruhst. Entom. Zschr. Stuttg.* 22, p. 209.  
 meta Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 285.  
 mundita Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 784.  
 myrrha Libyth. *Godt. Enc. Méthod.* 9, p. 171.  
 myrrhina Libyth. *Fruhst. Societ. Entom.* 24, p. 91.

nahathaka Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 768.  
 naram Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 795.  
 nariua Libyth. *Godt. Enc. Méthod.* 9, p. 171.  
 neophron Abis. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 2, Sosp. 1. \*  
 neophronides Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 785. \*  
 neratia Libyth. *Fldr. Reise Novara Lep.* 2, p. 313.  
 niasana Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 24.  
 nicévillei Dod. *Dohrn. Stett. Zg.* 60, p. 245. \*  
 nicévillei Lax. *Röb. Entom. Nachr.* 21, p. 149.  
 nicévillei Libyth. *Olliff. Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.* (2) 6, p. 28.  
 niya Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 782.  
 nostia Dod. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 288.  
 uymphidia Stib. *Bltr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1876, p. 309. \*

orientalis Libyth. *Godm. & Salv. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 1 p. 211.

orplua Lax. *Bsd. Spec. Gen. I. Taf.* 21. \*  
 orthrys Tax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 793.  
 ostrina Dicall. *Sm. Novit. Zool.* 1, p. 543.  
 ouida Dod. *Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865, p. 771.  
 ovada Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 787.

paha Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 784.  
 paionea Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 782.  
 palawana Abis. *Slgr. Iris* 1889, p. 90.  
 palawanicus Tax. *Slgr. Iris* 1889, p. 91.  
 palaya Dod. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 777.  
 paucha Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 783. \*  
 pauyasis Lax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 791. \*  
 parina Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 788.  
 philippina Libyth. *Slgr. Iris* 2, p. 87.  
 philegra Dod. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 777.  
 phyliscus Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
 periya Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 786.  
 pistyrus Lax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 790. \*  
 porphyritica Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 783.  
 postalba Praetax. *R. & J. D. Entom. Zschr.* 1907, p. 192.  
 princesa Dicall. *Sm. Novit. Zool.* 1, p. 544.  
 prunosa Abis. *Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879, p. 137.  
 pryri Dod. *Moore, Lep. Indic.* 5, p. 77.  
 pulchra Dicall. *Guér. Voy. Coqu. Tab.* 16. \*  
 pulchra Libyth. *Bltr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) 10, p. 149.  
 punctaria Praetax. *Fruhst. Iris* 1904, p. 147.  
 pura Dod. *Fruhst. Berlin. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 293.

quadrinotata Libyth. *Bltr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) 20, p. 353.

rama Libyth. *Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1872, p. 556.  
 retiarus Zem. *Sm. Novit. Zool.* 2, p. 505.  
 ribbei Dicall. *Röb. Iris* 1886, p. 49. \*

rohini Libyth. *Marsh. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 49 (2), p. 218.  
 rubula Dod. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 775.

sala Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 783.  
 sangha Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 787.  
 sanguinalis Libyth. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 43, p. 169.  
 sariba Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 788.  
 satraps Praetax. *Sm. Novit. Zool.* 1, p. 545.  
 saturata Abis. *Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878, p. 701.  
 savitri Abis. *Fldr. Wien. Ent. Mon.* 4, p. 397.  
 sawaja Tax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 791. \*  
 schedeli Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 286.  
 seiurus Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 283.  
 segecia Praetax. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 2, Sosp. 1. \*  
 segestes Praetax. *Jord. Novit. Zool.* 11, p. 455.  
 semirufa Dicall. *Sm. Novit. Zool.* 1, p. 544.  
 sfagia Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 788. \*  
 shauga Libyth. *H. Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 768.  
 siamensis Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 286.  
 sigala Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 788.  
 sigrya Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 787.  
 simbangana Praetax. *Hag. Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat.* 1897, p. 99.  
 sinica Dod. *Leech, Butt. China* p. 291. \*  
 sophene Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 769.  
 sosiphaeus Zem. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
 sparsus Zem. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 43, p. 332.  
 suffusa Abis. *Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1882, p. 241.  
 sumbawana Libyth. *H. Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 768.  
 stasius Abis. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, p. 23.  
 statira Praetax. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 3, Sosp. 2. \*  
 strigatus Zem. *Pag. Jahrb. Nass. Ver. Nat.* 49, p. 149.  
 strix Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 283.

tamela Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 769.  
 tantra Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 788.  
 telesia Lax. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 2, Tax. 1. \*  
 teneta Lax. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 2, Tax. 1. \*  
 tera Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 288.  
 teutyra Abis. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 785. \*  
 therikles Tax. *Fruhst. Ent. Rundsch.* 29, p. 24.  
 thira Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 770.  
 thuisto Tax. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 2, Taf. 1. \*  
 tina Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 287.  
 tonkinianus Abis. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* 1903, p. 285.  
 tyrannus Praetax. *Sm. Rhopal. Exot. Dic.* 1. \*

ndiyana Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 787.

vasatha Dicall. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 787.  
 vedalla Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 795.  
 venox Dod. *Fruhst. Entom. Rundsch.* 29, 24.

wallacei Praetax. *Hew. Exot. Butt.* 3, Sosp. 2. \*  
 weiskei Praetax. *R. & J. Novit. Zool.* 8, p. 281. \*  
 windu Dod. *Fruhst. Berl. Ent. Zschr.* p. 1895.

yaniya Praetax. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 794.  
 yawa Libyth. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 770.

zemara Tax. *Bltr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) 5, p. 363.  
 zynias Zem. *Fruhst. Seitz, Macrolep.* 9, p. 771.



## 8. Family: *Lycaenidae*.

In the Preface to the palaearctic *Lycaenidae* (Vol. I, p. 257—258) we had already pointed out that owing to the immense abundance of forms in this family it was only possible to deal with it quite cursorily, but in the Indian part, quoting more than three times as many species, we are forced to be still more brief. We are hardly able to say much more pertinent to it in a rough outline than what was mentioned in that Preface; we, therefore, refer to the passage quoted in Volume I and here only some more special remarks with respect to the Indo-Australian range are to be stated.

KIRBY in his Catalogue knew scarcely 450 specifically Indo-Australian species of *Lycaenidae*. Already at the end of the century this number had been more than doubled. And if we were to introduce in the Indo-Australians the same system of denominating all the aberrations as is in vogue in the European and North Asiatic forms and was introduced more by amateurs than by men of science, a man's life would be hardly sufficient for a critical elaboration.

Supposing the greatest part of the more remarkable *Lycaenidae*-species in the best-known regions of the Indian district to be denominated and known as regards to their exterior, yet the habits of almost all the exotic *Lycaenidae* are still well nigh unknown. We are even still entirely ignorant of the early stages of many of the palaearctic forms known long ago. Modern works, especially by CHAPMAN, have shown that in Europe even common species were still taken one for another and confounded with forms being similar in the exterior. Of one of our best-known species, *L. arion*, the full-grown larva is not known and in many others only the rough exterior of the early stages is known.

In the whole Indo-Australian district there is hardly any secluded island to which the *Lycaenidae* have not penetrated. From New Zealand, being remarkable for its scarcity of day-butterflies, there are 5 species yet known. In some remote islands they seem often to become extinct, but to fly back anew on the wind being favourable, for they sometimes disappear for years in such places, as for instance certain islands from among the group of the Marshall- or Low Islands. In the Indian primeval forests they seem not to be so completely absent as in those of certain American districts, for in India I even sometimes found unexpectedly in the remotest forest-shade a *Lycaenidae*, such as *Talicauda nysea* or the like. They are mostly fond of visiting the open country being interspersed with bushes. They often bustle about in great numbers on the bare tops of mountains and grassy hillsides; some, as *Polyommatus baeticus*, are to be found in almost every garden of the Indo-Australian district, and even on the almost bare lawns covered with street-dust in the midst of the tropical town, the little species of *Zizera*, *Chilades* or *Everes* are seen flying all the year round.

The *Lycaenidae* are absolute lovers of the sun, and although among other likewise heliophile groups, such as the Pierids, Satyrids or Hesperids there are always single groups flying preferably at dawn or even at night, I can scarcely remember of having captured any *Lycaenidae* by the light of the lantern at night. Even in tropical districts the Lycaenids disappeared very quickly when the sky was overcast, and even then when other Rhopalocera, such as *Pieridi*, *Mycalesis*, *Melanilis* etc. were still merrily flying about. But then they sometimes appeared in such an enormous number in the bright and glaring sunshine that the air seemed in some places to sparkle with them. The greatest numbers I saw in the streets of the towns of Coimbatore and Metupalayan, being often crowded with people and vehicles; when I lay down on the ground looking across the sunlit high-road, the *Zizera* all of which were darting to and fro about 6 to 10 m above the soil, seemed indeed to form a coherent cover being spread across the high-road. Particularly where small water-courses are flowing across dusty roads, one may often meet whole groups of *Lycaenidae* crowded together frequently belonging to several different species. Then again certain bushes or blossoms seem to attract some *Lycaenidae* from afar; as for instance the magnificent, very large *Arhopala*-♂♂ sometimes gather on isolated bushes to such an extent that the latter appear as if covered with charmingly blue blossoms. The larvae of *Jalmenus evagoras* in Australia often cover their food-trees in dense crowds, and their pupae hereafter hang on the twigs so closely together that they look like the berries of a grape.

In contrast with this we know a great number of *Lycaenidae* that are most rarely captured. This may sometimes be due to their rendez-vous being very high above the soil. Thus the very long-tailed *Binda-*



*hara* will only then be taken in great numbers if one fastens the nets to sticks reaching about 3 m high, since the butterflies mostly fly about at this altitude above the soil. Many species, however, seem in fact to occur in relatively few specimens. As for instance *T. marsyas* being widely spread in Tropical America is of such an extremely bright blue splendour, being besides about the largest *Lycaenidae*, that it seems impossible to overlook any specimen of this butterfly bustling about almost incessantly. Nevertheless it is captured in single specimens only, and although one gets sight of such single specimens nearly every day, it would be a matter of impossibility to collect a hundred of these butterflies, and we may, therefore, presume that the number of specimens in which this species is developed is very small.

Phylogenetically, the *Lycaenidae* are probably a very young race. They almost without exceptions visit blossoms, being often widely distributed (*Polyomm. baeticus* over the whole Old World, *Cyaniris argiolus* over the whole northern hemisphere); the larvae frequently prefer the most modern plants (Mimosae, Caesalpineae, Papilionaceae etc.). They have entered into symbiosis with other insects and they evidently undergo the struggle for their existence without difficulties and without avoiding it by hiding themselves or by too great timidity. Most of their larvae live freely, and some of them appear also in their habits extremely specialized having become entomophagans.

Of the distinctive features being rather general in the *Lycaenidae*, the almost invariably and very distinctly curled antennae are to be mentioned. They are never too long, in the whole group very uniform, of somewhat less than the length of the costa, with a short, clubby knob. They are remarkably little pliant, but so stiff that they are flawed and broken already in the living animal, if seized unskillfully. The palpi exhibit a greater variability, but they are never so enormously developed as we have seen in the preceding family in the *Libythea*. The second joint is mostly set with very long hairs like a brush, generally white or very light blue, the third being shorter, pointed and sometimes very sparsely scaled. The eyes are very constant and so conspicuously shaped that mostly one glimpse at the formation of the eyes of a specimen suffices to recognize the *Lycaenidae*. As there are no mimetic *Lycaenidae* among the Indo-Australian species, this is of less importance here. But in Africa, as we see by a glance at t. 62, 63 and 64 of Vol. XIII. of the „Macrolepidoptera“, there occur species copying most exactly the patented Danaids, Acraea, or Pieris, and on being looked at superficially they make by no means the impression of *Lycaenidae*. It is, therefore, worth knowing that the design of the Lycaenid-eyes is not round like that of most of the other day-butterflies, but, as a rule, more or less oblong or bean-shaped; the posterior edge is sometimes sinuated, and here there is generally a bright silvery-white band of a brazen-coloured brilliancy with fine, fur-like hairs or smoothly scaled, running more or less far in front round the eye.

The thorax may be robust and broad or also slim, but it is always brittle and easily broken on being pressed, so that the animal is no more able to fly after having been pressed with one's fingers. Danaids, Acraea and Heliconies having not been strongly pressed immediately fly off again or recover very soon; the *Lycaenidae*, however, are apparently not able to offer resistance to such insults, though some (*Cigaritis*, *Aphnaeus*) require a stronger pressure and seem to be better armoured, as they feel hard between one's fingers, almost like beetles or *Hymenoptera*.

The thorax-appendages are mostly not less characteristic than the heads of the *Lycaenidae*. All the 6 legs are developed, but the forefeet of the ♂♂ have the tarsi peculiarly modified, with quite few exceptions, so that there are sharp hooks instead of claws. The forewings are formed rather harmoniously, mostly triangular and entire; the subcostal in almost all the Indian genera 4-branched. The hindwings, however, often exhibit long, tail-like appendages, sometimes broad and sword-like, but sometimes also as fine as a hair and comparable with quite thin down-feathers. Sometimes there occur 2 pair of such appendages, in addition to them sometimes even a third, lobular appendage to the wing, and some Indian forms are remarkable for appearing tailed or not tailed, according to the season.

The abdomen of the *Lycaenidae* is in the ♂♂ mostly very slender and with fine, often silky hairs, or above with metallic scales. Also in the ♀♀, it is generally not too stout and never so heavy that the flight would become clumsy. The *Lycaenidae* are, on the contrary, almost unexceptionally skilled flyers, often bustling about impetuously fast and belonging to the best-flying insects known.

The chief enemies of the butterfly are the reptiles and especially the amphibia. The lizard *Calotes versicolor* snatches away the small butterflies from leaves and blossoms, and great numbers of *Lycaenidae* resting deeper in the grass are devoured by the batrachians. They, therefore, often use to settle up on high meadow-flowers for their night's rest, or creep into the calix as far as possible, where these enemies cannot get so easily. But there they often fall a prey to crab-spiders. I have, however, never seen that they were pursued or even attacked by birds; on the contrary, I saw crowds of the entomophagan *Ixus* and other *Pycnonotus* searching for insects on bushes being occupied by *Lampides* and *Polyommatus* without the butterflies being molested, although they almost provokingly spread out their blue wings. Near Adelaide



on the Spirifex Steppes, the *Lycaenidae* were often the only common insects, but they were not touched by the numerous swallows tearing along through the fields.

This explains the scheme of colouring and marking characteristic of almost all the Lycaenid genera: a radiant or glaring inner surface making the animal conspicuous in active life, and an inconspicuous, frequently adapted under surface for hiding while at rest. Many *Lycaenidae* are in the habit of gathering on bushes where they rest in such a way that the bush seems to be in blossom. In small species, the eye-spots on the under surface may then look like stamina.

Very many *Lycaenidae*, as has already been mentioned above, occur at their swarming-places in greater numbers of specimens than most of the other day-butterflies do, but there are also districts where the *Lycaenidae* are remarkably rare. I remember of having seen in America landscapes of the most exuberant vegetation, where this family of butterflies was almost entirely absent.

The eggs are shaped like a cake, i. e. above flattened hemispheres mostly very abundantly costate or reticular, lying on the food-plant with their broad surface. They are nearly always singly deposited, generally on the under surface of the leaves or twigs.

The larvae, as a rule, are of a compact, hunched shape greatly tapering off in front and behind (woodlice-larvae), but they are distinguished by the upper surface being sometimes flat, sometimes bristly or covered with fluff. Some are decidedly knob-shaped, similar to a large shield-louse, and this is the case in a most conspicuous way in such species that are, as the *Liphyra*-larvae, suspected of feeding from insects. At any rate, however, when at rest, the head is entirely drawn back under the shield of the first segments and only in creeping or feeding it becomes visible.

The peculiar, glandular organ found in many (particularly American) Erycinid larvae at the sides of the neck, has not become known to me in Lycaenid larvae; it may even be regarded as a good mark of distinction for these two groups, since the Erycinid larvae often also have a shape like a wood-louse. In the Lycaenid larva, however, we find a different kind of organs. The most curious organ is presumably a retractile fan at the sides near the anal end of the larva of *Curetis*, which may be set into very swift motion. Likewise near the anal end is the ant-organ, a discerning gland to be turned back on being touched by the ant's antenna. It is ascertained in very numerous, ants-loving *Lycaenidae* from Europe, India and Africa, and especially LAMBORN, CHAPMAN and others have recently bestowed close attention to the symbiosis of these animals. KERSHAW has described the life-history of *Gerydus* the larva of which lives in colonies of aphids, together with ants, and feeds on aphids. Regarding the symbiosis of *Azanus ubaldus* we refer to Vol. I of the „Macrolepidoptera“ p. 294; here a regular escorting of the larva by the ants' guard takes place. The value of this escorting, which was not conceived as long as the chief enemies of the butterflies and larvae were supposed to be among the birds, is now highly estimated, since one knows that spiders, hawk-flies, particularly Hemiptera heteroptera, such as Nabis, Pentatoma, Reduviids etc. become especially perilous to the larvae.

The pupae of the *Lycaenidae* are mostly short and squat and sometimes look like the buds of leaves. They are as a rule fastened on the base by means of a silky pad at the cremaster and of a belt round the middle of the body, lying broadly on it with the mostly flat ventral side. But there also occur enough species the pupae of which rest unprotected and freely on the soil. In African and Indian species it remains partly sticking fast in the old larval skin which acts protectively like a screen, and other species again are the guests of ants until their development into a butterfly.

The classification of the *Lycaenidae* in subdivisions has been attempted according to different principles. RÖBER (in STAUDINGER und SCHATZ, Exot. Tagfalter) has distinguished two principal groups: *Lipteninae* (forewings nearly always with 12 veins, only African), and *Lycaeninae* (forewings nearly always with only 11 or 10 veins). To the latter group belong all the species of the Indo-Australian fauna. Further details as to the differences of these groups see Vol. XIII, p. 297.

## 1. Subfamily: Liphyrinae.

This group so greatly deviates from all the other *Lycaenidae*, that we deal with it separately. Only 1 or 2 species form the only genus belonging here, for which reason the diagnosis of it stated below is also that of the subfamily. The yellowish-brown ground-colour being quite uncommon in Indo-Australian *Lycaena*, the uncommonly clumsy body, and the *Heterocera*-like flight sufficiently characterize the species belonging here. Still more curious, however, are the larvae which themselves already justify the separation and elimination from the other *Lycaenidae*. But we cannot decide for the present, whether the reduced exterior proves this insect to be indeed the most primitive Lycaenid, or whether rather regressive processes have stunted the animal having been originally better developed; in favour of the latter presumption would be an observation according to which it is a semi-parasitic animal. Parasitism is always followed by stunted growth, and the deviating, clumsy larva with its stunted extremities is perhaps only the result of the abandonment of a formerly independent existence.



The butterfly of *Liph. brassolis* deposits its eggs, singly or by twos, on *Sarcocephalus cordatus*; according to DODD, however, on such trunks on which there are colonies of the green leaf-ant (*Oecophylla smaragdina*). The egg deviates from those of nearly all the *Lycaenidae*, it only resembles that of the *Gerydinae*-genus *Logania*. It is rather large, green, dusted with white, and looks nearly like the segment of a Doric pillar. On the top there is a hexagonal network; sides with about 45 longitudinal ribs anastomosing here and there. The larva in its shape somewhat reminds us of that of certain *Limacodidae*, such as of the Australian *Mecytha infrequens* Scott not rarely resting on Eucalyptus-leaves near Sydney, or of *Narosa adala* Moore from India. You might take it to be the gall of a leaf, as it represents a hemispherical, smooth knob, having almost the appearance of a gigantic shield-louse. Of the segmental indentations there is nothing to be seen anymore from above but three daubed transverse folds. Also beneath there are no ring-partitions to be noticed anymore; it offers, however, a level or somewhat drawn-in surface in the middle of which there are strongly stunted limbs and an entirely hidden head. When the animal pupates, the larval skin remains as a cover over the pupa, which is necessary, since the animal lives in ants' nests and one has observed that the ants attack it; but the shield-like larval skin is so tenacious, hard and smooth that the jaws of the attacking ants glide off as on the cuirass of a *Cetonia aurata* or of a *Clythra quadripunctata* which one throws into an ant-hill and which cannot be harmed by the furious ants. — The butterflies of *Liphyra* creep out after about 3 weeks; they are said to fly during the time of dawn, which is also proved by their colouring, their clumsy shape and their flight resembling that of certain Hesperids (*Ismene*) being fond of the time of dawn; others again have observed them flying in the sunshine. A slight cover of scales being spread over the forewings and thorax of the butterfly which is in the act of creeping out falls to dust, as soon as the butterfly expands its wings. The subfamily is distributed from North India across the Malayan Archipelago as far as Australia; the butterflies are rare (Dr. SEITZ).

### 1. Genus: **Liphyra** Ww.

The genus *Liphyra* presumably represents the most primitive type among all the *Lycaenids* living to-day. Confined upon the Indo-Australian range in which many a figure from times past long ago has remained preserved, which is very difficult to adapt into the present animal world and which has to a certain degree outlived itself, reckoned at all times among the greatest rarities and known only in 2 species, one of which has only recently been described, the large, robust *Liphyra* much rather make the impression of *Castniidae* than of *Lycaenidae*, among which one is accustomed to see the most delicate day-butterflies. This impression is even increased by the dull colours, the marking and the partly quite conspicuously large, broad scales, which are so very characteristic in the *Castniidae*. If we search for near relations among the representatives of families, we must place the *Liphyra* near the genus of *Amblypodia*. The African genus of *Hewitsonia* (cf. Vol. XIII, p. 359) likewise comprising species of a considerable size is also allied to *Liphyra*.

The representatives of the genus *Liphyra*, which may attain an expanse of wings of more than 80 mm, are the largest *Lycaenidae* living nowadays. The body is very strong, short and compact, the antennae are, beginning from the middle, gradually and uniformly thickened to clubs. Palpi slender, slightly bent upwards, extending but little beyond the forehead. Forewings with complete neuration, rather broad, costal margin faintly bent, apex sharp, almost rectangular, distal margin forming an obtuse angle at the vein 4. Hindwings very broad, distal margin very round, circular, costal margin in the ♂ quite rectilinear, angularly defined against the distal margin, proximal margin deeply sinuous; under surface at the costal margin and on the basal median part covered with very large, broad scales. Legs strong, short and squat.

Regarding the habits and development see above. The flight is slow, tardy, entirely unlike that of day-butterflies. The egg is large, green with a white cover, rather broader than high and truncated coniform, costate, at the upper end with regular areas. HOLLAND's presumption that the larvae are carnivora, is due to a rather ingenious and for the present uncontrollable combination.

*brassolis*.

**L. brassolis** Ww. (142 a). ♂: forewings above blackish-brown, the cell and the basal part between the veins 2 and 4 more intensely dark, before the proximal margin a long-stretched, broad, arrow-head-like, brown-yellow spot extending from the base beyond the middle of the costal margin; at the cell-end a small, brown-yellow spot. Hindwings with a grey-yellow costal-marginal part and a brown-yellow median area being interrupted by 4 coherent black spots, the marginal part broadly blackish-brown, the proximal margin brownish grey. Under surface brownish grey, in the forewing a blackish-brown spot coinciding with the more intensely dark coloured part on the upper surface. The scaling of the body is greyish-brown. ♀: upper surface of both wings reddish ochreous-yellow with a broad, blackish-brown border extending in the forewing as far as the middle of the proximal margin, in the hindwing as far as the anal angle; forewing with a prominent black median spot of the same shape and extension as in the ♂, not reaching the base of the wing nor the dark border; hindwings with 3 to 5 black spots on the centre. Distributed from North India across the Sunda Islands to the *major*. Moluccas. — *subsp. major* Rothsch. is a form from Queensland, known only in the ♀ and distinguished by its much larger size, with a forewing of upwards of 46 mm length and an especially sharply defined marking; the median spot of the forewing being above and beneath marked in the same prominent manner is coherent, the



3 black spots of the hindwing above are isolated. — *subsp. robusta* Fldr. (142 a) from Halmaheira differs by *robusta*. the shape of the median spot in the forewing extending below as far as the base and being connected with the blackish-brown marginal band towards the margin by 3 narrow teeth, as well as by the latter band being prolonged along the proximal margin as far as the base; hindwings with 5 black spots. — In *abbreviata* Strand *abbreviata*. from Sumatra, being perhaps only a local race of *robusta* with which it otherwise corresponds, the marginal band only reaches the middle of the proximal margin.

**L. castnia** Strand (142 a). ♀ above black with a jet-black marginal line in both wings and brownish *castnia*. marginal scales; forewing with a brownish costal margin and behind the centre, between the veins 2 and 11, with a broad, bright reddish yellow transverse band being somewhat narrower in the middle part. Under surface of the forewing on the basal half black with a lighter proximal margin, distal half blackish violet with scattered light scales being somewhat more densely strewn at the apex; a light band as above, but narrower, less prominent, as if formed of several coherent spots. Hindwing black with a violet reflection, scattered light scales and indistinct, light, antemarginal blurred spots; in the cell the black colouring forms an intense spot being distally sharply defined in a right angle. New-Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelms Land).

## 2. Subfamily: Gerydinae.

The three genera belonging here form a sharply delimited group which by two marks may be forthwith with certainty separated from all the other *Lycaenidae* and altogether from all the *Rhopalocera* known. The first characteristic mark is the shape of the uncus which in some species is already exteriorly conspicuous by protruding from the abdomen like a flag and attaining sometimes half the length of the abdomen. Characteristic on the other hand are the long femora of the hindlegs, often in connection with broad, flat, spatulate tarsi. The flattened tarsi are exhibited not only on the stunted forefeet of the ♂♂ and ♀♀, but in the genus *Gerydus* also on the middle- and hindfeet. But whilst the proportions of the legs are variable in single groups of species, the structure of the clasping-organs remains entirely analogous in all the species known. The uncus consists of two chitinous sheets, the knife-shaped parts of which are dorsally and basally connected with each other by a short, narrow bridge. The backside of the two plates is always somewhat caved in like a saddle, the dorsal ends rounded, the ventral part shows an obtuse point. Each plate, at the ventral part, bears one styloid, small hook rising about in the middle, being turned proximally and strongly curved at the apex. This hook is found in all the species and of a rather uniform size. The uncus itself varies somewhat in the shape of the trough-shaped impress on the dorsal side, in its length and the more or less slender, distal apex.

In contrast with the uncus as well as with most of the *Lycaenid* genera, the valve is stunted. The valve itself likewise appears uncommonly slender, sometimes with a sharp, occasionally also with an obtuse apex.

The palpi are remarkably narrow, thin, and feebly scaled, the terminal joint almost as long as the middle joint, finely pointed and slightly bent forward.

In one group of species the tibiae are remarkably thickened at the anterior end.

The structure of the three acknowledged genera of this subfamily is, analogous to the clasping-organs, throughout homogeneous. A characteristic mark common to all is the absence of the anterior discocellular of the forewing. The second subcostal vein may be situate near the cell-apex or somewhat proximally placed. In *Gerydus* the cell is relatively narrow, in *Logania* short and broad. The middle and posterior discocellulars are, as a rule, quite steep, streak-shaped, only in *Gerydus* the latter is faintly concave.

In some species there is a third sexual mark exhibited by the thickening of the rise of the anterior median.

Macromalayana is undoubtedly the original patria of the *Gerydinae*, particularly Borneo is the centre and habitat of incessantly appearing novelties. And yet the northernmost part and the east of the island are still almost unknown. But nevertheless the share of Borneo is not to be estimated so very optimistically as MOULTON did full of enthusiasm, who believed that 33 species lived in Borneo and among them 18 species which occurred nowhere else. In the first instance Borneo has hardly more than 30 species of which only 5 or 6 are endemic, whilst the other „species“ have proved to be local races of collective species that are widely distributed or at least at home in the whole of Macromalayana. On the continent but few endemic species are found, in addition to which I chanced to discover an entirely isolated species in Tonkin. We now know from India 5 species, Burma 13, Tonkin 3, Perak 16, Borneo 29, Sumatra 24, Java 15, Celebes 9, the Philippines 14, the Moluccas 2, New Guinea 5. The number of species of the Philippines, of Celebes, and particularly of Tonkin and of the Malayan Peninsula will yet be increased. Especially from the latter we may still expect quite a number of species being hitherto known only from Sumatra.

The knowledge of the shape of the egg is due to DOHERTY. The egg is above and beneath flat, sometimes carinated and covered with a delicate network. The egg of *G. boisduvali*, according to KERSHAW's \*) figure,

\*) Butt. Hongkong, t. 6 a, f. 19, 1907.



is quite flat with four margins and as many grooves, and looks like a folded-up Japanese paper-lamp.

The larva, discovered by KERSHAW, on creeping out, is almost cylindrical, later on it is more of the shape of a limacida. The colour is at first light-yellow with a distinct, purple dorsal line and some fine hairs at its brown head and at the last segment. In the last stage the larva turns greenish-yellow with purple-brown stripes, the second segment swells up, so that the head may be easily hidden under it, which is nearly always the case when the larva is at rest. The larva feeds on aphids, and some bites are sufficient for it. After the meal the larvae lick off their feet just like the Mantis are used to do, too. The aphids, when being devoured, are pressed against the plant or held freely into the air, sometimes carefully picked out and apparently examined by their smell, whether they are edible. The aphids themselves are not aware of the danger threatening them from the larvae of *Gerydus*, for sometimes they climb across the larvae or crawl round them.

The eggs of the butterfly are deposited in the midst of a heap of aphids and fastened by gluing them on their entirely flat undersurface, so that they cannot slip off or be removed by the aphids. Before the larvae pupate, they lose their scanty hairs and begin for some time to put off their snail-like laziness, wandering restlessly about. When they have found a suitable place, they spin some threads near the head and the tail sometimes they also make themselves a belt. The apex of the abdomen is flattened to a disc, and thus forms a good point of support. At each side of the seventh segment is a small projection. The pupal stage lasts for about 10 days in the rainy period, the larval stage about 15 days in the same period. In Hongkong the butterfly passes through its complete development during every month of the year, except the cold January and February.

The imago itself has green eyes and prefers shady and wet places under large trees with neglected underwood. Although it is on the move all day long, it still appears the most frequently in the evening.

The ♀ deposits its eggs towards evening, shortly before night sets in, on twigs and leaves occupied by aphids, and across which two species of ants, *Polyrachis dives* Sm. and *Dolichoderus bituberculatus* Mayr, are running. The aphids as well as the ants feed from the sap of the plant, whilst the ants make besides use of the aphids as milch-cows. Before the ♀ deposits its eggs, it flies undecidedly up and down, wandering about in the leaves here and there, until at last it makes two or three attempts to deposit a single egg in the midst of the ants and aphids. It then rises and drinks for some time from the sap of the plant, of which the ♂♂ and ♀♀ are very fond, so that there are often 5 or 6 seen sitting together.

The ants neither care for the butterflies nor for the eggs, nor for the larvae of the *Gerydinae*. It seems that they are too much occupied with the aphids and cannot bestow any care on the welfare of the larvae, as they do in those of *Spindasis lohita* and *Ogyris* (KERSHAW).

The imagines are fond of the shade and never dare to expose themselves directly to the rays of the sun. The rarer species never leave the dense forest at all, and only more common species, such as *G. horsfieldi*, *biggsi* and *G. symethus* fly at the skirts of the woods. The latter are seen flying restlessly about between low bushes where they hunt for aphids. They are, however, nevertheless feeble flyers, they only hurriedly hide in the forest on being pursued. (MARTIN and DE NICÉVILLE, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 1895, p. 446). According to BINGHAM (Fauna of Brit. India, Butt. 1907, p. 287—88), the ♀♀ fly on the brushwood and on low herbs at the skirts of the woods. The ♂♂, however, always rest on the upper surface of the leaves or at the ends of projecting twigs, from which superior position they make short, swift flights round, in order to return to the same or a neighbouring leaf. They always rest with their heads turned outside, towards the open air and not towards the trunk of the tree.

I myself have observed in Annam that some butterflies dashed past me in a raving flight, so that I did not know whether they were *Heterocera* or *Satyridae*. After having caught some of the swift insects in my net, they proved to be *Gerydus croton* and *boisduvali*.

These *Lycaenidae* fly slowly in the plains and always close at the soil. Up on the mountains, however, where the winds always blow violently, it seems that they are forced to strengthen their flying-muscles and to adapt themselves to the new conditions, in which they have most remarkably succeeded. (FRUHSTORFER, Tagebuch d. Weltreise, p. 292—93).

*A. horsfieldi* was observed by Colonel BARROW in Burma, who was struck by the butterflies abiding for such a long time at one place. But before they definitely settled down for a rest, the little insects sat down but for some moments and repeated this flying up and down for about twenty times. BARROW was interested also in the long legs of the *Allotinus*, and he found that they are very well fitted to enable the *A. horsfieldi* to sit above a big number of aphids. The *horsfieldi*, according to his observations, tickle the aphids with their small legs, exactly like the ants do with their antennae, and seem to feed from their secretions. Often there are ants already sitting near the aphids. But the *Allotinus* also cover these over with their long legs, and even large ants do not take any notice at all of the *horsfieldi* or they only glance at their femora for a



while, just as if to see who it is. BARROW, however, never observed the ants attacking *horsfieldi*. (BINGHAM l. c.)

According to MOULTON, SHELFORD saw in the Botanical Gardens of Singapore, on a large leaf, some ants moving about round a ♂ of *G. symethus*. On a close examination it was proved that both the *Gerydus* and the ants were drinking up the secretion of the anus of small larvae of Fulgorids or Jassids. The larvae remained all quiet, as long as the guests were drinking from them, but they jumped down from the leaf on being disturbed by SHELFORD. According to MOULTON, also *Gerydus ancon*, *A. nivalis*, *Logania sriwa*, *L. drucei* and *L. staudingeri* were met with on larvae of Homoptera. As the *Logania* have no long legs, their presence is not necessary in order to enable to drink from the aphids or Homoptera.

In Tijds. v. Ent. 1912, p. 17, Prof. COURVOISIER reports that, according to the statement by EDW. JAKOBSON, *Gerydus boisduvali* is myrmecophile and feeds from shield-lice which are bred by the ant-species *Dolichoderus bituberculatus* Mayr.

### 1. Genus: **Logania** Dist.

The genus was separated by its author from *Gerydus* and *Allotinus*, consistent with the only species known in 1887, *L. malayica*, which may be called the type of the genus on account of the thickened tibiae. Although in many species the swelling of the tibiae is scarcely noticeable, the genus is nevertheless maintained here and is to denote a group of species comprising the smallest *Gerydinae*.

The wings are more roundish than in most of the *Gerydinae*, their margins (also those of the forewings) more sharply serrate. There are hardly any structural marks of particular importance. The two subcostal veins of the forewing, however, before the cell-end, are more distant from each other and placed more steeply than in *Allotinus*, and the cell appears shorter and broader.

The uncus is somewhat shorter, dorsally not so very concave as in *Allotinus* and *Gerydus*, the valve somewhat broader. The under surface of nearly all the species is preponderately white, only in one case (*drucei*) blackish, but densely scaled in a red-brown or blackish. Sometimes there are accumulations seen of large, brown spots distinctly contrasting with the finely marbled upper surface, though they are never united to complete bands as in *Gerydus*.

The *Logania* are real forest-butterflies; they fly round the tops of low bushes and, according to MARTIN, decidedly faster than the real *Gerydus*. They chiefly inhabit the lowlands and are found all the year round. I observed one species in Celebes at an elevation of about 1500 m. The range extends from Assam to the south across the whole of Macromalaya, where Borneo gets the lion's share with seven species. One species was observed, though not captured, in Sumbawa. Celebes is occupied by two species, from the Philippines we know 3 to 4 species and recently the occurrence of two species was ascertained also for New Guinea.

Two groups of species:

a) *Logania* Dist. Legs one-coloured. Apex of the forewing prolonged.

b) *Malais* Doh. Legs black-curved. Apex of the forewing roundish.

#### a) Group of species **Logania**.

**L. malayica** is the most conspicuous species of the genus. Above milky bluish-white, forewing with a broad, black distal area. Hindwing only with a delicate, narrow, brown distal line. Beneath densely speckled with red-brown. *L. malayica* is the only species with an obliquely cut-off costal marginal part, above which the apex projects in the shape of a tip, on the forewing. **malayica** Dist. (141 f) is found in Macromalaya *malayica*, except Java. MOULTON mentions it from Sandakan and Pulo-Laut. — **subura** Fruhst. inhabits the Southern *subura*. Philippines. It is of a smaller habitus than that of the nomenclatural type. Beneath in the ♀ without the brownish apical spotting distinctly exhibited by ♀♀ from North East Sumatra of my collection. From Sibulan in Mindanao, flying time December. Type in the Coll. SEMPER.

#### b) Group of species **Malais**.

**L. sriwa** Dist. (141 f) occurs in the Macromalayan region, but without passing over to Java. Ground-colour as in *L. malayica*, the black distal border of the forewing being more distinctly inwardly defined. The small teeth of the hindwings delicately dotted in black. Under surface, particularly at the costal margin of the forewing, alternately dotted blackish and white. Hindwings remarkable for a white, band-like zone without any brown scales. From the Malayan Peninsula, North East Sumatra, Sarawak and Pulo-Laut. MOULTON observed *sriwa* in South Borneo. It is a well protected species when resting on the upperside of leaves with its wings folded. On flying up about 5 to 8 feet high between the trees, it affords a magnificent sight, disappears,



however, from our sight on settling down. The white stripe of the hindwing beneath even helps to split up the contour of the butterfly and to make it still more invisible thereby.

*regina.* **L. regina** Druce occurs in Borneo beside *L. sriwa* and differs from *sriwa*, according to the statements by H. H. DRUCE, by the inner marginal zone of the forewing beneath remaining white. There are but few specimens known. The type, a ♂, is in the Coll. GODMAN of the British Museum. MOULTON mentions *regina* also from the Islands of Melikop, Banguay, and from Labuan.

*lahomius.* **L. lahomius** Kheil is rare in Nias. ♂ above white with a broad, black distal margin of the forewing. The hindwing with a grey-tinted costal and terminal margin. Under surface brown, speckled with white. According to KHEIL, easily discernible from *L. regina* by the predominance of the blackish distal margin of the forewing, particularly, however, by the intensely blackened hindwings. Denomination according to Lahomi, a village in Nias.

*luca.* **L. luca** seems to replace the preceding species in Perak, in Sumatra and Borneo. There are but quite few specimens known, and DE NICÉVILLE reports that he received only 2 ♀♀ from Sumatra and 2 ♀♀ from Perak. A cotype from Sumatra of **luca** Nicév. is now in my collection. The ♀ resembles above *L. lahomius* Kheil ♂, but the distal margin of the hindwing is still more extensively covered with brown. Under-surface preponderately whitish with a sharply dentate, black anteterminal band of both wings. In the disc of the hindwing there is a brown, ring-shaped marking in the midst of a delicate, bluish-grey and brown marbling. — **staudingeri** Druce. The ♀ has a narrower black marginal part of both wings than the *luca*-♀. The ♂ is above blackish with an extensive blue-white distal area of the forewing. The under surface throughout brownish, with rudimentary bands bordered with black. On the Kina-Balu at an elevation of about 4000 ft., on Mount Matang at an elevation of about 2000 ft.

*evora.* **L. evora** spec. nov. is above allied to *L. regina*, *L. sriwa* (141 f) and *L. luca*, throughout white with an extensive black apical border of the forewing. The undersurface resembles *L. sriwa*. Forewing towards the base, however, white, only the apical part marbled with brown. The hindwings exhibit instead of the white stripe of *L. sriwa* which remains free, a white roundish discal area. The other part of the wings is delicately mixed with brown. Sula Islands, type in the Coll. SEMPER in the Senckenberg Museum at Frankfurt.

*marmorata.* **L. marmorata**, an insignificant, though widely distributed species. Its range extends from the Philippines in the north and from Tenasserim through the whole of Macromalaya. The whole basal part of the forewing whitish, or bluish-grey, according to the habitat, the apical border being broad black. In the name-type and a race of North Borneo also the hindwing is brightened up by bluish-grey, the other insular forms exhibit black hindwings. — **marmorata** Moore (141 f), the lightest off-branch of the total species. Forewing of the ♂ almost white, with a delicate violet tint, while in the ♀ lying before me from Singapore, it is dull chalk-coloured. Hindwing with a pale bluish-grey basal zone comprising yet the middle zone. Under surface grey with whitish diffuse spots, submarginal accumulations of blackish scales and indistinct brown maculae of the hindwings being preponderately speckled with a silvery grey. Type from the Mergui Archipelago, other examples are known from the Shan States, Burma, and Perak. A ♀ was found by Dr. MARTIN in Singapore. —

*watsoniana.* **watsoniana** Nicév. excels *L. marmorata* in size. It is to be considered the dry period form of it; ♂ with one white discal spot on each wing, the whole hindwings and the basal zone of the forewing light greyish-violet. The ♀ has besides an entirely violet upper surface of the hindwings. Under surface of the forewings white with

*hilaeira.* a brown distal margin. Very rare, known only from the Shan States and the Karen Hills in Burma. — **hilaeira** Fruhst., a remarkably differentiated insular race. Both sexes without any grey or whitish hue at all on the dull blackish-brown hindwings. Also the whitish basal area of the forewing darkened, as if covered with a grey veil. Flying time chiefly in the first months of the year, but there are also examples before me from April,

*javanica.* June, and August. North East Sumatra. — **javanica** Fruhst. is in size inferior to the Sumatran sister-race. The ♂ reminds us of *L. massalia* (141 f) by a sharply defined, white, roundish spot at the apex of the cell from which a bluish-grey scaled area extends to the base of the wing. Also in the ♀ the whitish zone of the forewing is much more reduced than in *marmorata*, *hilaeira* etc., and an indistinct, white, discal oblique band gradually warms into a bluish-grey basal area. Under surface of the forewings more extensively white, that of the hindwings shot with a lighter yellow than in the vicarious types from Sumatra and Singapore. Before me only from East

*stenosa.* Java, the Tengger Mountains at an elevation of about 600 m. Extremely rare. — **stenosa** subsp. nov. is before me from Sintang, South West Borneo. The ♀ approximates the Javanese vicarious type, but the basal zone of the forewing appears more homogeneously bluish-grey without the white distal delimitation. Habitus be-

*cineraria.* sides larger, under-surface preponderately blackish with a large, yellowish, almost square discal spot. — **cineraria** nom. nov. (for the name preoccupied in 1885 *obscura* Dist. and Pryer 188 f.). According to a statement by DRUCE, the hindwings exhibit a whitish tinge. Thereby *cineraria* resembles *marmorata* Moore (141 f) from Singapore and Tenasserim, and the light colouring contrasting with the race from South Borneo is a charac-

*palawana.* teristic of all the butterflies of the northernmost parts of Borneo. Sandakan. — **palawana** Fruhst. is a name to replace *distanti* Stgr. (in 1890), because there already exists a *L. distanti* Semp. (May 1889). The black marginal area of the forewings more extensive than in *stenosa* and *hilaeira*, whereby the whitish discal spot being surrounded by violet is very much confined. Island of Palawan, found in January by DOHERTY. — **faustina** Fruhst. inhabits



Mindanao and excels *palawana* in size. — **samosata** *Fruhst.* from the Island of Cebu is above lighter than *palawana*, *samosata*. and as a resemblance to *marmorata* and *cineraria*, there appears also on the hindwings again a bluish-grey tint.

**L. massalia**, a rare species, although it occurs in the whole of Macromalayana; MARTIN discovered it in Sumatra; I found it in East and West Java and was able to ascertain it for North Borneo from the material of my collection. It will certainly be sooner or later discovered on the Philippines, too. **massalia** *Doh.* *massalia*. (141 f) was described according to a ♀, as follows: Above black, with a dull white discal zone of the forewing, extending somewhat beyond the anterior median and as far as the submedian. Under surface irregularly speckled. Forewings with ochreous-brown apical and costal parts. Hindwings also ochreous-coloured with a submarginal dark patch and dark transverse bands. Hindwings not angled, entire. Margherita, Upper Assam, Shillong, Tenasserim. Five geographical forms: **nada** *Fruhst.* differs from the Assam-specimens by a larger white discal spot of the forewing the submedian zone of which is likewise dusted with grey. Under surface grey with yellowish and blackish patches. North East Sumatra. — **sora** *subsp. nov.* means a retrogression to the continental *massalia*. *sora*. The white-blue part of the forewing much more narrowed than in *nada*. Under surface darker, with a predominantly brown instead of blackish speckling. North Borneo. — **munychia** *Fruhst.* Upper surface with a nearly circular, white discal spot which is still more stunted than in *sora* from Borneo. Under surface preponderately brown with a slight, blackish dusting. I myself only collected 4 ♂♂ in the surroundings of Sukabumi, West Java. The ♀ of it was found by Dr. PIEPERS in copula with a ♂, near the Wynkoops Bay (West Java). It has a large, discal, white spot extending to the inner margin and beginning beyond the cell. The white spot is repeated beneath. The ground-colour of the under surface is yellowish about as in *Gerydus symethus megaris* (141 d). The distribution of markings beneath about as in *Gerydus biggsi* *Doh.* (141 d) ♀. — **glypha** *Fruhst.* *glypha*. originates from East Java. ♂: Upper surface with an extraordinarily narrow, whitish, oblique discal spot. Under surface lighter brown than *munychia* with still less black scaling than *munychia*. Surroundings of Lawang, only 1 ♂ in Coll. FRUHSTORFER. In close alliance to *L. massalia* presumably belongs also a *Logania* observed by DOHERTY in Sumbawa.

**L. drucei** *Moulet* is an excellent species, discovered by its author in the Matang Straits near Kuching in Sarawak, in February 1911. ♂: above similar to *L. massalia* (141 f); contours of the wings, however, more roundish. The nearly round discal spot smaller, peripherically bordered with light blue. Under surface monotonously light red-brown, with an insignificant grey scaling of the basal zone of the forewing. There is no blackish, yellowish or white marbling as it is in *massalia* and *marmorata*, and the longitudinal bands are entirely faded. ♀ with a more extensive, light-blue median spot of the forewing. On the forewings we notice a slight, leaden-grey hue. In the Coll. FRUHSTORFER there is a ♂ found by Dr. MARTIN in March 1900 near Sintang on the Capuas River.

**L. turdeta** *sp. nov.* is a species confounded by SEMPER with *L. distanti* *Semp.* ♂ above very similar to *L. massalia*, *marmorata*, throughout milky white, apex of the forewing broadly encircled by black. Hindwings bordered with brownish. Beneath of a peculiar, yellow grey with brown macular series. Island of Cebu.

**L. distanti** *Semp.* ♂ above unicolorously blackish-brown. ♀ similarly marked to *marmorata*, with the costal margin of the hindwing being blackish-brown as far as the costal vein. ♂ with entire, ♀ with sharply dentate hindwings. Flying time October. Island of Cebu. — **apsines** *Fruhst.* is a gigantic, geographical race of it from the Island of Mindanao, of an almost twice as large habitus compared with *distanti* *Semp.* It is, moreover, probable that *distanti* belongs to a dry period form, *apsines*, however, to the generation of the rainy period (January). — **donussa** *Fruhst.* Wings narrow, similar to those of *distanti* *Semp.*, but longer, just as large as in *apsines* *Fruhst.*, but more stretched. Upper surface uniformly light brown. Hindwings with broad, white fringes, sharply dentate. Under surface with a greyish-white ground and tangled, dark-brown scaling. Costal margin of the forewing brown with white streaks. In the distal area of both wings, the brown scales are arranged into two feeble bands with crescentiform components. Terminal margin sharply defined, narrow, red-brown. Cilia yellowish-white. Patria: South Celebes, at an elevation of about 1500 m on the Peak of Bonthain, where I collected it in March.

**L. obscura** *Röb.*, described as *Allotinus*, is the giant of the genus and to such an extent allotiniform, that I myself also first took it to be an *Allotinus*. Upper surface blackish-brown. ♂ with an almost square, white discal spot. Under surface of the forewing dark grey with a fine, yellowish white speckling increasing towards the apex. Hindwings yellowish white, as if dotted in black. Tombugu, East Celebes.

**L. hampsoni** *Fruhst.* ♂ above black with an extensive milky-white basal zone of the forewing. Under surface the most closely allied to *L. massalia* *Doh.*, whitish with dense brown spotting. In the ♀ the brown dotting is united to 3 macular rows contrasting at the same time with the somewhat lighter ground. Patria: North East British New Guinea, Kumussi River. The genus and species are a novelty for New Guinea, from where we may expect yet quite a number of species from all the different colonial districts. Denominated according to HAMPSON in order to express my gratitude for his generosity in making the rich treasures of the British Museum in London at any time accessible to me.



*masana.* **L. masana** *sp. nov.* Above unicolorously blackish-brown, beneath brownish-grey with densely arranged, dark, brown maculae. The distal margin sharply defined as in *L. hampsoni*, of a dark red-brown colouring. German New-Guinea, type in the Coll. STAUDINGER of the Berlin Museum.

*nehalemia.* **L. nehalemia** *Fruhst.* Somewhat allied to *L. regina* *Druce*. ♀: forewing with a black costal and distal margin, otherwise entirely white. Hindwings white only as far as the cell-end, otherwise with an extensive black marginal area covering the whole distal halves of the wings. Under surface white. Forewings sparsely, hindwings densely dotted in a red brown. New Guinea, type in the British Museum, originating yet from HEWITSON's collection.

## 2. Genus: **Allotinus** *Fldr.*

This multiform genus differs from *Logania* by its longer legs the tibiae of which are never thickened. The second subcostal vein is placed nearer to the cell-apex, the subcostal veins are generally placed more obliquely, the cell is a little longer and narrower. In contrast with *Logania*, the sexual dimorphism is most remarkably noticeable in most of the species by the modification of the shape of the wings and colorial contrasts.

*Allotinus* is easily distinguishable from *Gerydus* by the normal tarsi. The under surface is always speckled, but it never exhibits bands being bordered by brown, black, white or some other colour. Under surface of the forewing without any black spotting. — In the clasping-organs, except the more slender shape, there is not any difference to be mentioned compared with *Gerydus*.

Like the *Logania*, the *Allotinus* inhabit the plains, although some species go up as far as about 1200 m. In Tenasserim I found yet one of the largest of the well-known species at this altitude. The range coincides with that of the *Logania*, though no representative of the genus was hitherto ascertained from New Guinea. Borneo is again at the head with 14 species, and on the continent we find *Allotinus* distributed towards the west as far as Sikkim.

Two groups of species:

a) *Allotinus* *Fldr.* ♂ without any sexual striping or without a thickened anterior median. Type: *A. fallax* *Fldr.*

b) *Paragerydus* *Dist.* Forewing with a thickened median and mostly two stripes of modified scales, running parallel to it. Type: *P. horsfieldi* *Moore*.

### a) Group of species *Allotinus*.

**A. subviolaceus.** Most extensively distributed across the Macromalayan district and the Southern Philippines, everywhere rare. By a peculiar, dull light blue area of the forewings, *subviolaceus* is the most easily discernible species of the genus. — **subviolaceus** *Fldr.*, originally described from Java, where it is so rare that but 1 ♂ of it is yet before me from the east of the island. The bluish-grey scaling of both wings is somewhat lighter than in **alkamah** *Dist.* (141 g) from the Malayan Peninsula, North East Sumatra and Penang. The ♀ has more roundish wing-contours than the ♂ and shows an insignificant discal, greyish-blue tinge of the upper surface of the hindwing. — **manychus** *Fruhst.* Larger than Perak specimens. Hindwings whitish instead of bluish-grey as in *alkamah*. Under surface lighter brownish-grey. *manychus* makes quite the impression of a produce of districts with an intense and long dry period. Pegu, Burma, Karen Hills, presumably also from the Mergui Archipelago. — **silarus** *subsp. nov.* likewise excels *alkamah* in size. The hindwings of the ♂♂ exhibit a more extensive blue, though blackish dimmed tinge, and the undersurface is considerably darker. Described according to 4 specimens from the north and two from the south of Borneo. Closely allied to *silarus* are presumably also specimens from Palawan. — **kallikrates** *Fruhst.* ♂ the nearest to ♂♂ of the Borneo-race of *subviolaceus*, which is darker and of a more imposing habitus than *alkamah*-specimens from Sumatra, but the blue-scaling of the cell of the forewing is increased. ♀ more extensively scaled in blue on a lighter ground. Under surface likewise lighter. STAUDINGER obtained it and stated the habitat to be „Mindanao“; whether the patria is correct or not rather „Palawan“, since SEMPER mentions *subviolaceus* only from Palawan? — **mirus** *Eecke* from Sinabang in Simalus, is conspicuous for the blue brightening of the upper surface of the hindwing exhibiting a ♀-like distribution of colours, the sharply defined, brown distal margin and the more pronounced irroration of the under surface. The sexual organs analogous to those of *A. fallax*, without the dorsal depression of the uncus and differing thereby from all the species of *Paragerydus*. The ventral, unciform mountings in the ventral part of the uncus neither exhibit any thickening at the place, where their tips bend round proximally. Valve stunted smaller, narrower, plainer than even in the smallest *Paragerydus*.

**A. fallax**, conspicuous for the far extending dimorphism of the sexes, reaches the climax of its development in the Philippines and inhabits Chaeturia, i. e. the subregion of the Philippines and Celebes. An off-branch passes over to the north of Borneo. The ♂ has pointed forewings and but feebly dentate hindwings. The



contours of the forewing of the ♀ are broader, rounded off, the hindwings remarkably sharply dentate. ♂♂ and ♀♀ vary according to the locality. The forewings may be above unicolorously greyish-black or white-spotted. The same is the case with the hindwings of the ♀♀. The under surface is whitish, finely dotted in blackish and as if sprinkled with brown spots. SEMPER already mentions the variability of the extent of the white dots in the different races in the archipelago of the Philippines. Quite as light ♀♀, as they are typical for *Luzon*, seem not to occur in the south east of the archipelago, according to SEMPER, although they still predominate in Bohol. The Island of Bazilan, however, already produces again a form approximating the race being the most abundantly painted in white, that of Borneo. The vicarious type from the Sula Islands, *fallax*, however, exhibits the strange mixture of a very dark upper surface in connection with an almost entirely white, light under surface. — **fallax** *fallax*. *Fldr.* (142 b) inhabits Luzon. The author figured two ♀ forms: α. one with a stripe-shaped, white zone, and β. one with a roundish discal spot of the hindwing. — **zaradrus** *subsp. nov.* from Cebu still exhibits considerable, white *zaradrus*. discal spots of the forewings. The hindwings show a prominent, white stripe which is distally deeply indented. The under surface appears very faintly marbled in brown, compared with Bohol-examples. — In **sabazus** *sabazus*. *Fruhst.*, from the Island of Bohol, the white discal spot of the forewing is somewhat reduced. Under surface darker and more densely speckled than in specimens from Luzon. — **artinus** *subsp. nov.* is inferior in size to *artinus*. the Bohol-race. The spotting of the hindwings already forms a transition to the Mindanao-race by the blurred and dark disc of the upper surface. The under surface, however, is, on a peculiarly yellowish grey ground, more prominently spotted than in ♀♀ from Bohol. Island of Panaon, type in SEMPER's collection. — **eryxi-** *eryximachus*. **machus** *Fruhst.* Mindoro. ♂ smaller and covered with more insignificant white discal spots of the forewing than Mindanao-specimens. Type in the British Museum. — **aphacus** *Fruhst.* Camiguin de Mindanao. ♀ with *aphacus*. a more broadly white disc of the hindwing than in the vicarious type from Mindanao. — **ancius** *Fruhst.* Mindanao. *ancius*. ♂ with a very much reduced white spot of the forewing. ♀ only yet with a vanishing whitish-grey area of the upper surface of the hindwing. Beneath more densely and intensely speckled in brown than in the northern sister-races. ♂ and ♀ Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **dotion** *Fruhst.* (141 h as *dolion*). A prominent insular race, approxi- *dotion*. mating *audax* Druce much more than the other Philippine allies. ♂ with a just as large white disc as *fallax* and *sabazus*; ♀ with a more broadly flown-out white area of the forewing than *ancius*, but somewhat more prominently encircled by black. Under surface almost white, with small, light-brown spots instead of dark-brown ones as in *ancius*, light greyish-brown ones as in *audax*, and black ones as in *major* *Fldr.* from Celebes. Discovered by W. DOHERTY in February, March, in the Island of Bazilan. — **tymphrestus** *subsp. nov.* Upper *tymphrestus*. surface of the forewings with an oval, obliquely placed, whitish spot. Hindwings unicolorously black. The under surface is considerably paler than in specimens from Cebu and Panaon, the brown speckling is extremely prominent. Forewing with an almost quite white disc which is still more extensive in the ♀. The ♀ exhibits on the forewing a more extensive white middle area than the ♂, on the hindwing, however, it is likewise black. Under surface still paler than in the ♂, almost white, while the brown marbling is still more reduced. Sula Islands. Type in the Coll. SEMPER of the Senkenberg Museum. — **audax** Druce is characterized by the especially extensive *audax*. white basal part of the forewing, which, particularly in the ♀, even exceeds that of *dotion* in extent. Hindwings of the ♀♀ but slightly bordered with brown. Hindwings of the ♂♂ with a whitish tinge. North Borneo, hitherto ascertained only from Kina-Balu. — **major** *Fldr.* (141 h) is found in the lowlands of Celebes. ♂ with a small, *major*. white, oblique spot at the apex of the cell of the forewing, otherwise black. Sometimes this white embedding is absent altogether, — **depista** *Fruhst.*, particularly in examples from the south and east of Celebes. — At *depista*. higher altitudes of the Minahassa there occurs a magnificent ♂-form, **albadus** *Fldr.* (= *magnimus* *Stgr.*) with *albadus*. a purely white inner-marginal zone of the under surface and an extraordinarily large white disc of the upper surface of the forewing.

**A. nicholsi** *Moult.* having been hitherto found only in one male example in Sarawak, has remained *nicholsi*. unknown to me. Upper surface beautifully reddish brown. Under surface of a somewhat lighter ground-colour, densely covered with small brown scales. Forewing with an indistinct submarginal line which is somewhat bent inwardly towards the costal. Hindwing with a discal and submarginal small band. MOULTON places *nicholsi* near *A. subviolaceus* *Fldr.*, owing to the delicate marbling of its under surface.

**A. apus** *Nicév.* A species being distantly similar to *fallax*. Only one ♀ known, formerly in the Coll. *apus*. Dr. L. MARTIN, now in my possession. The ♀ resembles above about the ♂ of *A. fallax dotion* from Bazilan, but the discal white spot is of an almost square shape. Hindwings black, under surface white, but covered all over with yellowish-brown scales. Otherwise only an anteterminal series of minute black dots and some darker brown, more prominent maculae are conspicuous. North east Sumatra. Flying in November.

**A. parapus** *Fruhst.* (141 h). ♂. Above somewhat like *A. fallax audax*. Contours of the forewings, *parapus*. however, roundish instead of pointed. Upper surface of the forewings white, at the base slightly powdered with grey. Costal margin above the cell greyish-black, expanding then to a broad, jet-black apical area ending in the anal angle, where it proceeds yet to the distal third of the posterior margin in the shape of a narrow band. Hindwings above light greyishbrown. — Under surface: white, all the places, being above black, are here at first finely dotted with grey. Then, in the cell, two small, brown, oblong stripes, a submarginal series



of 5 obliquely arranged maculae. Both the wings covered with an anteterminal series of brown dots. Hindwings white, densely covered with grey dots and more prominent brown maculae and splashes. — It may be that *parapus* represents only a considerably modified insular race of *A. apus Nicév.* But as the position of the median spots of the hindwings of *parapus* is different, I ranged the Borneo-form as a species of its own. North Borneo, (Kina-Balu): 1 ♂ Coll. FRUHSTORFER. 1 co-type I handed over to the British Museum.

#### b) Group of species *Paragerydus Dist.*

**A. nivalis** denotes the most insignificant species of this group. We meet with it in Macromalayana and, in a vicarious type, in the Philippines. Upper surface in both sexes unicolorously dark-brown. ♂ with a delicate, yellowish sexual line being formed by the base of the somewhat thickened, unscaled anterior median. ♀ with rounder wings. Under surface whitish with black anteterminal dots being distally set with white, a black costal spot of the hindwing and brown longitudinal bands in the discal and submarginal region. — *nivalis* *Druce* (141 g) is the largest form. The apical part of the under surface of the forewings more extensively and more intensely dusted with brown than in the neighbouring races. — *magaris Fruhst.* with the type from North East Sumatra. Smaller than *nivalis*. Forewings more pointed. Under surface more copiously and more delicately dusted with brown. Dr. PIEPERS discovered quite a similar race also in West Java. — *lenaia Fruhst.* Just as small as *magaris*. Under surface, however, faded, almost purely white with uncommonly neat, hardly recognizable, brown macular series being combined to small, delicate bands. Island of Nias. — *substrigosa Moore* from the Mergui-Archipelago, also passes over to the continent of Tenasserim and is found to the south as far as Perak. The under surface is just as faded as in *lenaia*, though the brown splashes are somewhat more distinct.

*felderi.* **A. felderi Semp.** is very rare in the Philippines, but it is reported from the north (Luzon) as well as the south (Mindanao) of the archipelago. I am without any examples, so that I am unable to ascertain, whether *felderi* is to be considered as a species. Judging from SEMPER'S figure, it is only a geographical race of *A. nivalis*.

**A. aphocha** is an insignificant and slightly differing species which, in most of the collections, is confounded with small *A. horsfieldi Moore* and *A. posidion Fruhst.* MARTIN and NICÉVILLE did not recognize it, so that I may ascertain it as a novelty for Sumatra, Engano, Penang, Singapore, Java, Bali, and Celebes. *aphocha* slightly exceeds *A. nivalis* in size, the shape of the wings is entirely more roundish, the sexual spot of the forewings of the ♂♂ is somewhat broader and grey. It is somewhat shorter than in *A. unicolor Fldr.* The hindwings of the ♀♀ are above bordered with a pure white, extraordinarily sharply and pointedly dentate. Under surface chalk-coloured, sometimes with a yellowish hue. The anteterminal dots are more distinct than in *A. unicolor*, the submarginal spots less prominent. The other marbling as in *A. posidion Fruhst.* The clasping-organs are more slender than in the genuine *Allotinus*, dorsally slightly caved in; valve extremely characteristic, more slender, more pointed than in *A. unicolor*, with 2 lamels. — *aphocha Kheil* (141 g), originally described from Nias, also from Engano, Penang, Singapore, and Deli (Sumatra) in my collection, is distinguished by an almost purely white under surface. — *rebilus Fruhst.* is a form being darkened beneath, with a blackish, instead of brown, marbling. Distributed over the whole of Borneo. — *enatheus Fruhst.* from West Java and the island of Bali. Under surface chalk-coloured with light-brown, instead of greyish-black, dots. — *zitema subsp. nov.* was discovered by myself near Tontoli (North Celebes) from November to December. ♀ considerably more imposing than the Macromalayan allies. Under surface, corresponding to the character of all the *Gerydinae* from Celebes, more densely dotted and spotted with a greyish black.

**A. unicolor.** An insignificant, rare species which has hitherto been often confounded with allied species. Inferior in size to *A. horsfieldi* and *posidion*, differing from all the allies by the distinctly roundish forewings reminding us of *A. aphocha Kheil*. The hindwings of the ♀ either entire, or in contrast with *aphocha* only with minute teeth. The sexual macula on the forewing above smaller than in *posidion*. Under surface white, but not so purely chalk-coloured as in *paetus Nicév.* Basal part and cell of both wings with thick, brown, little dashes. Both wings are, besides, distally from the cell, crossed by a remarkably pronounced series of brown spots being combined to a loose band. Uncus shorter, broader, dorsally less deeply indented than in *A. aphocha*. The species having been hitherto known only from Singapore, Penang, Borneo, is here ascertained for Engano, Java, Lombok, and Celebes. One specimen was found in the Berlin Museum, the patria being labelled as from Mindoro. — *unicolor Fldr.* (141 i). The type, a ♀ from Singapore, is before me by the kindness of Dr. JORDAN. In the British Museum there is a ♂ from Penang. Dr. PIEPERS has a ♂ from West Java. DISTANT knew the species, though he figured a ♂ as *A. horsfieldi*. MOULTON mentions *A. unicolor* from Borneo; I am without any specimens from there. We may be certain to expect *unicolor* from a number of other insular habitats; the more so as it was confounded in collections both with *A. posidion* (141 g) and with *A. aphocha* (141 g). Size analogous to the most imposing ♀♀ of *A. aphocha*, from which it scarcely differs above. Under surface discernible from all the *Allotinus* (even *A. paetus*) by the interrupted series of prominent, light-brown submarginal spots of the hindwings, the anterior ones of which are removed far inwardly. On the forewings, the



spots are arranged in an almost straight line. — **enganicus** *Fruhst.* Engano, April. Considerably smaller than *enganicus*. the name-type, under surface with neater, black, small anteterminal dots. KHEIL mentions *A. unicolor* from Nias, a very probable habitat. — **bajanus** *Fruhst.* Lombok; type distinguished by the reduced sexual spot of *bajanus*. the forewing, as well as by its small shape and the almost blackish-grey colouring of the upper surface. On the under surface, *bajanus* reminds us of *A. paetus* *Nicév.* (141 i) by the almost chalk-coloured ground-colour and a prominent submarginal band of blackish-grey spots. Also the cellular, subbasal and anteterminal maculae are remarkably developed as in *paetus*. — **damodar** *Fruhst.* (141 i). ♂ known from South Celebes, ♀ from North Celebes. The characteristic mark of the collective species, the wings being distinctly rounded off, is particularly distinct in this race. The uncommonly narrow sexual spot is longer than in the Macromalayan allies. Under surface bluish-white, the submarginal macular band still more prominent than in *A. bajanus* *Fruhst.* from Lombok, in the ♀ from North Celebes, however, again somewhat more faded. — **leitus** *subsp. nov.* Habitus scarcely larger than *A. unicolor damodar* from Celebes. ♀ above with a distinct, yellow discal area. The spotting beneath extremely prominent. Island of Mindoro, type in the Coll. STAUDINGER of the Berlin Museum.

**A. leogoron** *spec. nov.* forms a peculiar transition from *A. unicolor* (141 i) to *A. posidion* (141 g, h). From the *unicolor*-forms known to me it is immediately distinguishable by the roundish and very broad sexual stripe of the forewing, anatomically by the short, stout shape of the uncus-plates. The distribution of the macular series of the forewings beneath resembles that of *A. unicolor*, the contours, however, are still less distinct. As to its habitus, *A. leogoron* approximates *A. posidion*. ♀♀ of the size of the ♀♀ of *posidion*. Sumatra, South Borneo.

**A. paetus**, an interesting, easily recognizable species, considerably superior in size to the species having been dealt with so far, also at once discernible from *unicolor* (141 i) and *aphocha* (141 g) by the long, narrow, prominent sexual spot on the upper surface of the ♂♂ forewings, by which it reminds us of *A. horsfieldi*. The chief characteristic is exhibited beneath by the ground-colouring being of a pure chalk-white particularly in the ♀. The dotting of the forewings is something like that of *A. unicolor*, but the anteterminal dots are more pronounced, the submarginal ones more isolated. In addition, another third, prominent, discal macular series. Uncus slender, with an insignificant, dorsal depression. Valve, compared with *A. unicolor* and *aphocha*, short, stout without any lamels. Two geographical races beside which we may expect another vicarious form from the Malayan Peninsula. The species will perhaps be also found yet in Java. **paetus** *Nicév.* (141 i) from North East Sumatra. ♂ beneath blue, ♀ of a pure chalk-white. — **moorei** *Druce* is of more subdued colours. Under surface also in the ♀ more milky than chalk-coloured, the brownish-grey maculae being so very prominent in *paetus* are here greatly reduced. North Borneo.

**A. posidion**. ♂: smaller than *A. horsfieldi*, but superior in size to *A. unicolor*. Immediately discernible from *A. horsfieldi* by the narrower and shorter sexual spot of the forewing, from *A. unicolor* by the more pointed forewings. Under surface similar to that of *horsfieldi* with a less pregnant dotting. Hindwing of the ♀ very distinctly dentate, but the points are shorter and blunter than in *A. horsfieldi*. *posidion* is easily separated from *A. unicolor* by the fainter submarginal spots of the forewings. *A. posidion* always occurs beside *A. horsfieldi*, and is much more common than *A. horsfieldi* with which it was hitherto confounded, and is immediately discernible from *A. horsfieldi* by its smaller shape. The clasping-organs exhibit considerable differences, being the more conspicuous when considering the general resemblance of the genitals of all the *Gerydinae*. A large series of *posidion* compared with a similar one of *horsfieldi*-forms, yields the following differences: Shape, considering the small size of *A. posidion*, considerably smaller. The uncus-plates shorter, stouter, dorsally but slightly sinuous. The small ventral hooks shorter, neater. Valve scarcely shorter, but much broader, without the rostriform point by which *horsfieldi* is distinguished. The species is distributed from Burma all over Macro- and Micromalaya as far as the Philippines. — **atacinus** *subsp. nov.* is before me only in the female. Upper surface remarkably light brown with a broad, dull greyish-yellow transcellular stripe of the forewing. Hindwing remarkably sharply dentate. Under surface peculiarly greyish-yellow with an uncommonly neat, red-brown marbling and indistinct submarginal spots. The form figured by NICÉVILLE as *A. horsfieldi* (in *Lep. Indica*, t. 26 fig. 156), from Burma, pretty surely belongs to *atacinus* as its ♂. — **myriandus** *Fruhst.* remains in the female above unicolorously brown, ♂ with a short — compared with *A. horsfieldi* also very narrow — grey sexual spot of the forewing. The under surface varies, being sometimes grey, sometimes yellowish-white. The speckling and bands more prominent. Type from Sumatra. Also from the Malayan Peninsula, Nias, Engano in great numbers in my collection. — **posidion** *Fruhst.* (141 g, h), from East and West Java as well as from Bawean, approximates again *atacinus* by the yellowish brightening of the forewings of the ♀♀, and differs besides by the paler brown ground-colour from the other Macromalayan allies. Under surface yellowish white, somewhat more pregnantly speckled than in *atacinus*. — **eurytanus** *Fruhst.* Under surface greyish-white with an uncommonly dense, but delicate, lightgrey speckling. Both wings are traversed by a series of black, oblong, small submarginal dashes, as well as by a series of strong, crescentiform postdiscal maculae which, however, are less distinctly prominent nor as pregnant as in *A. unicolor*. West Borneo, Sintang; flying in April. — **molionides** *Fruhst.* The difference of this form from the Javanese, already struck ELWES who wrote to NICÉVILLE about the Bali-specimens that they much rather resemble *A. moorei* *Druce* than *A. horsfieldi* *Moore* from Java.



Under surface darker than in Javanese specimens, with more pregnant brown small spots. Bali, flying from *niceratus*. July to September. — **niceratus** *Fruhst.* Sumbawa. Under surface not purely white as in *bajanus*, but dirty white with dark clouds. The macular series of the median and submarginal zones lighter brown than even *georgius*. in the Javanese form. Type in the British Museum. — **georgius** *Fruhst.* from Bohol, Mindanao, was figured by SEMPER as *A. horsfieldi*. Under surface the most similar to the South Borneo-race *eurytanus* *Fruhst.*, but on a darker ground, more intensely spotted in brown than the specimens from Borneo. The sexual spot is still more stunted than in *posidion* from Java.

**A. horsfieldi** is to be considered as the most common species of the whole *Gerydinae*; ♂ recognizable by the extensive androconium on the upper surface of the forewing, whereby a contrast is produced with the *Allotinus* having been dealt with so far, all of which exhibit smaller sexual spots. Under surface varying in the colours and marbling according to the habitat and at some places also according to the season. The ♀ has rounder wing-contours, and the hindwings are more sharply dentate. Uncus-sheets considerably longer than in *posidion*, the apex distally produced, the dorsum considerably depressed. The valve is most characteristic, very long, narrow, cymbiform, with a long, projecting, sharp point. The shape of the uncus varies somewhat according to the insular habitat; in specimens from Sumatra it is still more projecting and more slender than in Javanese ♂♂. In a specimen from Borneo we notice an abnormal formation by the uncus-plates being considerably shortened. — **continentalis** *Fruhst.* inhabits Indo-China from Bhamo to Singapore. The sexual spot of the upper surface is uncommonly broad, the ♀ with a red-brown brightening in the cell-apex of the forewing. The under surface is intensely marbled in brown. *A. horsfieldi* was observed by Col. BARROW in Burma, who was struck by the butterflies abiding for such a long time at one place. But before they definitely settled down for a rest, the little insects sat down but for some moments and repeated this flying up and down for about twenty times. BARROW was also interested in the long legs of the *Allotinus* and he found that they are very well fitted to enable the *A. horsfieldi* to sit above a great number of aphis. The *horsfieldi*, according to his observations, tickle the aphis with their small legs, exactly as the ants do with their antennae, and seem to feed from their secretions. Often there are already ants sitting beside the aphis. But they are also covered by the long legs of the *Allotinus* and even large ants either do not pay any attention at all to the *horsfieldi*, or they only glance at their legs for a while, just as if to see who it is. BARROW, however, never observed the ants attacking *horsfieldi*. (Statements from BINGHAM l. c.) — **permagnus** *Fruhst.* West Sumatra, North East Sumatra. Both sexes more imposing than Javanese specimens. Under surface with more prominent macular bands and larger, black, antemarginal dots. There are, moreover, two colorial deviations from *permagnus* from Sumatra: a) forma **intricata** *Fruhst.* Ground-colour darkened, chalk-coloured, with a less prominent and light brownish-grey speckling than in the chief form *permagnus*. b) forma **infumata** *Fruhst.* Under surface brownish-grey with an intense and more red-brown marbling. — **satelliticus** *Fruhst.* Engano, Nias. Under surface the most similar to the dry period form from Java, greyish-white with an indistinct, neat, brown spotting. ♀ above characterized by a yellowish-white, transcellular, discal brightening bearing a striking resemblance to the sexual spot of the ♂♂. — **horsfieldi** *Moore*. West Java, East Java. An insular race figured at first by MOORE and quite correctly denoted by him to be cream-coloured beneath, differs from the vicarious types, beside the preponderately yellowish total colouring of the under surface, also by the less intense brown marbling from the Macromalayan sister-races. Examples from East Java are beneath more chalky white than those from West Java. — **apries** *Fruhst.* (141 g) from the island of Borneo is in its size somewhat inferior to *permagnus* from Sumatra. Under surface of a peculiar bluish white, the ♂ of a very delicate brown, the ♀♀ more densely speckled with greyish-brown. Of the ♀ there are before me the two forms being analogous to *intricata* *Fruhst.* and *infumata* *Fruhst.* and differing slightly in the colouring, and there exist examples in which, like in *A. unicolor* *Fldr.*, the grey, submarginal macular series of the under surface of the forewing is increased. It is not unlikely that among the abnormal forms there are some more species hidden that have hitherto not been recognized and resemble *A. horsfieldi*. — **leos** *Druce* above more intensely brown than *horsfieldi*, the androconial spot paler and more prominent. Under surface dark grey, the terminal row of the spots on all the wings very distinct. ♀ above dark brown, in the disc of the forewings unnoticeably paler, under surface paler than in the ♂. Hindwings more sharply dentate than in the ♀ of *A. horsfieldi*. Island of Cagayan, a number of specimens collected in June. Unknown to me in nature. — **reverdini** *subsp. nov.* from Mindanao replaces *horsfieldi* in this island. SEMPER confounded *horsfieldi* with *A. posidion georgius* *Fruhst.* and figured only the smaller *posidion* in his work. In his collection there were also real *horsfieldi* which, as is often the case in species from the Southern Philippines, are quite closely allied to the Celebes-race. But Mindanao-specimens are somewhat lighter and less densely dotted than the ♂♂ of *macassariensis*. Denominated out of respect to Prof. Dr. J. REVERDIN as the expression of my gratitude for a large series of microscopic slides by which he aided my studies on the *Gerydinae*. — **macassariensis** *Holl.* (141 h), described from South Celebes, was collected by myself on the Peak of Bonthain yet at an altitude of 1000 m in March, in North Celebes at the sea-shore in December. Northern examples are beneath more densely and more intensely spotted in brown. An excellent insular race, the ♂♂ equalling the Javanese in the habitus, the ♀♀ being of a still more imposing shape. The sexual spot of the ♂♂ is shorter and paler than in *A. horsfieldi*. Under surface characteristic by uncommonly prominent, terminal



and submarginal macular series and accumulations of prominent, smoky-grey scales in the basal and inner-marginal region of both wings.

**A. taras** initiates a small series of insignificant species of a predominantly dark-brown ground-colour of the upper surface and a brown, not grey or black marbled under surface. Claspings-organs of the most primitive formation, uncus-sheets not so long as those of the *horsfieldi-posidion* group nor as broad as those of the series of *A. unicolor*. The tip is also ventrally narrowed, the dorsal depression insignificant. The small ventral hooks relatively short, thin, the valve very short, of the plainest shape, slightly trough-shaped, but without any lamels or sharp points. Sexual spot relatively large, though not so very prominent as in the *horsfieldi*-group. — **taras** *Doh.*, a rare form which has hitherto become known only from Tenasserim and Burma. The sexual spot *taras*. of the ♂♂ hardly contrasts with the ground-colour. The basal part of both wings is beneath almost whitish, the sharply dentate submarginal band of the forewing distinctly prominent. — **battakanus** *Fruhst.* (141 g) *battakanus*. ♂ brown-black, the forewings turning darker towards the distal margin. At the latter a black line. Cilia greyish-yellow. Shape of the forewings similar to that of *A. fallax*, without a sexual spot. Hindwings distinctly dentate. ♀ above somewhat lighter brown than the ♂, the wing-contours rounder, the hindwings more distinctly dentate. Under surface similar to that of *sarrastes*, but the reddish hue is confined to the distal margin of both wings. Ground-colour greyish-white with an extremely fine grey speckling. Both wings with a series of minute black dots with a white periphery and a dark brown submarginal band. On the hindwings besides a median band and subbasal band. Montes Battak (Sumatra), February, March, collected in great numbers by Dr. L. MARTIN, but not recognized by DE NICÉVILLE, not enumerated in the „Butterflies of Sumatra“ and, therefore, a novelty for Sumatra. — **narsares** *Fruhst.* West Java; Sukabumi at an altitude of about 600 m. Smaller, above paler *narsares*. brown than specimens from Sumatra and Borneo. Under surface paler, resembling much rather *taras* *Doh.* from Burma than the insular vicarious types. Ground-colour dirty white, with unnoticeable, brown, small splashes. Rare, only 2 ♀♀ in my collection. — **sarrastes** *Fruhst.* North Borneo. Habitus larger than that of *sarrastes*. Sumatra-*taras*, lighter brown. Under surface in the ♂ darker smoky-grey, in the ♀, however, lighter than in *taras*. The brown spotting more intense and combined to more distinct bands.

**A. portunus** was described according to the specimens I discovered in Java. The species is peculiar of the large Sunda Islands, but it will probably yet be discovered on the Malayan Peninsula. Both sexes somewhat larger than *A. taras* *Doh.*, but otherwise very near to this species. The ♀ has rounder wing-contours. Under surface in the ♂ uniformly grey-brown with a reddish or violet reflection. The ♀ is whitish with series of red-brown spots. Both sexes exhibit a series of extremely neat, black anteterminal dots on both wings. Uncus-sheets knife-shaped, more slender and longer than in *A. taras*. The small ventral hooks are somewhat stronger than in *taras*. The uncus-sheets are dorsally not indented. Valve of the plainest formation, trough-shaped, somewhat longer than in *A. taras*. The butterflies chiefly inhabit the mountains, being apparently most common on the Kina-Balu. — **portunus** *Nicév.* from the Volcano Gede from an altitude of about 1200 m. *portunus*. Under surface only unnoticeably marbled in red-brown. — **maïtus** *Fruhst.* from Sumatra. ♂♂ from the Battak *maïtus*. Mountains differ from *portunus* *Nicév.* from Java by the much lighter ground-colouring beneath, which we might denote as greyish-white, instead of brownish-violet as in *pyxus* and reddish-brown in *portunus*. The brown-grey speckling is lighter than in the *portunus*-races known. The ♀ approximates the most the ♀ of *pyxus* from Borneo, from which it differs by its more purely white ground-colour and more delicate brown-grey marbling. — **pyxus** *Nicév.* (= *waterstradti* *Druce*) (141 i) is before me in 36 specimens from the Kina Balu. *pyxus*. Under surface of the ♂♂ more distinctly spotted than in those from Java and Sumatra. — **absens** *Druce* is *absens*. a discoloration exhibiting only the more prominent macular bands of the under surface, whereas the finer brown lines are absent.

**A. strigatus** was first recognized in Borneo, whilst it is ascertained here by myself as a novelty for Java and Sumatra. DE NICÉVILLE confounded the ♂♂ with ♂♂ of *A. portunus*. In size *strigatus* resembles *A. horsfieldi* of which it has the same large androconium of the forewing in common. The ♀ likewise reminds us of the light-coloured ♀♀ of some races of *horsfieldi* by a yellowish, discal brightening of the forewings. By its preponderately red-brown marbled under-surface *strigatus* forms an intermediary between the *A. taras* and *A. horsfieldi* groups. *strigatus* is so far known only from the large Sunda Islands, we must, therefore, try to discover it yet on the Malayan Peninsula. Like in *A. portunus* there are three insular races. — **strigatus** *strigatus*. *Moulton* (141 i). Mr. MOULTON had the great kindness to hand over his co-types to the British Museum, so that I was able to look at this sharply separated race there. Size about that of *A. horsfieldi* *Moore*. Under surface distinguished by prominent, grey-brown, broad macular bands the components of which exhibit a reddish admixture. Another conspicuous mark are anteterminal marginal dots of both wings. Pulo Laut, Sarawak (MOULTON), Kina Balu, Sintang (Coll. FRUHSTORFER). — **dositheus** *Fruhst.* West Java, very rare. Under *dositheus*. surface lighter grey, with more delicate brown maculae than in the Borneo-race. — **eupalion** *Fruhst.* from North *eupalion*. East Sumatra. Under surface covered with more intense brown maculae than *strigatus* from Kina Balu. Discovered by Dr. L. MARTIN, but confounded with *A. portunus* by DE NICÉVILLE, and just as little enumerated in „Butterflies of Sumatra“ as *A. taras*, so that the species was at first ascertained for Java as well as for Sumatra by myself.



*nigritus*. **A. nigritus** Semp. apparently replaces *A. portunus* in the Philippines, but it is at once distinguishable from *A. pyxus* and *A. strigatus* by the absence of the androconium of the forewing. The under surface is characterized by a black dot in the middle of the costal margin of the forewing. On the other hand the black anteterminal dots on both wings being so characteristic of *A. portunus* are absent. Very rare, so far only 2 ♂♂ known from East Mindanao (June to August) and 1 ♀ from South East Mindanao.

*anaxandridas*. **A. anaxandridas** spec. nov. is inserted in SEMPERS collection in but one ♀ from Sibulan (Mindanao) under the denomination of *A. punctatus* Semp. and described as a peculiar ♀-form of *A. punctatus* in the Philippine work on page 165. From *punctatus* belonging to the *fabius*-group, the ♀ of *anaxandridas* is at once discernible by the roundish wings. Ground-colour white with a brown border on the upper surface. Under surface also white, delicately speckled with brown, with black subterminal dots, like in *portunus*, which are distally again bordered with white.

*caesemius*. **A. caesemius** spec. nov. was reservedly taken to be also the ♀ of *A. punctatus* by SEMPER. It differs from the ♀ of *A. anaxandridas* by its more dentate hindwings the upper surface of which, however, is tinted brown. The forewings are more extensively bordered with brown. Under surface more delicately marbled with brown, the submarginal band less distinct, and the black anteterminal dots are much smaller. Sibulan (Mindanao).

**A. fabius** is the most multiform species of a highly specialized though little group distinguished by the involved dimorphism of the sexes and the projecting posterior median of the hindwing. The ♂♂ resemble the ♂♂ of *A. portunus*, being of a somewhat larger shape and at the apex of the forewing as if covered with brown clouds. The ♀ has an anal tooth of the hindwing projecting like a tail and may, according to the habitat, be above unicolorously brown or exhibit a partly white distal area. Under surface of the ♀♀ preponderately white with brown shades and prominent black anteterminal dots. Claspings-organs very similar to those of *A. portunus*, knife-shaped, the tip of the uncus more pressed together, the small ventral hooks somewhat longer. Valve broader, shorter, with a sharply cut out tip, but otherwise without any decoration. *fabius* inhabits Macromalaya except Java. One race goes to the north as far as Burma. The imagines inhabit higher districts. — **panormis** Elw. Upper surface brown, ♀ beneath white with distinct series of thick, brown postdiscal spots. The ♂ which is figured by SWINHÖE (in Lep. Ind. t. 616 fig. 3 and 3 b) is the ♂ of *A. posidion* *fabius*. *atacinus* Fruhst. from Burma. *panormis* occurs in the Koren and Naga Hills. — **fabius** Dist. is described from Sandakan, North Borneo. Before me there is a ♀ from the plains of North Borneo, easily distinguishable from the Kina-Balu race of the collective species by its small size and scarce brown spotting beneath. — **caudatus** Sm., an excellent race with a broad, purely white anal area of the upper surface of the hindwings. Under surface of both wings in both sexes with extensive red-brown patches. Kina Balu. — **pamius** Fruhst. ♀ recognizable by the much narrower white anal area of the upper surface of the hindwing. On the under surface the new form exhibits the most extensive and, at the same time, lightest brown submarginal spot of the forewing. Also otherwise the under surface is not only much lighter, but also more delicately speckled with light-brown. In contrast with *caudatus* and similarly to *arrius* Fruhst. from Sumatra, *pamius* exhibits a light-brown terminal band of the hindwing extending as far as the submedian, whereas this band terminates in *caudatus* already in the middle of the wing. South East Borneo. A ♀ from the Coll. v. SCHÖNBERG is now in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **arrius** Fruhst. (141 i) Sumatra: Battak Mountains. The ♀ differs from that of *panormis* Elw., as it is figured by SWINHÖE (Lep. Indica Vol. VII, t. 166 fig. 3 a and 3 c), by the more extensive brown tint of the anterior part of both wings and the less prominent submarginal macular band. According to MARTIN, it occurs all the year round, so that the generations probably succeed one another very quickly.

*borneensis*. **A. borneensis** Moult. was hitherto found only in Sarawak, but it is in my collection also from South East Borneo. ♂ a little more imposing than the ♂♂ of *A. fabius* and with a more extensive sexual spot. ♀ above, like that of *panormis* and *arrius*, unicolorously brown. Under surface of the ♂♂ analogous to the ♂♂ of *A. portunus*, but with more prominent black anteterminal dots. ♀ peculiarly pale yellowish-brown with a delicate red-brown marbling.

*punctatus*. **A. punctatus** Semp. (142 b), a magnificent species which replaces *A. fabius* in the Philippines. ♀ with tails, though not so prominent as in *A. fabius* from Macromalaya. ♂ and ♀ above unicolorously brown, ♀ with a somewhat fainter discal spot of the forewing. Under surface with the anteterminal series of black dots being so characteristic of *A. nigritus* and *A. fabius*. Then the costal dot of the hindwing, reminding us of *A. nigritus*. In the ♀ the brown markings beneath are very narrow, so that the whitish ground-colour is everywhere predominantly exhibited. East Mindanao to the south of the eighth degree of latitude. Flying from July to December. Beside unicolorously brown ♀♀ there exist also such with a light yellow anal border of the upper surface of the hindwings. — **eretria** form. nov. The under surface in these ♀♀ is light ochreous, covered with thick brown maculae and black marginal dots. Mindanao, type in the Coll. STAUDINGER.

*martinus*. **A. martinus** Fruhst. (141 h). Another tailed species of the subregion of Celebes, the discovery of which is due to Dr. L. MARTIN. ♀: contours of the forewings something like in *A. fabius* Dist. and *A.*



*panormis* Elw., the apex cut off, the distal margin finely dentate. Hindwing projecting in the anal angle, deeply indented. Upper surface unicolorously blackish-brown. Under surface of the forewings dirty white, the whole upper surface delicately marbled with greyish-brown, with the exception of a submarginal zone having remained whitish. The hindwings, however, greyish-white, only quite slightly clouded in a brownish grey, but with a prominent, sharply dentate, blackish band being interrupted in the median region. Island of Buton, April 1906.

**A. multistrigatus** Nicév. (141 h), the giant of the genus. ♂ above brownish-grey with a crescentiformly bent sexual spot. ♀ with a yellowish white oblique band of the forewing. Under surface greyish-brown with prominent, darker brown longitudinal bands resembling *G. symethus*. The genital organs with very large uncus-sheets which are extraordinarily broad and exhibit a very blunt tip and apparently very long, ventral, small hooks. Valve particularly considering the size of the uncus uncommonly short, trough-shaped indented at the distal end and remarkably broad. The species is distributed from the Kumaon-Himalaya as far as Bhutan. Common in Assam, mentioned also from the Naga Hills and the Shan States. *multistrigatus*.

**A. drumila** Moore (= *insignis* Stgr.) (141 i, misprinted into *dumila*). A magnificent species on which RÖBER has founded the genus *Miletographa* (1891). Presumably flying only in spring, everywhere rare. SWINHOE even reports only of 2 ♀♀ which he knows in London, and he presumes that DE NICÉVILLE has not at all seen the ♂. Sikkim, Assam (one ♀ of each in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER), Bhutan (BINGHAM). ♂ extraordinarily similar to the ♀ of *A. multistrigatus*, though with a more sharply projecting apical point of the forewing. Under surface grey with prominent red-brown bands. ♀ preponderantly white, the wings bordered with brown. Under surface yellowish with a white discal area of the forewing and quite delicate apical bands of the hindwings. *drumila*.

**A. aphthonius** Fruhst. ♂ somewhat similar to the ♂ of *drumila*, as it is figured by SWINHOE (Lep. Ind. Vol. VII, t. 615 fig. 1 and 1 a). There are, however, the following differences: the apex of the forewing less sharply projecting, and besides the distal margin of both wings appearing more indistinctly dentate. Ground-colour somewhat lighter, smoky brown. The band beyond the cell of the forewing still more indistinct, without any whitish admixture, but on a yellowish ground densely dusted over with grey. Under surface pale greyish-yellow, without a prominent anteterminal band of the forewing and with but one feeble, distally dentate, brown transverse band of the hindwing, similarly as in *drumila*-♀. ♂ and as such recognizable by the anterior median of the forewing being slightly thickened. The vein itself, as far as it is standing separate, of a bone-yellow, dull horny brilliant structure and colouring, surrounded by a grey androconial area. The bare place of the median vein is shorter than in *multistrigatus* Nicév. ♂ at once discernible from the ♂ of *multistrigatus* by its rounder wing-contours, considerably smaller shape and a lighter brown colouring. The under surface differs already by the absence of the subbasal and discal macular series, by which it differs also from *drumila*-♂. The ♀ forms an interesting and complicated transition from the ♀ of *multistrigatus* to the *drumila*-♀. It has on its upper surface about the scheme of colouring and marking of the *multistrigatus*-♀, whereas the under surface very decidedly inclines towards the ♀ of *drumila*. Upper surface lighter than *multistrigatus*-♀, which is especially conspicuous on the dark yellowish-grey striped hindwing. Hindwing besides more sharply dentate. Cilia of a purer and more extensive light-yellow. The transcellular band of the forewing as a rule lighter, of a purer cream colour. Under surface very near to the ♀ of *drumila* and chiefly only differing by the whitish basal and discal region of the forewing being confined to some intranerval streaks. Hindwings almost entirely as in *drumila*, but the postdiscal transverse band crossing all the medians is faded. It is, however, not impossible that during the rainy period there will be yet found ♀♀-specimens of *aphthonius* that are still more allied to the *drumila*-♀♀. Tenasserim, Tandong. Collected by H. FRUHSTORFER in May (dry period) at an altitude of about 1200 m. If *Miletographus* Röber can be maintained as a subgenus, *A. aphthonius* Fruhst. forms the second species belonging to it. Most probably there will be found vicarious types of *aphthonius* in Tonkin, Annam, Siam and Yunnan. *aphthonius*.

### 3. Genus: **Gerydus** Bsd.

Although this genus exhibits remarkable differences from the *Allovinus* neither in the neuration nor in the sexual organs, yet it is easily discernible in its exterior from the other *Gerydinae* by the shape of the wings, the peculiar spotting of the under surface of the forewings and the sharply defined bands particularly on the hindwings. The genus also contains the most imposing of all the *Gerydinae* and, at the same time, the most widely distributed species. The second subcostal of the forewings in some species rises before the apex of the cell, only the middle and posterior discocellulars do not run rectilinearly as in *Allotinus*, but slightly curved. The base of the anterior median is, with the exception of one species, always thickened. Distinctly visible accumulations of androconia, however, as in *Allotinus*, are only noticed in *G. boisduvali*. DOHERTY already studied the clasping-organs and described them, in 1886, to be very long, of a peculiar shape, broad, thin and sheet-like, similar to the Papilio-valves. But we owe the merit of having recognized the chief mark of the genus to WESTWOOD who, in 1852, wrote: The legs are slender, scaled, pressed together, the tarsi of all feet remarkably prolonged, expanded and entirely flattened out. The tarsus of the forefeet as long as femur



and tibia together, the claws uncommonly small. The egg of the genus was discovered by DOHERTY who states it to be uncommonly flat, less than one third as high as it is wide. We owe the first figure of the egg to KERSHAW from whose figure we see that it is of the shape of a folded Japanese paper lantern.

We know about 17 species of mostly Macromalayan origin. Borneo is inhabited by 8, so is Sumatra, Java by 5, the Philippines by as many, Micromalaya by one species. The subregion of Celebes harbours 2 distinct species, the Moluccas and New Guinea just as many. One species (*G. boisduvali*) has its range through the whole of Indo-Australia, from Sikkim as far as Dutch New-Guinea. Other species are very much localized, confined to one single island.

2 groups of species:

a) Without a thickened anterior median of the forewing. *Archaeogerydus*.

b) With a thickened anterior median of the forewing. *Gerydus*.

#### a) Group of species *Archaeogerydus* *Fruhst.*

*croton.* **G. croton** *Doh.* So far reported from Pegu, the Shan States, and Tenasserim; I myself am able to verify its discovery in South Annam. ♂ above brown with a whitish band consisting of four spots, extending as a semi-bow beyond the cell as far as the submedian. *croton*-♂♂ thereby resemble the ♀♀ of certain races of *G. boisduvali*. Hindwings unicolorously brown. Under surface grey with a faint blackish basal spot and a

*mallus.* repetition of the white band of the forewings above. — **mallus** *Fruhst.* (141 f). ♂ smaller than *croton*, of a duller brown. Band of the forewing yellowish-white, more strongly bent, consisting of smaller components. One ♂ with four, one ♂ only with three maculae. ♀: the macular series of the forewings more indistinct than in *croton*, in one specimen almost obliterated. ♀♀ much smaller than the ♂♂ from the Plateau of Dran. Under surface whitish-grey, faded, only the angular median band of the hindwing distinct. The black *Gerydus*-spot of the forewing most prominent, only in one ♀ it is fading. *mallus* belongs to an extreme dry-period form. Darker and more imposing examples may be found in Tonkin. The butterflies have an uncommonly swift flight, so that I did not know what kind of butterflies were dashing along past me on the Plateau of Dran in South Annam, at an altitude of about 1500 m. The *Gerydus* fly slowly and deliberately in the plains, but it seems that up on the mountains they are forced by the ever blowing, fierce winds to strengthen their flying-muscles and to adapt themselves to the new conditions, in what they have most amazingly succeeded.

*gethusus.* **G. gethusus** *spec. nov.* Above unicolorously brown like *G. gaesa* (141 f), but with a similarly pointed wing-contour and also in the habitus of the size of *G. boisduvali chinensis* *Fldr.* On the forewings there are faint traces of a whitish band reminding us of *G. croton*. Under surface similar to that of *G. boisduvali chinensis*, but with still less rudiments of a subanal white area of the forewing. Tonkin, Chiem-Hoa, in August and September, the beginning of the dry period, collected by myself in one male specimen at an elevation of about 500 m.

**G. learchus**, hitherto known only from the Philippines, is distributed in a number of insular races also over Macromalaya, but the different off-branches were hitherto dealt with as separate species. There are forms with a white disc of the upper surface of the forewings in both sexes, and one-coloured brown forms. There exist transitions between them in North Borneo and its adjacent islands, but there is nothing certain published about them and the specimens being dispersed in some English Collections were not accessible to me. On the whole, the under surface resembles that of *G. boisduvali* (141 e), nor do the clasping-organs differ essentially from this widely distributed species. But the uncus-sheets of the Sumatran subspecies are shorter, broader, dorsally less deeply indented. The ventral small hooks are much thinner, also otherwise feebler, the valve considerably shorter, blunter. *learchus* is, like *G. zinckenii* *Fldr.* (141 e) and *G. gaetulus* *Nicév.*, without a black basal spot of the under surface of the forewings. The presence or absence of this mark, however, is unessential, because there are already transitions in *G. boisduvali* and particularly in the females of the dry

*learchus.* period form this macula occasionally disappears. **learchus** *Fldr.* Upper surface with a dull greyish-white discal spot. Under surface of the forewings a little lighter in the disc; hindwings grey. Luzon. Very rare, no

*philippus.* more found since FELDER's times. FELDER's statement „Cochin“ has hitherto no more been verified. — **philippus** *Stgr.* (141 e) is a common form of the Island of Palawan. The white area of the forewing not darkened, in the ♂ rectangular, in the ♀ more like a disc. ♀ slightly differing from the ♂ with somewhat more strongly dentate

*carrinas.* hindwings. According to MOULTON, an allied form occurs both in Labuan and in Borneo. — **carrinas** *subsp. nov.* is introduced here as a novelty for South Borneo. Habitus larger than that of *gaesa*; the under surface appears darker and traversed by more prominent brown bands. Sintang, on the Kapuas River. Discovered by Dr.

*gaesa.* MARTIN. To *carrinas* presumably belong examples mentioned by MOULTON from Pulo Laut. — **gaesa** *Nicév.* (141 f). Upper surface unicolorously brown with traces of a whitish oblique band placed similarly as in *G. boisduvali*. Shape of the wings more roundish than in *G. boisduvali*, but the marking of the under surface



entirely corresponding to *G. boisduvali*. The forewings differ from the latter species by the absence of a white subanal zone which, however, is still faintly indicated. ♀ differing from the ♂ by perceptibly dentate hindwings. North East Sumatra, particularly on the Battak Mountains.

b) Group of species *Gerydus Bsd.*

a) Forewing with a thickened base of the anterior median and a more or less broad androconial spot.

**G. boisduvali**, an insignificant, most variable species. It is the most widely distributed among all the *Gerydinae*, but nevertheless the material being at our disposal still remains entirely insufficient. Occurring from Sikkim to New Guinea, it is common in single islands, in Sumatra, however, so rare that only one couple is for certain known from there. The species bears itself very unstable to geographical influences, and on the continent it seems besides to be subject to metagenesis. The most interesting fact may be the intermitting of forms with quite a narrow sexual spot of the forewing (Hongkong, South Borneo, Lombok) beside races with broad, disc-like androconial accumulations (North Borneo, Java), unless two species having hitherto not yet been recognized are concealed among these sexually modified forms. Then there also occur colorial anomalies by ♂♂ exhibiting a whitish subanal region on the under surface of the forewings, and by ♂♂ — though rarely — being without this light area. The ♀ differs from the ♂, without counting the usual dentate hindwings, by a series of whitish or yellowish, differently large spots which are generally more expanded beneath or often covered with blackish or grey. The sexual organs are, compared with those of the closely allied *G. biggsi* Dist. (141 g), distinguished by broader and shorter uncus-sheets. The valve is likewise shorter. — **milvius** Fruhst. *milvius*. (141 f, misprinted into *milvina*). Based upon the dry period form mentioned by SWINHOE (Lep. Ind. Vol. VII, p. 189) and figured on t. 613 fig. 1 c—e. Forewings of the ♀♀ with a band reminding us of *croton*, though it is more obliquely placed, being peripherically delicately powdered with a brownish grey. Shape generally smaller and the under surface lighter than in *boisduvali* from Java. Type from Sikkim; from Burma there are similar specimens reported and I myself found a very similar form in South Annam in January and February. — **assamensis** Doh. based upon ♂♂ with a large whitish spot at the apex of the cell of the forewing and prominent bands on the under surface of the hindwings. Very rare, only few specimens known. — **irroratus** Druce. *irroratus*. Siam. A remarkably large form collected by Mr. GODFREY on the Petchaburi River to the south of Bangkok. — **chinensis** Fldr. Hongkong. Habitus very large, as a rule with two intramedian yellowish diffuse spots before the anal angle of the upper surface of the forewing. The egg, according to a figure by KERSHAW (Butt. Hongkong, t. 6 a fig. 19, 1907), is quite flat with four edges and as many grooves, and looks like a folded Japanese paper lantern. Larva discovered by KERSHAW, when creeping out almost cylindrical, assuming a limacidae-like shape only later on. Colour at first light yellow with a distinct purple dorsal line and some fine hairs on its brown head and at the last segment. In the last stage the larva turns greenish yellow with purple-brown stripes, the second segment swells up, so that the head may easily be hidden under it, which is nearly always the case when the larva is at rest. The larva feeds on aphids, some bites being sufficient to devour them. After their meal, the larvae lick off their feet, exactly like the mantis use to do, too. The aphids on being devoured are pressed against the plant or held suspended into the air, sometimes even carefully picked out and apparently examined by smelling whether they are edible. The aphids themselves are not aware of the danger threatening them by the *Gerydus*-larvae, for sometimes they climb across the larvae or they crawl round them. The eggs of the butterfly are deposited in the midst of a heap of aphids and glued on with their entirely flat base, so that they cannot glide off nor be removed by the aphids. Before the larvae change into a pupa, they lose their scanty hair and begin for some time to cast off their snail-like laziness and wander restlessly about. On having found a suitable place, they spin some threads near the head and tail; sometimes they also make themselves a belt. The apex of the abdomen is flattened, forming a disk and thus a good point of support. At each side of the seventh segment there is a small projection. The pupal stage in the rainy period lasts for about 10 days, the larval stage in the same period about 15 days. The imago, in Hongkong, passes through its complete development during every month of the year, except the cold months of January and February. The imago itself has green eyes and prefers shady and wet places below large trees with neglected brushwood. Although it is on the move all day long, still it occurs the most frequently towards evening. The ♀ deposits its eggs towards evening shortly before dawn sets in entirely on twigs and leaves being occupied by aphids, and across which two species of ants run, *Polyrachis dives* Sm. and *Dolichoderus bituberculatus* Mayr. Both the aphids and ants feed from the sap of the plant, whereas the ants besides make use of the aphids as milch-cows. Before the ♀ deposits its eggs, it undecidedly flies up and down, wandering about here and there in the leaves, till at last it makes two or three attempts to deposit a single egg in the midst of the ants and aphids. It then rises and for some time drinks from the sap of the plant of which the ♂♂ and ♀♀ are very fond, so that sometimes 5 or 6 are seen sitting together. The ants neither care for the butterflies nor the eggs, nor the larvae of the *Gerydinae*.



They seem to be too much occupied with the aphids and not to be able to bestow care on the welfare of the larvae, as they do with those of *Spindasis lohita* and *Ogyris* (KERSHAW). — **jacchus** *Fruhst.* Luzon. ♂ with a relatively large sexual spot of the forewing. ♀ distinguished by an almost roundish median spot of the forewing.

**paianius** *Fruhst.* Mindoro, Baco District. ♂: forewing with a very large white discal spot. Under surface darker than in Luzon-specimens. Type in the British Museum. — **epidurus** *Fruhst.* Palawan. ♂ in two forms: a) with a white spot in the anal angle of the forewing beneath; b) without this spot. The white tint in a), however, less conspicuous than in the Borneo-race. — **vincula** *Druce* occurs in North Borneo, particularly on the Kina-Balu. ♂ with a very large androconial spot of the forewing, being sometimes besides encircled by an extensive white halo. The ♀ is absent in my collection, by its unicolorously brown forewings it reminds us of the ♀ of *G. learchus gaesa* *Nicév.* — **heraeon** *subsp. nov.* is the contrary of *vincula*. The sexual spot is extremely thin, only like a streak, without any whitish halo at all, the ♂ differing moreover beneath from *vincula* by the whitish subanal area appearing in most of the ♂♂ covered by a dull brownish grey. Sintang, on the Kapuas, flying in April. A ♀ from South East Borneo approximates the ♀ of *G. boisduvali* from Java (141 e), but the white disc of the forewing is traversed by brown stripes. — **hyllus** *subsp. nov.* is extremely rare in Sumatra. 1 ♂ in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER, one ♀ in the Coll. NICÉVILLE are the only specimens known and ascertained. ♂ similar to the ♂ of *vincula*, with an imposing androconial area standing in a brownish-grey halo.

**boisduvali**. Under surface with a more reduced white median area than in *vincula* and *boisduvali*. — **boisduvali** *Moore* (141 e), the name-type, originates from Java. I only found it near Sukabumi at an elevation of 6 to 800 m in the west of the island. Not very common. MOORE knew ♀♀ as we figure them. — In the east of the island and in Bawean there occurs a smaller race, **oxylus** *subsp. nov.*; ♀ without the white area of the forewing, in the place of which we only see a brownish-grey-scaled brightening at the cell-apex. The whitish places of the forewings beneath are, particularly in the ♀ from Bawean, also reduced and covered with grey. In Tijds. v. Ent. 1912 p. 17, Prof. COURVOISIER reports that, according to a statement by EDW. JAKOBSON, *Gerydus boisduvali* is myrmecophile and feeds from shield-lice which are bred by the species of ants *Dolichoderus bituberculatus* *Mayr.* — **lombokianus** *Fruhst.* Lombok, from the level coast districts up to 800 m. ♂ above without any white spotting; that of the ♀ is dying away. Under surface darker than in specimens from Java, the discal stripes of the forewings reduced. — **acragas** *Doh.* from Sumba, Sumbawa and Flores in my collection from Timor in the British Museum. An interesting race occurring in two temporal forms being distinctly discernible in the female. The ♀♀ of the wet period resemble the ♀ of *G. boisduvali* from West Java, only the white area at the cell-apex is smaller; ♀♀ of the dry period resemble the ♀ of *milvius* from Sikkim with a narrow long white band of the forewing. — **avitus** *subsp. nov.* we find in the Key Islands. ♂ considerably inferior to the ♀ of *acragas*, also with rounder wing-contours. The ♀ forms an intermediary between ♀♀ of the rainy and dry periods, as they are before me from Sumbawa. — **diotrophes** *Fruhst.* From East Celebes. Both sexes of a more intense red-brown than the Macromalayan vicarious types. ♀ with a more uniformly and more sharply defined transverse band of the forewing. Under surface lighter yellow-brown, with brighter white dashes. — **ceramensis** *Ribbe* from Ceram resembles above *dossemus* (141 e), though it excels it in size. — **buruensis** *Holl.*, according to the diagnose, seems to have a more extensive white cellular spot than *ceramensis*. It has remained unknown to me in nature. — **dossemus** *Fruhst.* (141 e) from Obi. Near to *ceramensis* *Ribbe*, but smaller, the small white spot on the upper surface of the forewings prolonged. Under surface darker than in the Celebes-form. — **stygianus** *Btlr.*, described from Ternate, in my collection from Batjan, Halmaheira, has a shorter and narrower whitish zone of the forewing than *dossemus*. The bands of the hindwings beneath are broader, more distinctly bordered with black. — **adeus** *Fruhst.* from Fak-Fak (New Guinea), is the most closely allied to *stygianus* *Btlr.* from Batjan, but the subanal white spotting of the forewings beneath appears more extensive and the black median lines of the hindwings are more intense. Type in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum. — **albotignula** *v. Eecke* was recently based upon a ♀ from the Island of Simalur. The white band of the forewing somewhat broader and the under surface darker than in Javanese and Sumatran specimens. — **xeragis** *subsp. nov.* is allied to *milvius* (141 f) from Sikkim and forms the transition to *boisduvali* from Java, the white part of the forewing, however, is broader than in *albotignula*, *milvius* and *boisduvali*. From the Island of Singapore.

**G. longeana** *Nicév.* is a form as to which we are still doubtful whether it may rightfully be called a species. ♂ of a more roundish wing-contour than *G. boisduvali*, whilst the ♀ in its size and colouring of the under surface entirely creates the impression of a dry period form of the latter species. *longeana* differs from all the *boisduvali*-forms by more extensive white parts on both wings. Its author believed that the form had no sexual mark whatever on the forewings. This is a mistake. The anterior median is not only thickened and nude, but also distinctly indented. Capt. EVANS, moreover, boldly places *longeana* as a race of the dry Burmese zone to the collective species of *boisduvali*.

**G. courvoisieri** *spec. nov.* is an interesting species closely allied to *G. boisduvali*, of which a ♂ is in the collection of Prof. COURVOISIER at Basles, the habitat being stated to be „Java“. ♂ of a larger shape than *G. boisduvali* *Moore*, the shape of the wings more roundish. Under surface lighter than in *boisduvali* with a purely white, narrow oblique band resembling *G. crotou* *Doh.*, beginning beyond the cell and terminating at the inner margin. Hindwings faded yellowish brown with darker bands.



**G. biggsi** an interesting species of Macromalayan origin, though it has advanced to the north as far as the Naga Hills and the Philippines. The species is extremely sensible to local influences and is divided into a great number of areal and geographical races. Both sexes are rather uniformly marked, i. e. they both exhibit a white oblique band of the forewing varying in width according to the locality. The ♀ differs from the ♂ only by somewhat more distinctly dentate forewings. But there are in Java as well as in Sumatra ♀♀ with distinctly tailed hindwings. The white band of the forewing may be dusted with grey independently of the locality. The size of the ♂ and ♀ also vary regardless of the season. The under surface is grey with a whitish disc of the forewing. Uncus slender with a deeply caved-in dorsum; valve short, ventrally somewhat projecting, extremely narrow. — **biggsi** *Dist.* (= gopara *Nicév.*) (141 g). Naga, Karen and Chin Hills, Malayan Peninsula. From Singapore and the Riouw Archipelago in my collection. The white oblique band of the forewing in the ♀ but slightly broader than in the ♂. Sometimes the white band is dusted with a dull greyish brown (f. **atomaria** *Fruhst.*), which is apparently constant in the examples of the Riouw Islands. *biggsi* is very common on the Battak Mountains of North East Sumatra, from where I have examples before me, which, as a rule, are somewhat larger than Singapore-specimens, but which nevertheless show a narrower white band of the forewing. Thus there is also an inclination to the form *atomaria*. 8 among 20 ♀♀ are conspicuous for their sharply dentate, instead of roundish, hindwings (f. **denticulata** *Fruhst.*) From West Sumatra there is a round-winged ♀ form before me, **nymphis** *Fruhst.*, from the surroundings of Padang-Pandjang. Smaller than specimens from North East Sumatra, ground-colour paler, the discal spot of the forewing expanded, anteriorly perceptibly narrowed. Under surface lighter grey without a reddish admixture. — **niasicus** *Fruhst.* Ground-colour still lighter than in *nymphis*. The band of the forewing passing through as far as the costal margin, almost twice as broad as in the most narrowly banded Sumatrans. Under surface of the forewings with a more imposing yellowish white spot than in *biggsi*. Only 1 ♀ in Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **batunensis** *Fruhst.* from Pulo-Tello of the Batu Islands. ♀: the white band of the forewing somewhat narrower than in the Nias-specimens, the under surface considerably darker than in *biggsi* from Nias and Sumatra. Type in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum. — **artaxatus** *Fruhst.* (= gopara *Fruhst.* Berl. Ent. Zeitschr. 1896 p. 303). West Java. It differs from Sumatran *biggsi* beneath by the white spot of the forewing being more imposing, the hindwings exhibiting more distinct, in the ♀ more intensely red-brown and larger cucullate bands on a lighter grey-white ground. Under surface of both sexes recognizable by white diffuse spots between the light brown spots. West Java, surroundings of Sukabumi. Rare at elevations of 6 to 800 m. — **oichalia** *Fruhst.*, an analogon to f. *denticulata*. ♂: forewings more pointed than in *biggsi*. *artaxatus* *Fruhst.* from Java, hindwings distinctly dentate. — **metrovius** *Fruhst.* from Sandakan in North Borneo. The white stripe of the forewing sometimes reduced to a small median spot, also in the ♀ hardly ever reaching the costal. Type in the British Museum. — **cellarius** *Fruhst.* (141 f). Common on the Kina Balu, North Borneo. The most imposing of the forms known. Forewings more pointed than in *biggsi* from Singapore and Sumatra. The white discal spot of the forewing almost twice as broad as even in the ♀ of the race from Singapore. The white spot of the cell, however, does not reach the costal margin. Alpine form, 4 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀ in my collection. — **eustatius** *Fruhst.* As to the habitus very near to *G. biggsi*, but of a smaller shape and with round instead of pointed forewings. Hindwings more sharply dentate than in *biggsi*. The upper surface of the forewing characterized by the absence of the black basal spot characterizing the forewings of *biggsi*; the white region besides filling up the whole cell and advancing as far as the costal margin. Under surface without the reddish distal tint of both wings, but with more distinct, anteterminal, black dots. Hindwings lighter grey than in *cellarius*, the three macular bands, however, particularly proximally more sharply defined and thereby more distinctly contrasting with the ground-colour. Lowlands of North Borneo, collected near Lawas in February by EVERETT, 15 ♂♂ in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. To this form presumably also belong ♂♂ mentioned by DRUCE from the Island of Labuan. Dr. MARTIN has recently found them also near Balik-Pappan (in English: Turn round the bed) in East Borneo in the woods near the shore. — **sebethus** *subsp. nov.* another interesting, strongly marked race of South Borneo. ♂♂ much nearer to *biggsi* from the Malayan Peninsula than to *cellarius* from the Kina Balu or *eustatius* from the plains of North Borneo. The white oblique band of the forewing arranged something like in Sumatran *biggsi*, only in the ♀ considerably narrower, not reaching the costal margin. Under surface much darker, the longitudinal bands very distinct, delicately bordered with white. The reddish lustre at the apex of the forewing distinguishing the forms of North Borneo is absent here. Sintang on the Kapuas, flying in March. To this form presumably also belong ♂♂ mentioned by MOULTON from the Island of Pulo-Laut in the south east of Borneo. — **natunensis** v. *Eecke* i. l. is allied to *sebethus* which, however, it excels in the extent of the white area of the forewing, and is remarkable for the distally projecting components of the white zone, which are embedded between the middle median and the submedian. Thereby it corresponds with some specimens from North East Sumatra. Natuna Islands. Type in the Museum of Leyden. — **drucei** *Semp.* is described from Bohol in the Philippines. There are only ♂♂ known approximating the Kina Balu form in the extent of the white region of the forewing. The under surface, however, is more faded. According to statements by SWINHOE (in Lepid. Indica Vol. XI, p. 192) there occurs a *biggsi*-race in Celebes. But specimens from there have remained unknown to me.

**G. zinckenii**. A remarkable and typical Macromalayan species which was hitherto known only from the three large Sunda Islands, but which is in a distinct race from Perak in the British Museum, where I



found the form. The ♀ differs from the ♂ only by angular instead of roundish hindwings. Forewings with a white basal area which is defined by a jet-black apical border. In the ♀ the black apical border recedes somewhat, so that the white median area increases in extent. Hindwings grey. The under surface light grey with an extensive white median zone of the forewing, grey-brown bands and a reddish brown distal tint. The *zinckeni*. cell-apex of the forewing, like in *G. biggsi*, covered by a short blackish spot. **zinckeni** *Fldr.* (141 e). I only found it in West Java on the slopes of the Volcano Gede up to about 1000 m. Under surface distinguished by a *valens*. bright red-brown lustre on the distal parts of the wings. — **valens** *Fruhst.* is of a smaller habitus, the black apical border proximally more sharply defined. Under surface without the red-brown parts distinguishing *zinckeni*, the longitudinal bands being grey instead of brown. West Sumatra, very rare. Dr. MARTIN in 13 years *pallaxopas*. only found one ♀ which is now in my collection. — **pallaxopas** *Fruhst.* from Selangore, Malayan Peninsula. The base of the forewing only slightly powdered with grey, thus not so densely scaled with brown as in *zinckeni* from West Java. The under surface considerably duller grey than in *improbatus*. Type: a ♂ in the British Museum. *improbatus*. — **improbatus** *Druce*, described as a species, is the Kina Balu race of the rare collective species, growing larger than the mentioned Macromalayan sister-races; the white area of the forewing also appears more extensive, so that the black terminal margin is narrowed. Under surface approximating again more *zinckeni* by a brown-red, though somewhat faded tinge of the marginal parts of both wings.

**G. gaetulus**. An interesting species which we may yet expect from the Malayan Peninsula and quite a number of satellite islands of Sumatra. The species was in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum in a magnificent, undenominated form from Nias. Both sexes scarcely differ beneath from *G. zinckeni*, but above immediately discernible by white hindwings being only narrowly margined by brown, instead of blackish-grey *gaetulus*. ones. The forewings of the ♂♂ are decidedly more pointed than those of the *zinckeni*-♂♂. — **gaetulus** *Nicév.*, hitherto known only in the female of which Dr. MARTIN was able to capture only 3 specimens in all his long *innocens*. collective period, one of which is now in my collection. — **innocens** *Druce*, established as a species, mainly differs from *gaetulus* by a more extensive white discal orb of the forewing. Very rare on the Kina Balu and, *aphytis*. like the *zinckeni*-race of the same mountains, of a larger habitus than the Sumatran vicarious type. — **aphytis** *Fruhst.* from Nias. ♂: upper surface whitish, only a narrow costal margin of the hindwing and a broad apical margin of the forewing black. ♀ more similar to *innocens* than the ♂, but with a still narrower black margin of the hindwing. Under surface lighter than that of *innocens*-♀. Hindwing without the brown anal margin and without the delicate, middle, yellowish terminal tinge. The median band, however, darker grey. Type in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum.

*gallus*. **G. gallus** *Nicév.* (141 e), peculiar of the Island of Sumatra, but it is probable that off-branches of it will be yet discovered on the Malayan Peninsula or on the Kina Balu. Upper surface brown-black with an interrupted white band of the forewing reaching in the submedian zone almost the distal margin. Under surface preponderantly yellowish with a whitish-yellow apical point of the forewing. Hindwing with a reddish tinge in the posterior half. Forewing with a black transcellular region and the black basal spot being usually found in the genus.

**G. ancon** is the most magnificent of the *Gerydinae* being distributed in three branches from Indo-China to Borneo. We, however, do not yet know any representative from the Malayan Peninsula, whereas *ancon*. *ancon* is replaced in Sumatra by a magnificent highly specialized form. **ancon** *Doh.* Both sexes with a black basal spot on the forewing, tapering distally into a cone and dividing the white discal region into two unequal parts. Apical margin very broad, jet-black. Hindwings grey with a slaty lustre. Under surface similar to that of *Gerydus symethus*, forewing with a shorter black basal area, an undivided white median zone and a black transcellular spot. The apical and terminal margins, as well as the hindwings are reddish brown with *gigas*. yellowish and whitish faded brightenings. From Tenasserim and Burma, rare. — **gigas** *Druce* (141 e) is, particularly in the female, only slightly different, but a gigantic alpine form from the Kina Balu in North Borneo. The white discal area of the forewing without the black in the ♂, which, however, appears again in the ♀♀. Under surface of the hindwings of the ♀ somewhat lighter than in the *ancon*-♀, otherwise not different. — *aneonides*. **aneonides** *Fruhst.* Sarawak (Borneo). According to MOULTON's valuable Index of the *Lycaenidae* of Borneo, *aneonides* differs from *ancon* by the coherent white band of the forewing. The anteterminal line of the under surface of the hindwing is broken up into single small dashes, as in the ♀ of the continental subspecies.

*gigantes*. **G. gigantes** *Nicév.* (141 e) replaces *ancon* in North East Sumatra and Penang. When the butterfly is flying, it resembles a Pierid. The forewings are, except the distal margin, chalky white, so are the hindwings. The under surface very much like that of *G. ancon*, though the median white region decreases considerably, because it is displaced by a more extensive black spotting. Hindwings preponderantly grey with intensely brown-grey bands. In contrast with the *ancon*-races, the cell of the forewing is also covered with grey-brown, and at the cell-apex there is a blackish spot.

*heracleion*. **G. heracleion** *Doh.* is described by its author as follows: „♂: forewings less sharp than in *G. symethus*. Hindwings rounded off. Above brown, forewings with a slate-coloured lustre, the apex darker. A broad, white



band, from the upper end of the cell advancing somewhat distally, traverses the disc as far as the middle median where it grows broadest, whence it tapers off in order to vanish at the posterior median. The band is broader than in *G. biggsi* Dist. Hindwings entirely dark. Underneath the white band of the forewing is dark and broken, the spot in the lower median-interspace is isolated and more distinct than the rest. A transverse band composed of crescents, on the forewing, is obsolete. Besides there are three costal ring-spots and three minute subapical moons. Hindwings less extensively clouded with black than *G. croton* Doh. The transverse band nearly regular, the basal spots square, those of the submarginal zone very distinct. The ♂ larger than *symethus*-♂, not quite so large as *G. ancon*. The anterior median above bare and, beginning from the cell-end, thickened to one fourth of its length. Malayan Peninsula. Unknown to me in nature.

**G. archilochus** Fruhst. (141 b). ♂ resembling *Allotinus multistrigatus* Nicév. by its intensely smoky-brown colouring and its size. Forewing with a yellowish-scaled sexual spot at the base of the anterior median. ♀ above similar to the ♀ of *multistrigatus*; the hindwings less sharply dentate. Colouring somewhat lighter than in the ♂. The forewing with a rounded arc scaled in a yellowish white, beginning beyond the cell and ending at the submedian. Under surface grey-brown with the scent-spotted, black basal area peculiar of the *Gerydus symethus*-group, which is bordered with a dull white in the posterior part. The macular series of the under surface arranged similarly as in *leos* Guér., though more conspicuous, particularly in the ♀ very broad and there also lighter brown than in the ♂. Tonkin, Man-Son Mountains, at an altitude of 800 m, in April—May. *archilochus*.

**G. symethus**. The best-known species of the whole group. The ♂♂ are very variable and there seem to occur almost everywhere specimens with a nearly entirely white disc of the wings and also such with transverse grey median streaks. The hindwings vary in the colouring above from a monotonous black-brown to whitish or grey, even greyish-violet. The ♀ differs above considerably from the ♂; the hindwings being almost square are sharply angled. The forewings are nearly always white, the hindwings vary according to the habitat from a chalky white to a greyish blue. The under surface in both sexes remains more constant. The only variability is exhibited by the extent of the white median zone which, again according to the habitat, may be of the shape of a band or cover large spaces. Hindwings of the ♂♂ preponderantly grey, those of the ♀ extensively shot with yellowish. Most remarkable is besides a black basal spot which is present in the ♂ and ♀ and varies in a hardly perceptible way. Uncus sheets very long, with a feeble dorsal indenture. The small ventral hooks, considering the size of the imago, of a remarkably delicate structure, strongly contrasting with those of *G. melanion* and *G. leos*. Valve remarkably small, though in contrast with *G. leos* with a noticeably separated apex. The butterflies preponderantly inhabit the forests of the lowlands. I cannot remember of having come across them in Java at altitudes of more than 5 to 600 m above the sea-level. They are fond of the skirts of the woods or of roads in the jungles, and like to rest on the upper surface of leaves, where they perform jerky movements. They are, however, very lazy and disappear in the thicket on being disturbed. According to MOULTON, SHELFORD saw in the Botanical Gardens of Singapore some ants on a large leaf moving round a ♂ of *G. symethus*. On a closer examination he found that both the *Gerydus* and the ants were drinking from the secretions of the anus of small larvae of Fulgorids or Jassids. The larvae remained all quiet, as long as the guests were drinking from them; they, however, jumped down from the leaf, when they were disturbed by SHELFORD. Range of the collective species from the Naga and Karen Hills through Macromalaya, some Philippine Islands as far as Lombok. — **diopeithes** Fruhst. (141 d) was observed in the Mergui Archipelago, in Tenasserim and the Naga and Karen Hills. The name-type originates from the Malayan Peninsula; there are also specimens before me from the Riow-Archipelago. ♂ characterized by the great extent of the white discal area of the forewing. ♀: upper surface of the hindwing lighter than in Sumatran ♀♀, also the under surface paler. — **acampsis** Fruhst. North East Sumatra. The white spotting of the forewings is more sharply defined than in *symethus*. Hindwings black. The white zone of the under surface narrower than in any vicarious type. ♀: upper surface of the hindwings uniformly grey-blue, without any purely white stripes like in the Java-race and never of a pure white as in *perlucidus* from East Java. Under surface more uniformly red-brown than in *symethus*. — **bangkanus** Fruhst. Island of Banka, type in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum. ♂ smaller than ♂♂ from Sumatra and Perak. Under surface of the forewings with a considerably narrower white intra-median band. Hindwings brightened up by yellowish, therefore resembling much more the Javanese vicarious type than *acampsis* Fruhst. from Sumatra. — **batuensis** Fruhst. Type from Pulo Tello of the Batu Islands in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum. ♂ considerably smaller than ♂♂ of *G. acampsis* Fruhst. from Sumatra. Under surface exhibiting the melanism of the satellite islands by the darker ground-colour of both wings and the extent of all the black maculae. — **vespasianus** Fruhst. (141 d). Nias. A remarkable insular form. Habitus smaller than the preceding; both sexes are coloured almost quite the same. The black margin of the hindwings is dying away, that of the forewings, particularly in the ♀, beginning only beyond the cell. — **symethus** Cr. (141 d). The name-type is denoted to originate from India, though it has pretty surely come from Java. West Java up to 800 m. ♂-fa. **pandu** Horsf. differs from the common examples as we figure them, by a more extensive white discal area of the upper surface of the forewings. The ♀ has a stripe-like brightening confined to the cell, on the hindwing. — **perlucidus** Fruhst., from East Java, differs from the preceding by the hindwings of the ♂ being brightened up by white in the posterior parts. The discal area of the forewing is still more



extensively white than in *pandu* Horsf. ♀: hindwings entirely white, only the costal margin is yet jet-black. I collected it on the promontory of the Tengger Mountains at altitudes of up to about 700 m. Dr. MARTIN *megaris*. sent a series of examples from Bali. — **megaris** Fruhst. (141 d). Near to the East Javanese *perlucidus*. Under surface distinguished by the almost purely white or light cream-coloured apical part of the hindwing. Also *petronius*. otherwise paler than Javanese. Lombok, from the sea-shore up to 600 m. — **petronius** Dist. Sandakan (North Borneo). A magnificent form. ♀ with a median band being sharply defined by black on the hindwing, larger than the ♀♀ of other insular forms. Under surface of a conspicuously light colouring, still lighter than *megaris* *hieropöus*. Fruhst. from Lombok. — **hieropöus** subsp. nov. Brunei (North Borneo). ♀ not to be confounded at all with the albinotic race from Sandakan, much more like the Sumatra race. Hindwings of the ♂ above peculiarly *hierophantes*. powdered with a bluish grey. — **hierophantes** subsp. nov. is a highly specialized form of the Sulu Islands. Forewing with an extensive white basal zone. Hindwing with a whitish discal stripe. Under surface of the forewing almost white, only a transcellular shade has been left. Hindwings preponderantly white with brown discal *edonus*. bands. Type in the Coll. SEMPER. — **edonus** Fruhst. Palawan. ♀ smaller than those of the preceding races. Costal margin of the forewing broadly covered with black only beginning from the cell. Under surface darker *philopator*. than in Macromalayan races. — **philopator** Fruhst. Mindoro. SEMPER's statement (in Schmetterlinge der Philippinen, May 1889, p. 162) that *G. symethus* occurs also in the Philippines, is confirmed by the material of the British Museum. On the whole, *philopator* approximates the Palawan-race, though the ♂♂ are darker than Palawan-♀♀, with a whitish discal spot being peculiarly tinted with a bluish grey. ♀ allied to the ♀ of *Gerydus symethus edonus* Fruhst. from Palawan, the white parts, however, much more stunted, covered either with a slaty grey or bluish. The under surface altogether more intensely coloured, the white median part of the forewing more dispersed, peripherically more broadly bordered with black. Further insular races are found in Mindanao and Luzon, but specimens from there are not known to me.

**G. melanion** is the most common *Gerydinae* of the Philippine Archipelago and distributed from Luzon to Mindanao. SEMPER had at his disposal 139 examples against but 5 of *G. symethus*. The interesting species forms a very attractive transition from *G. symethus* to *G. leos*, and in spite of the quite dissimilar ♂♂, it must be regarded as the representative of the Molucco-Papuan *leos* in the Philippines. ♂ above very much like *Allotinus horsfieldi*, but with a whitish instead of grey androconial spot. Between the posterior median and the submedian there is a submarginal white stripe embedded. The ♀ resembles some *G. leos*-races by the distribution of spots on the upper surface of the forewings, but the contour of the hindwing is more obtuse. The under surface reminds us of *G. symethus*, but it is throughout darker grey. The clasping-organs are sharply separated from *G. symethus* and *G. leos*. The uncus has stouter, shorter and broader sheets, and as a chief characteristic remarkably short and at the same time stronger, small ventral hooks than any other *Gerydinae* having been examined hitherto. The valve resembles that of *G. leos*, being beneath roundish without a delimited *melanion*. apex. **melanion** Fldr. (141 d) is known only in the male. Beside the androconial spot the forewings exhibit *euphranor*. a short whitish stripe above the submedian. Luzon. — **euphranor** Fruhst. Beside *G. symethus philopator* Fruhst. there is in the Philippine Island of Mindoro also an off-branch of the *G. melanion* Fldr. The ♂ is distantly similar to *G. boisduvali irroratus* Druce by its size and the discal spotting of the upper surface of the forewing. The sexual spot of the forewing, however, more imposing, more distinctly prominent than in the *boisduvali*-races. Under surface of the forewings with a large white transcellular spot; besides there are two isolated maculae in the anal angle. ♀: above with a peculiar silky gloss. Forewings with a square, distinct discal area and a narrow white stripe behind the submedian. Both sexes with jet-black anteterminal dots on the under surface of both wings. Mindoro, Baco District. Flying in May and June. Type in the Coll. ADAMS of the British Museum. *vitelianus*. — **vitelianus** Fruhst. (141 c). Mindanao. ♂ with double stripes being above reduced to two small dashes. ♀ with a white area being broken up into two spots and repeating the scheme of marks of *leos sarus* Fruhst. from East Celebes. ♂ beneath almost black-grey with darkened traces of white, small transcellular spots. ♀ *bazilanus*. intensely brown-yellow, analogous to the ♀ of *sarus* Fruhst. from Tombugu. — **bazilanus** Fruhst. (141 c). Bazilan. ♂ very near to the ♂ of the Luzon-form. The ♀ differs from that of the Mindanao-race by the broader and coherent median band of the forewing. The under surface is remarkably light, strikingly similar to *megaris* from Lombok. ♂ beneath something like *maximus* Holl., but still somewhat darker grey.

**G. leos** replaces *symethus* in the Molucco-Papuan subregion and has advanced, towards the west, as far as Sumbawa. *leos* begins there, where *symethus* reaches its easternmost point with the race *megaris* in Lombok. *leos* was by some authors taken to be merely a subordinate form of *symethus*; the morphology of the clasping-organs, however, undoubtedly designs it as a species of its own. All the races of *leos* differ from *symethus* by their rounder shape of the forewings which they have in common. The ♂♂ even surpass *pandu* Horsf. in the extent of a rather compact white median area of the forewing. The ♀♀, however, exhibit a marking repeating that of the *symethus*-♂♂. — The white discal striping of the ♀♀ varies decidedly more than in the western *symethus*, being sometimes rudimentary, sometimes, however, flown together to a broad area which, however, is distally always more irregularly dentate than in the ♂♂. Hindwings of the ♀♀ with a much longer small tail than in Macromalayan *symethus*. The colouring beneath is always without any admixture *leos*. of yellow tints, and in both sexes slaty-grey. — **leos** Doh. an excellent insular race. ♂ with an almost entirely



white basal area of the forewing, and also the ♀ of an entirely albinotic character with an extremely reduced black distal margin. — **eulus** *Fruhst.* Sumbawa, Pura, Adonara, Alor. Near to *teos* from Sumba. ♀, however, *eulus*. with a reduced, sharply angled white region of the forewings. Hindwings black-brown, beneath darker than in *teos*. — **florensis** *Fruhst.* Flores. Near to the preceding. The white median area of the forewing is narrower. *florensis*. ♀ with a divided white median band of the forewing. Under surface considerably darkened. On the forewings only slight traces of the intermedian white spot. **tellus** *Fruhst.* (141 d) is a pygmean form sent to me from Java, *tellus*. though it probably originates from the Island of Wetter. The ♂ differs from the other Micromalayan races by the white zone of the forewing being narrowly confined. — The following vicarious types of the subregion of Celebes form a group of their own, being recognizable by the more pointed forewings and the greater variability of the ♀♀ of which there occur specimens being perhaps separated according to seasons, with an entire white area of the forewings, and such exhibiting two isolated spots separated by a black stripe. **maximus** *maximus*. *Holl.* (141 c, d). Celebes. Type discovered by DOHERTY in the south of the island. fa. **divisa** *Fruhst.* is the deviation *divisa*. being more common in the south, which was collected in March at altitudes of up to 1000 m and always exhibits isolated maculae of the forewing. — **sarus** *Fruhst.* (141 c). East Celebes, Tombugu. Smaller than *sarus*. *maximus*, with a rounder apex of the forewing. ♂ with reduced, sharply defined spots of the forewing. ♀ sometimes with an almost obsolete white spotting. Under surface preponderantly brown, instead of whitish-grey, the cucullate band more prominent. The white in the anal angle of the forewing confined, more blurred than in *maximus*. — **amphiarus** *Fruhst.* Bangkai. Upper surface similar to that of *teos* *Doh.* from Sumba, but *amphiarus*. more intensely brown. Forewing with a broadly flown out median area which does not appear so distinctly defined as in *maximus*. Under surface lighter than in *sarus*, with a predominant white in the anal angle of the forewing. — **mangolicus** *Fruhst.* Sula-Mangoli, Sula-Besi. ♂ with a more compact shawl of the forewing *mangolicus*. than *maximus*. ♀ similar to *maximus* ♂-fa. *divisa*, the spots, however, of a purer white. Under surface more uniform and more fadedly grey than in *maximus*. — **catoleucus** *Fruhst.* (141 c). Saleyer. ♂ with a much narrower *catoleucus*. median band of the forewing than *maximus*. ♀ often with almost obsolete whitish places. Under surface most characteristic by the grey-white ground-colour, so that *catoleucus* has to be considered as the lightest *Gerydus* known. In March 1896 I found numbers of it in Saleyer. — **leos** *Guér.* initiates that group of side-branches *leos*. inhabiting the west of New Guinea and being found also in the Moluccas. *leos* is extremely common in the Island of Buru. Under surface conspicuously light grey with sharply defined, darker grey macular bands. — **gardineri** *Fruhst.* is a substituted name for *G. boisduvali* *Btlr.*; a denomination which had already been con- *gardineri*. ferred by MOORE. Patria: the Island of Amboina. Examples from there are beneath more sharply marked *meronus*. than the Buru-specimens being somewhat lighter. — **meronus** *Fruhst.* Ceram. ♀: under surface conspicuous for its yellowish-white ground-colour, whereby it much rather approximates the Waigiu-form than *leos* from Buru and particularly Amboina. Cucullate band darker brown. The white area of the forewing more extensive, though more faded than in *leos*. — **virtus** *Fruhst.* distinctly differs by the absence of white patches distally *virtus*. to the considerably larger black basal spot of the forewing beneath. ♂♂ often with a grey-violet reflection. The white disc of the upper surface of both sexes likewise strangulated. **virtus** from Batjan and Ternate as well as Halmaheira occurs in two temporal forms: a) **virtus** *Fruhst.*, the generation of the dry period. ♂♂ and ♀♀ with a whitish-grey under surface. b) **pentheus** *Fruhst.* (141 c), described as an insular race from Halma- *pentheus*. heira, conformably occurs also in Batjan and refers both to the ♂ and ♀ of the Monsoon period with a darkened under surface and sometimes entirely blackened upper surface of the forewings of the ♀♀. SEMPER mentions a race allied to *virtus* from the Sangir-Islands. — **aronicus** *Fruhst.* from the Aru Islands, type in the British *aronicus*. Museum, approximates *leos meronus* *Fruhst.* from Ceram, from which, however, it differs by a still lighter colouring of the under surface. — **nineyanus** *Fruhst.* Dutch New-Guinea (from Niney), captured in November, *nineyanus*. December at an altitude of about 1000 m. Type in the British Museum, ♂ above with a reduced grey tinge of the basal part of the forewing, compared with all the vicarious types, and a more extensive white discal area. Under surface of a magnificent chalky white with extremely delicate brown-grey spots and blurred patches. — **acrisius** *Fruhst.* from Kapaur, South Dutch New Guinea. If we consider examples from the northern *acrisius*. part of Dutch New Guinea, as they rather conformably occur also in the small island of Mansinam in the Dorey Bay and in Waigiu, to be typical *rex* *Bsd.*, specimens from Kapaur must be separated for the dark colouring beneath reminding us of the forms of the North Moluccas. — **rex** *Bsd.* from Waigiu is an insular race being *rex*. beneath remarkably light, with most sharply defined bands of a beautiful dark grey. The under surface, however, does not appear so light as in *nineyanus* from Dutch New Guinea.

### III. Subfamily: **Lycaeninae.**

The III. group of the *Lycaenidae* contains so very numerous and varied shapes, that but few joint characteristics are to be stated. Nearly all the members of the *Lycaenidae* are of a small or medium size, in the male nearly always, in the female often above blue, often decorated with a magnificent metallic lustre. As we already mentioned in Vol. I (p. 258), the groups of the *Lycaeninae*, *Theclinae* etc. have once more been branched off into subdivisions (*Thestoridi*, *Kuralidi*, *Callophagidi*), what may be of a theoretical, but no great practical importance and what we may also neglect in dealing with the Indo-Australians. In the American



Thecla it will be of greater use to divide the big mass of combined butterflies into groups by which more clearness is produced.

In the palearctic *Lycaeninae* we had seen that nearly all the members of this subordinate group belonged to the one genus *Lycaena* which even contains more palearctic *Lycaenidae* than all the other genera of the whole family produce in this district. Such a preponderance of a single genus containing more than half of all the *Lycaenidae* of a fauna, is noticed in other districts only in as much as a very great part of the *Lycaenidae* of Tropical America belong to the said genus *Thecla*. In Africa, from where we presumably also know more than 100 *Lycaena*-species, they are not so enormously preponderant (with about one sixth of the forms of the whole African *Lycaenid* family), and beside this genus, the African genera *Jolaus*, *Spindasis*, *Deudorix*, *Epitola* etc. contain numerous species. Thus also some genera, such as *Arhopala*, *Dipsas*, *Lampides*, *Nacaduba*, *Castalius*, *Rapala* etc. occur in India with a considerable number of forms, but here there is neither the decided preponderance noticeable as that of the genus *Lycaena* in the north of the Old World. We must, however, not forget that this difference of the part played by some genera has been artificially exaggerated by the mania of denominating, since the very genus *Lycaena* is predominantly European and has therefore, by most minutely distinguishing the different forms, been provided with an immense number of entirely superfluous aberrative names. The South Asiatic genera have as yet been spared this mania, and one has not proceeded to the length of celebrating every extinct little ring on the under surface by a baptismal ceremony. The sound reaction having been noticed for some time against the distribution of superfluous names, will perhaps protect the exotic fauna against such a fate.

To the Indo-Australian *Lycaeninae* belong the most imposing genera of the whole family. The *Thysonotis* exhibit a most charming scheme of markings, and the *Arhopala* show such a deep blue radiance that they even strike the tourist and novice. Those genera that are to be seen in Tropical India almost every day, are above all *Lampides*, *Polyommatus*, *Zizera* and *Chilades*, whereas the genuine *Lycaena* inhabit only the northernmost parts of the district. In Australia, the *Ogyris* exhibit forms of great beauty and of an almost dazzling intensity of colours. The life-history of the Indo-Australian *Lycaeninae* is not so accurately known to us as that of the preceding subfamilies, but the symbiosis with ants has also here been several times ascertained.

### 1. Genus: **Thysonotis** Hbn.

A genus containing rather many species and being very characteristic of the Indo-Australian fauna in a restricted sense, i. e. of the eastern part of the district. It comprises medium-sized and small forms distinguished by a very conspicuous colorial dimorphism of the upper surface: whilst the ♂♂ are of a bright light or darker blue colour, the ♀♀ exhibit a deep black-brown or almost black colouring. A characteristic mark common to all the species is a broad white band traversing both wings and being, at least beneath, always distinctly prominent. Another very conformable sign are certain markings beneath from a metallic blue to green, although the difference of their development supplies one of the most important mark of distinction of the species; these markings consist on the forewing of a marginal band proceeding from the base and running along the costal and distal margins, and on the hindwing of a marginal band which in some species attains a very considerable width and always encloses a series of black spots parallel to the border; besides on the hindwing a shorter or longer costal-marginal streak proceeding from the base.

Forewings broad with a round costal margin projecting somewhat angularly near the base, the apex slightly rounded off, the margin in the ♂ steep and slightly curved, in the ♀ more strongly bent. Hindwings broad and uniformly rounded, in a number of species tailed at the vein 2. Vein 11 in the forewing, soon after its rise, fused with the costal marginal vein for some distance, veins 7 and 8 long-pediculate, vein 9 is absent.

As the centre of the range New Guinea must be considered from where most of the species are known. The range extends from the Philippines and Moluccas as far as North and East Australia.

5 groups are discernible according to certain coloristic marks and according to the presence or absence of the small tail in the hindwing. Allied species are often not easy to discern; most of the species, however, seem to have a limited range, so that in establishing the species nearly always the habitat can be taken into account.

#### a) **danis-Group.**

Large species, the ♂ being above of a bright light-blue colour. Both sexes on the upper surface with a broad white band running across both wings. Marginal scales alternately white and black.

*danis.*

**Th. danis** Cr. (= *damis* Hbst., *sebae* Bsd.) (143 b). ♂: Upper surface of the forewings of a bright light blue with a metallic lustre, the costal and distal margin narrowly bordered with black, the white band on the posterior half of the wing only indicated by some spots being separated by the blue veins. The hindwing with a broad white band, at the dark base some blue scales, almost the whole distal half of the wing black, only on the anterior part with an extensive blue spot adjoining the white band. Under surface black, the



joint yellowish-white band broad, in the forewing reaching with the anterior narrow end as far as towards the apex. Marginal band in the forewing, basal streak, and marginal band in the hindwing of a lustrous bluish green, the latter moderately broad with circular black spots. Marginal scales black with indistinct white spots between the veins. ♀: upper surface also in the forewing preponderantly black, the white band distinct, extending as far as beyond the cell-end, the dark costal-marginal part with a blue band interrupted by the veins and continued along the margin with some small spots. The blue-green markings beneath are somewhat more extensive than in the ♂, the spots in the broader marginal band of the hindwing oval. Amboina, Ceram, New Guinea as far as North Queensland (Cape York). — In Ceram there occurs a special, apparently constant form, **karpaia** Dr. & Bak. B. (143 a), the ♂ of which is distinguished by its lighter blue colouring of the upper surface *karpaia*. and more distinct white band of the forewing; underneath the blue marginal band of the hindwing is narrower than in *danis*, whereas the black spots are just as large and therefore appear relatively larger. In the ♀ the black margins of the upper surface of the wings are a little narrower and more sharply defined than in *danis*.

**Th. serapis** Misk. (143 a). ♂: similar to *danis*, the black distal margin in the forewing somewhat *serapis*. broader, the white inner-marginal band distinct. In the hindwing the blue zone following upon the white band occupies almost the whole width of the wing and only leaves a relatively narrow black border. The white marginal scale spots distinct. The white band on the under surface less extensive than in *danis*, in the hindwing at the costal margin extended towards the margin; the metallic lustrous markings decidedly green, the marginal band in the hindwing broad, but on both sides rather broadly bordered with black, the black spots oval. ♀ above at the bases of the wings, along the costal margin in the forewing and behind the white band in the hindwing rather copiously covered with blue-green scales; on the under surface the black marginal part in the hindwing occupies more than the distal half of the wing, the green marginal band very broad, the spots long drawn out. Queensland.

**Th. syrius** Misk. ♂: upper surface light greyish-blue without the metallic lustre with a narrow *syrius*. black border of the wings. Forewing with a white inner-marginal spot. Under surface black, the white band in the hindwing broad, forming in the forewing an extensive inner-marginal spot extending far anteriorly; marginal band in the forewing greyish-blue, terminating before the anal angle, basal band and marginal band in the hindwing likewise bluish-grey. Marginal scales black and white spotted. ♀: upper surface almost black, the greyish-blue markings of the under surface more receding. North Queensland: Cape York.

**Th. apollonius** Fldr. (143 b). ♂: Larger than *danis* and *serapis*, the blue of the upper surface with *apollonius*. a whitish tinge, the white band in the forewing distinct. Hindwing behind the band extensively blue-coloured. The white spots of the marginal scales distinct, but not very salient. On the under surface the white band is narrower than in *danis*. The black marginal borders broader, as well as the marginal band in the hindwing enclosing large oval spots. In the ♀ the white band above is sometimes very much reduced and covered with dark scales; in this case it is on the under surface distinctly prominent, but particularly in the hindwing very narrow. Marginal band in the hindwing usually very broad with long drawn out spots. New Guinea, Aru Islands. — **supous** Dr. & B.-Bak. (143 b) from the Aru Islands, of which only the ♀ is known, differs by the *supous*. broader white band and the more reduced blue marking beneath. The white band above recedes to a great extent.

**Th. triopus** Nicév. Most closely allied to *apollonius* (143 b), the ♂ not differing from the ♀ of this *triopus*. species, ♀ very much like the form *supous* of *apollonius*, somewhat larger, the white band above twice as broad, on the under surface not broader than above, though still broader than in *supous*; the metallic markings beneath very prominent. Key Islands.

**Th. hermes** Gr.-Sm. (144 a). Allied to *apollonius* Fldr. (143 b). ♂: both wings above with a broad *hermes*. black band and a broad median band bordered with blue and terminating in the forewing at vein 4. Marginal scales between the veins sparsely spotted in white. On the under surface the white band of the forewing is more extended towards the apex and ends more pointedly than in *apollonius*, the blue marginal band in the hindwing is narrower, more deeply blue and, except a narrow margin, filled up with large, oval, black spots. ♀: of a deep blackish brown, the light band, particularly in the forewing, greatly darkened, the light spotting of the marginal scales very indistinct. The light band beneath more straw-coloured, in the forewing more pointed, the ground-colour and the blue markings darker, the spots in the marginal band still larger than in the ♂. Jobi-Islands (Korrido and Biak).

**Th. zuleika** Gr.-Sm. (144 a). Allied to *apollonius* Fldr. (143 b), somewhat smaller than this species, *zuleika*. ♂ above in the forewing with a more indistinct white band being slightly covered with blue, the band of the hindwing, however, broader, covering more than half the wing, the black border in both wings narrower; the white band beneath in both wings broader, the black borders correspondingly narrower, as well as the marginal band of the hindwing, the spots of which are small and circular; the marginal band of the forewing along the margin broken up into spots. ♀ above black, the band a little broader than in *apollonius*-♀ and in the forewing extending somewhat more anteriorly, the apex of the forewing bordered with white, the same beneath, where the white band extends as far as the blue marginal band. Lousiads (Rossel Island).



- suleima*. **Th. suleima** Gr.-Sm. (144 a, b). Very similar to *Th. apollonius* Fldr. (143 b). ♂ above likewise quite light blue, the white band still more extensive, as well as the blue marginal colouring of the hindwing extending more towards the anal angle and being exteriorly deeply dentate; on the under surface the white band is likewise somewhat broader, whereas the blue-green markings are less extensive than in *apollonius*, the marginal band of the hindwing is narrow with large black spots. The white band of the ♀ above considerably broader, the greenish-blue markings narrower. From the likewise closely allied *zuleika* the species is easily distinguished by the much lighter blue colouring of the ♂ and the absence of the white border of the apex of the forewing in the ♀. Louisiads (St. Aignan).
- regina*. **Th. regina** Ky. Closely allied to *Th. apollonius* Fldr. (143 b). The forewings of the ♂ in the centre almost unicolorously blue. The white band beneath is distinctly prominent also in the forewing, the marginal band along the border broken up into spots, the marginal band in the hindwing broad, with large black spots. ♀: black-brown, the white band in the forewing larger and more prominent, in the forewing interrupted by the dark veins. On the under surface the blue marginal band in the forewing extends along the border more posteriorly. Louisiads (Normanby).
- philostratus*. **Th. philostratus** Fldr. (143 b, c). Most closely allied to *apollonius*, the blue above in the ♂ a shade darker, the blue markings beneath, however, considerably darker. Marginal scales unicolorously black. White band in the ♀ above reduced to slight traces, beneath distinct and even somewhat broader than in the ♀ of *apollonius*, the blue markings beneath coloured like in the ♂, but greatly reduced, so that the black spots of the marginal band in the hindwing flow together. Moluccas (Batjan, Halmaheira, Ternate), Waigiu.
- lampros*. **Th. lampros** H. H. Dr. Allied to *Th. philostratus* (143 b, c). ♂ above in the forewing without the white band, with a broader black border, in the hindwing more extensively blue-coloured. The white band beneath narrower, the blue marginal band of the forewing, before it bends round, more closely reaching up to the apex, the marginal band in the hindwing broader, the black spots longer stretched. ♀ above black-brown, a narrow light band only very faintly indicated, the white band beneath narrower than in the ♂, the marginal band in the hindwing still broader, the black spots still longer drawn out. Trobriand Island (Kiriwini).
- lamprosides*. **Th. lamprosides** Gr.-Sm. ♂ above very much like *Th. lampros*, the white band in the hindwing narrower and more sharply defined, the blue scaling more confined to the apical part. Under surface likewise very similar to that of *lampros*, the blue marginal band in the forewing and the white band in the hindwing narrower. The ♀ differs from *lampros* only by the broader and more distinct white band. Trobriand Island (Kiriwini). Presumably only a form of *lampros*.

#### b) wallacei-Group.

Smaller species with the marginal scales being in both sexes unicolorously white. The white band in the ♂ usually recedes to a great extent on the upper surface of the forewing.

- wallacei*. **Th. wallacei** Fldr. (143 c). ♂ above light violet-blue, forewings narrowly, hindwings more broadly bordered with black, particularly towards the anal margin, the white band in the hindwing broad and prominent, in the forewing only in a small extent very feebly indicated. On the under surface of the forewing the white band occupies the whole posterior part of the wings except the base, extending exteriorly as far as the margin. Marginal band in the forewing narrow, but uninterruptedly extending as far as the white colouring, the marginal band in the hindwing composed of large black spots narrowly bordered with blue. ♀ black-brown, above with a broad, irregular whitish band, beneath like in the ♂, marginal band in the forewing and hindwing somewhat broader. Waigiu.
- boisduvali*. **Th. boisduvali** Oberth. (142 c) resembles above a *vidua*-♀, but the distal-marginal area is broad and uniformly black. The under surface reminds us of *wallacei*, but the postmedian metallic band in the hindwing is narrower, the black pupils are punctiform, not almond-shaped, and in front of the border extends a metallic stripe interrupted by the veins. Habitat not exactly known, type in BOISDUVAL's collection with OBERTHÜR.
- melimnos*. **Th. melimnos** Dr. & B.-Bak. (143 c). ♀: larger than *Th. wallacei*, the white band in the forewing above does not reach the border, in the hindwing it is broader and more regular. On the under surface the white band is broader, the marginal band in the hindwing at both ends gradually narrowed; the marginal band in the forewing extends along the border as far as close in front of the anal angle. German New Guinea, Jobi Islands.
- perpheres*. **Th. perpheres** Dr. & B.-Bak. (143 c). Allied to *wallacei*. ♂ above darker blue, the white band in the hindwing greatly reduced, the marginal scales in the hindwing black-spotted. The blue marking of the under surface broader than in *wallacei*, particularly the marginal band in the hindwing very broad, therefore the white band remarkably narrow. In the ♀ the white band above narrower and more indistinct than in *wallacei*, under surface like in the ♂. New Guinea.
- vidua*. **Th. vidua** Sm. & Ky. (143 d). Closely allied to *wallacei*. ♂ with a narrower black border of the wings above, only the anal angle of the hindwing broadly black, the white band in the forewing slightly indicated. In the ♀ the white band of the forewing above extends far towards the margin, at the anal angle a white spot. Base and costal margin of the forewing scaled in blue. Waigiu.



**Th. hengis** *Sm. & Ky.* (144 b). Closely allied to *wallacei* (143 c) and *vidua* (143 d); larger than the *hengis*. former species, the wings broader and rounder, the upper surface in the ♂ of a brighter and more uniform blue, the white band in the hindwing narrower. On the under surface the black costal-marginal and apical border in the forewing narrower, as well as the white band in the hindwing. ♀ above darker than *wallacei*-♀, almost black, the black costal margin of the forewing at the base does not reach the inner margin, the white band in the hindwing is narrower, the same on the under surface, where also the blue marginal band is broader and encloses longer stretched spots. It differs from *vidua*-♀ by the absence of the blue scales at the costal margin and of the white spot at the anal angle of the forewing above, as well as by the narrower and more sharply defined white band in the hindwing. German and Dutch New Guinea (Kapaur, Arfak District).

**Th. glaucopis** *Gr.-Sm.* (143 d). ♂ different from *wallacei* by the rounder wings and their darker blue *glaucopis*. colouring. The black wing-margin in the forewing narrow and distinctly prominent, in the hindwing broader, the white band of the hindwing rather diffuse. Beneath the blue marginal band extends uninterruptedly as far as the anal angle, the white median band is in the hindwing narrower than in *wallacei* and forms in the forewing an extensive inner-marginal spot on the distal half. Basal band distinct, marginal band broad with long-stretched, partly wedge-shaped, black spots. ♀: wing-contour and colouring as in *wallacei*, the light band above more brownish and less extensive. The white marking beneath somewhat more extensive than in the ♂. Humboldt-Bay and Wandesi.

**Th. dispar** *Sm. & Ky.* (142 d). Allied to *Th. glaucopis* *Gr.-Sm.* (143 d). ♂: upper surface of the *dispar*. forewing blue, only at the costal and distal margins narrowly bordered with black. Hindwing with a broad white band and a black marginal part, the base and the middle part behind the band blue. Under surface black with a broad, joint, white band extending near to the apex of the forewing and being narrowed in the forewing, the blue marginal band below the costal margin broad and distinct, along the border narrow and broken up into spots. Hindwing with a blue basal band, the marginal band distally broader than proximally, interrupted by oval, black submarginal spots. ♀ above black with an indistinct, joint, white median band receding greatly on the inner-marginal part of the forewing. Under surface like in the ♂, the ground-colour deeper black, the white band in the hindwing narrower. Abdomen above with narrow white bands. New Britain; Bismarck Archipelago.

**Th. peri** *Gr.-Sm.* (143 e). ♂: the blue of the upper surface darker than in *glaucopis* (143 d), the white *peri*. band in the hindwing more prominent, also indicated on the inner-marginal half of the forewing; the black borders are broader, but the costal-marginal border in the forewing is absent. The black of the under surface deeper, the large white inner-marginal spot in the forewing with an irregularly prominent margin, the blue costal border of the forewing and the marginal band in the hindwing broader. Upper surface of the ♀ jet-black with a distinct, though rather narrow white band and, like in the ♂, with a narrow white marginal scaled border. Beneath like in the ♂, the white band and marginal border in the forewing somewhat narrower. German New Guinea (Stephansort).

**Th. regalis** *Sm. & Ky.* (143 d, e). Allied to *glaucopis*. ♂: upper surface bright blue, in the forewing *regalis*. only the marginal scales white, costal margin with a very narrow, distal margin with a somewhat broader black border. Hindwing with a rather prominent white band and a broad black border. Under surface jet-black, the white band in the hindwing rather narrow, forming in the forewing a large round inner-marginal spot, the blue marginal band in the forewing uniformly broad, rounded and reaching as far as vein 2, the marginal band in the hindwing broad, the black spots forming long-stretched, narrow ellipses. New Guinea.

**Th. dohertyi** *Oberth.* (142 c) from Jobi is somewhat smaller than *regalis*, the forewing also in the ♀ *dohertyi*. above with a broad blue bordering of the white median band; beneath easily discernible by the black distal area of the hindwing being proximally and distally bordered with a broad metallic tinge, whereas the metallic median band is much narrower and hardly dark-pupilled.

**Th. drucei** *Sm. & Ky.* (143 e, f). ♂: upper surface similar to that of *Th. regalis*, but the blue lighter, *drucei*. the black border, also in the hindwing, narrower. The under surface differs from that of *regalis* by the remarkably broad white band of the hindwing and the very extensive inner-marginal spot in the forewing, touching outside the margin, inside almost the blue marginal band and enclosing a small black spot close in front of the anal angle. ♀: blackish-brown, the white spot of the forewing long drawn out, reaching at the inner margin not quite as far as its half, anteriorly as far as the anterior cell-end and distally about as far as  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the length of the wing, at the base scaled bluish, as well as the white basal area of the hindwing, which is blue also at the distal margin. Under surface on the whole as in the ♂, in the forewing the black spot before the anal angle is absent, the blue marginal band is narrower. New Guinea (Ati On).

**Th. horsa** *Gr.-Sm.* (144 b, c). ♂: above similar as in *hengis*, darker blue, forewing without any white. *horsa*. Forewing without the white band, only with a narrowly white-bordered costal margin, the black margin broader and at the veins rather deeply dentate. Forewing beneath extensively black with a large, white, round inner-marginal spot not reaching the border; the blue marginal band beyond the middle interrupted, extending along the border as far as vein 2; the white band in the hindwing does not reach so far to the apex as in *hengis*, the marginal band very broad as in *hengis*, but of a still darker blue, the black spots large and long drawn out,



extending farther towards the distal margin. ♀ above deep dark-brown, the white band of a small extent and greatly darkened, still more so in the hindwing, where it is only feebly indicated. On the under surface of the forewing the black margin is much broader than in *hengis*, filling up the whole cell and extending in a considerable width as far as the anal angle; the white band in the hindwing narrower and distally more bent. West New Guinea (Geelvink Bay, Doreh, Ron).

*helga*. **Th. helga** Gr.-Sm. (144 c). ♂: above brighter blue than in *horsa*, forewing with a somewhat broader black margin and an indistinct whitish median spot; the white band in the hindwing almost covers the whole basal half, only the base is to a small extent scaled in blue; behind the rectilinearly delimitating white band a broad zone of a bright blue, the black margin broad, proximally dentate. The white margin of the forewing beneath likewise broader than in *horsa*, the white area relatively smaller, the marginal band bluish-green, not broken up; the white band of the hindwing, however, broader, the blue marginal band narrower, the black spots less stretched. ♀: above deep blackish-brown, in both wings with an extensive white band which occupies in the forewing almost the whole basal half, like in the ♂. The black margin of the forewing extends from the base almost to the anal angle. Hindwing like in the ♂, the proximal margin of the marginal band more regular. Island of Jobi (Ansoes).

*phroso*. **Th. phroso** Gr.-Sm. (144 c). ♂ similar to *horsa*, forewing with a distally widened, white streak behind the cell, the black margin of the hindwing narrower. ♀ similar to *wallacei* (143 c), the white inner-marginal area of the forewing above more extensive, as well as the blue scaling at the bases of both wings, the white band in the hindwing entirely absent, the ground-colour rather deep black. The white area of the forewing beneath covers the whole posterior half of the wing as far as close in front of the margin, the white band in the hindwing is narrow and blue-scaled on the inner-marginal half. Marginal band very broad with long drawn out, black spots. German New Guinea (Etna Bay).

*lygia*. **Th. lygia** Gr.-Sm. (144 b). Allied to *Th. phroso*, the ♀ greatly resembles the ♀ of that species, the white band in the forewing is somewhat less extensive, whereas the costal margin of the hindwing is more extensively coloured white; on the under surface the black basal band in the hindwing is narrower and the blue colouring of the basal part more extensive. ♂: above brightly blue, forewings rather narrow, border and inner margin of the hindwing more broadly bordered with black; in the centre of the forewing an indistinct white spot, the costal margin of the hindwing broadly and prominently bordered with white. On the under surface the white area in the forewing covers about the posterior half, growing narrower towards the margin, the blue marginal band extends as far as the middle of the border; the rather narrow white band of the hindwing extends along the costal margin as far as the apex, the inner-marginal half is blue-scaled. Marginal band rather broad, the black spots long and narrow, distinctly separated. South East New Guinea (Samarai).

### c) *schaeffera*-Group.

In the ♂♂ of this group the white marking of the upper surface of the wings is absent, the ♀♀ have only in the forewing a whitish streak. On the under surface the blue marking is absent, the marginal band in the hindwing is mostly of a yellowish tinge. Marginal scales unicolorously white.

*schaeffera*. **Th. schaeffera** Esch. (= *absyrtus* Fldr.) (143 f, as *schäfferi*). ♂: upper surface blackish-brown. Median part of the forewing from the direction of the inner margin blue tinged, also the hindwings in the centre with a slight blue tinge. Ground-colour beneath dark grey-brown, the yellowish median band in the hindwing narrow, forewing with a large yellowish median area beginning broadly at the proximal margin. Basal streak in the forewing and hindwing, as well as the base of the median band in the hindwing scaled in a lustrous yellowish-green; marginal band broad, dull yellowish with oval, black spots near the distal margin. ♀ above black-brown with a light longitudinal streak in the forewing; under surface like in the ♂, the light median area in the forewing somewhat smaller, the marginal band in the hindwing broader, the black spots longer stretched. Philippines, Palawan as far as Borneo and the Moluccas (Ternate, Batjan).

*caledonica*. **Th. caledonica** Fldr. (143 f). ♂: above more extensively blue than in *schaeffera*, forewing with a narrow, hindwing with a broader black margin. Under surface very much like in *schaeffera*, the white area in the forewing somewhat larger, the marginal band in the hindwing broader, the spots longer stretched.

*cepheis*. **Th. cepheis** H. H. Dr. ♂: above pale violet-blue with a very narrow black margin, the centre of the hindwing somewhat lighter. Under surface similar to that of *schaeffera* (143 f), but the bases of the wings of a brighter green, the marginal band in the hindwing likewise of a metallic green, the enclosed black spots longer stretched. ♀ similar to that of *schaeffera*, the whitish median area in the forewing broader, under surface like in the ♂.

*esme*. **Th. esme** Gr.-Sm. (142 b). ♂: above as in *cepheis*, both wings broader, forewing at the apex more rounded off. Under surface of a more ashy-grey colour, the light patches more whitish, the metallic coloured markings more blue instead of golden green; the light median area in the forewing extends less far towards the margin, the black spots of the marginal band in the hindwing extend more proximally, the distal margin of the marginal band is more remote from the border and between the veins more rounded off. New Britain, New Pomerania.

*caesius*. **Th. caesius** Gr.-Sm. (144 d). Allied to *cepheis*; ♂ larger, the wings broader and rounder, the reddishblue upper surface more broadly bordered with black; the metallic scaling beneath more extensive and of a more golden lustre. In the ♀ the white band of the forewing above is narrower and extends less far towards the margin.



d) *taygetus*-Group.

Small, delicate species, the ♂♂ with a blue upper surface or white band in the hindwing, the ♀♀ with one exception (*kruera*) with a joint white band. The blue marginal band of the forewing beneath is reduced to a longitudinal ray running along the costal margin and never extending as far as the apex of the wing, the marginal band in the hindwing is narrow and often consists only of narrow blue rings enclosing the large black spots. Only one species (*nerine*) which, by reason of its other marks, belongs to this group, has a small, fine tail at vein 2 in the hindwing.

**Th. *taygetus* Fldr.** (= *salamandri* *MacL.*) (142 d). ♂: upper surface of the forewing blue with a *taygetus*. very narrow black border, hindwing with a somewhat broader black border and a broad white band extending from the costal margin to the inner margin. Costal-marginal band of the forewing and basal streak of the hindwing beneath bluish-green, the joint white band very distinctly prominent, in the hindwing expanded as far as the costal margin, in the forewing anteriorly sending an off-branch to the costal margin, which separates the broader black costal marginal border from the narrower distal marginal border growing broader only towards the anal angle. Marginal band in the hindwing metallic green, composed of irregular squares. ♀: upper surface of the wings broadly margined with black, the white band of the forewing rectilinearly delimitating at the cell-end. Under surface like in the ♂, the green markings grey, in the hindwing between the marginal band and margin a fine light line interrupted by the veins. Queensland and New South Wales, particularly common in Queensland. FELDER's report from the Fidji Islands is doubtful.

**Th. *macleayi* Semp.** According to the description it differs from *Th. taygetus* (142 d) only by its lighter *macleayi*. blue colouring of the upper surface of the ♂ wings. It is doubtful whether it is justly to be considered as a distinct species. Philippines. *Cape Yfria*

**Th. *hymetus* Fldr.** (142 d). ♂: upper surface uniformly violettish-blue with a very narrow black *hymetus*. margin growing broader only at the anal angle of the hindwing; costal margin of the hindwing narrowly bordered with white. Under surface prominently margined with black, the white band very broad, the continuation towards the apex of the forewing only indicated. The blue costal-marginal streak in the forewing scarcely reaching as far as the middle. Marginal band in the hindwing composed of narrow, isolated, closed semi-circles. ♀: differs from *taygetus*-♀ by the much broader band and the metallic-blue marking beneath. Moluccas (Halmaheira, Batjan, Ceram, Amboina), New Guinea.

**Th. *korion* Dr. & B.-Bak.** (143 g). ♂: differs from *hymetus* by the black margin being still narrower *korion*. particularly in the hindwing; markings beneath blue-green, costal-marginal band in the forewing extending as far as near the apex, spots of the marginal band in the hindwing somewhat smaller. Marginal scales with indistinct white spots. ♀ above with broad black margins of the wings, the centres of both wings of a bright blue, only at the cell-end of the forewing and at the costal margin of the hindwing a little white. Under surface like in the ♂, marginal band in the hindwing broader, with four-cornered black spots. Key Islands.

**Th. *brownii* Dr. & B.-Bak.** (143 g). ♂: colouring above as in *hymetus* and *korion*, the black margin *brownii*. in the hindwing broader and still broader towards the anal margin. On the under surface the blue streaks at the base of both wings are greatly reduced, forewing along the margin with a blue line interrupted by the veins, marginal band in the hindwing composed only of narrow semi-circles. New Ireland; Bismarck Archipelago.

**Th. *hanno* Gr.-Sm.** (142 c). ♂: allied to *hymetus* (142 d), the upper surface darker blue and more *hanno*. narrowly bordered with black. The broad margins beneath of a brighter black, the blue costal-marginal streak in the forewing extending farther towards the apex, the basal ray in the hindwing shorter, not reaching the costal margin, the blue marginal band less developed and narrower, only the middle rings distinct. New Britain. — From New Pomerania a special form is described, var. *moutoni* *Ribbe* (143 g), being distinguished by the *moutoni*. considerably narrower white band beneath being particularly very narrow at the inner margin of the hindwing, as well as by a broader, grey-blue marginal band.

**Th. *caeli* Fldr.** (143 g, h). It is easily distinguished from *hymetus* and *korion* by the white band being *caeli*. particularly in the ♀ narrower and exhibiting in the forewing at its anterior end an indentation and the beginning of a projection towards the costal margin. Also the marginal band in the hindwing is broader and consists of large, four-sided spots with black pupils. Moluccas (Halmaheira), Sula Islands, Mysol, Aru Islands, New Guinea.

**Th. *coelinus* Gr.-Sm.** (144 d). Allied to *hymetus* (142 d) and *caeli* (143 h). Upper surface of the *coelinus*. ♂ darker blue, the black border of the hindwing at the anal margin broader than in *hymetus*. The white band beneath broader than in *hymetus* and in the forewing extending farther towards the apex, marginal band in the hindwing more blue, the margins almost rectilinear, not sinuous, the black spots four-sided. ♀ above deep black-brown with a very indistinct, brownish-tinged light band, the blue basal colouring in the forewing between the cell and inner margin extending as far as the centre of the wing. The white band beneath narrower and in the forewing shorter than in *hymetus*, the marginal band in the hindwing with a decidedly green tint. Fergusson Island.

**Th. *platani* Sm. & Ky.** (143 g). Allied to *caeli* (143 g, h). ♂: upper surface violettish-blue with *platani*. a narrow black border, basal half of the inner margin in the hindwing and marginal scales at the apex of the hindwing white. Under surface with a broad, white band being sinuous at its anterior end; the blue costal marginal band in the forewing in the forewing broad, extending to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the wing. Marginal band in the hindwing only moderately broad, outside accompanied by an interrupted white marginal line. Waigiu.



- plotinus*. **Th. plotinus** Sm. & Ky. (143 g). The most closely allied to *plateni*, ♂ above very narrowly bordered with black, hindwing with a white costal margin. Under surface essentially as in *plateni*-♂, only the marginal band in the hindwing broader, with longer-stretched spots and without the distal white marginal line. ♀ above black-brown with some blue scales at the base of the wing and a rather narrow white band ending taperingly in the forewing. Under surface like in the ♂, the indentation at the end of the white band of the forewing still more distinctly prominent. New Guinea (Stephansort); New Pomerania. — var. **irregularis** Ribbe (143 i) from New Pomerania is distinguished by a larger extent of the black colouring beneath; the black border of the forewing is much broader on the posterior half.
- eudocia*. **Th. eudocia** Dr. & B.-Bak. (143 i). Allied to *caelius*. ♂ above somewhat darker blue, the black border in both wings broader. On the under surface the black colouring is still more expanded, particularly on the costal marginal part of the forewing, the white band is still a little narrower and ends into a point in the forewing; the blue markings recede more. ♀ above almost black, the white band only quite narrow and feebly indicated, on the under surface prominent, though very narrow; otherwise beneath like in the ♂. Batjan.
- ekeikei*. **Th. ekeikei** B.-Bak. Allied to *eudocia* H. H. Dr. (143 i). ♂ above with a narrower black border, the white band beneath diaphanous; the band itself somewhat broader, particularly in the hindwing, where it extends with its inner part more anteriorly and does not end taperingly but with a broad flat indentation; the ground-colouring more dark-brown than in *eudocia*, the metallic marking still more receding, thus the costal-marginal streak in the forewing and hindwing more feebly developed, the black spots of the marginal band proximally bordered with green semi-circles, distally with a blue arcuate line. British New Guinea (Ekeikei).
- aryanus*. **Th. aryanus** Gr.-Sm. (= *snelleni* Sm. & Ky.) (144 e). Allied to *hymetus* (142 d), the upper surface darker blue, the black border broader, though narrower than in *piepersii*. The black colouring beneath more extensive than in those two species, the blue-green costal-marginal stripe in the forewing extends beyond the centre, the black spots of the marginal band in the hindwing are broader and indented at the distal margin. The white band in the hindwing rather broad, in the forewing narrower and ending into a sharp point. In the ♀ the white band above is narrow, less extensive than in *hymetus* and *piepersii*-♀, and does not extend in the forewing beyond the posterior cell-end, whereas in the hindwing it is very narrow and still less prominent; on the under surface it is broad and prominent, but likewise narrower than in the said species. Moluccas (Halmaheira, Ternate, Batjan).
- piepersii*. **Th. piepersii** Snell. (142 g). ♂: easily discernible from the allied species by the much broader black border of the upper surface of the wings and the blue marking beneath receding nearly altogether. The white band beneath broad and uniformly rounded off, in the place of the blue costal-marginal band in the forewing only a short, grey-white costal-marginal streak proceeding from the base. Marginal band in the hindwing vanished except some few narrow rings at the anal angle. Marginal scales unicolorously blackish-brown. ♀ above with an indistinctly defined white band, the grey-white costal-marginal streak in the forewing more distinctly prominent. Celebes.
- hebes*. **Th. hebes** H. H. Dr. Allied to *Th. piepersii* (142 g), smaller, ♂ above darker, more reddish blue and more broadly bordered with black, particularly at the anal margin of the hindwing. On the under surface the yellowish costal-marginal streak in the forewing is absent, and of the marginal band in the hindwing only the black spots are present; only the costal margin of the hindwing is sparsely scaled in blue as far as the centre. British New Guinea (Aroa River).
- kruera*. **Th. kruera** H. H. Dr. ♂: upper surface rather dark blue with a moderately broad black border. Under surface white, the uniformly broad black costal-marginal border not interrupted by white or blue markings, in the black border of the hindwing a series of small blue spots. ♀ above with a broader black border, the centres of the wings likewise blue. Under surface like in the ♂. Salomon Islands.
- nerine*. **Th. nerine** Sm. & Ky. (144 e). The only species known of the group, the hindwings of which are tailed at vein 2. ♂: upper surface bright blue, lighter than in *taygetus* (142 d), distal margin of both wings very finely bordered with black; forewing in the centre indistinctly coloured in a whitish. Hindwing with a broad white band before the middle. The white, triangular inner-marginal area of the forewing beneath anteriorly extending as far as the centre of the wing, the band in the hindwing narrow, whitish-yellow, irregularly margined; markings greenish-blue, costal-marginal streak in the forewing extending as far as the centre, in the hindwing shorter, marginal band broad with large, irregularly shaped spots. Ron-Island (Geelvink-Bay, West New Guinea).

#### e) cyanea-Group.

The species of this group are distinguished by exhibiting a black, white-pointed, small tail at the vein 2 of the hindwing; of the blue markings beneath they only have the well-developed marginal band of the hindwing.

- cyanea*. **Th. cyanea** Cr. (= *cyanus* F.) (143 h). ♂: upper surface dark greyish-blue with a narrow black border of the wings, growing somewhat broader at the anal angle of the hindwing; central part of the costal margin and basal half of the inner margin in the hindwing white. Under surface with a broad white band occupying in the forewing, as a large triangular spot, the whole central part; in the black border a double, white submarginal line. Hindwing with a black basal band leaving the costal margin free, marginal part broadly black, the blue



marginal band composed of oval rings, close in front of the border a white line being interrupted at the veins. Marginal scales black with white points. ♀ above with a broad white band and lustrous-blue scales at the base of both wings, a blue, submarginal, arcuate line in the hindwing distinct, in the forewing only indicated on the posterior part. Under surface like in the ♂, only the rings of the blue marginal band in the hindwing somewhat smaller and more distinctly separated. Ceram, Amboina.

**Th. arinia** Oberth. (= *allastola* Luc.) (143 h). ♂ on the upper surface of the forewing with a white *arinia*. cellular spot. The black marginal part and the basal band on the under surface of the hindwing broader, therefore the white band narrower than in the closely allied *cyanea*; also the blue marginal band broader and more homogeneous, the black spots comparatively smaller. North Australia.

**Th. hamilcar** Gr.-Sm. (142 d). Allied to *cyanea* (143 h). ♂: upper surface violettish-blue with a *hamilcar*. narrow black border, the costal margin of the hindwing white. Under surface in the forewing broadly bordered with black, the whole middle and inner-marginal part white, at the anal angle an indistinctly interrupted, whitish marginal line; hindwings beside the white median band with a white costal margin, the bluish-green marginal band rather narrow with small, circular spots, distally accompanied by a white marginal line. ♀ above very much like the ♀ of *cyanea*, the white band of the forewing at its apex less sharply angled, the black border broader; costal margin of the hindwing broadly greyish-black, the blue submarginal macular series more distinctly prominent. On the under surface the double white marginal line in the forewing, particularly the distal one, less distinct and reaching less far anteriorly, the black costal-marginal band in the hindwing is broader and longer, the marginal part is more broadly coloured in black, the spots of the marginal band are smaller. New Britain and New Ireland; Bismarck Archipelago, New Lauenburg and New Pomerania. — From the Bismarck Archipelago 2 special forms are described: var. *pseudochromia* Ribbe (142 e) from New Pomerania, *pseudochromia*. distinguished by the greater extent of the black colouring particularly in the hindwing, where on the upper surface also the costal margin is bordered with black and on the under surface the black costal-marginal border is confluent with the black marginal half. — ab. *intermedius* Ribbe, from New Lauenburg and New Pomerania, *intermedius*. differs from the typical form in the hindwing by the steep, black costal-marginal band being obtuse at the end, whereby it resembles *smaragdus* (143 h).

**Th. rosselana** B.-Bak. Allied to *hamilcar* (142 d). ♂ above dark violettish-blue, narrowly bordered *rosselana*. with black, the white band beneath slightly showing through above, hindwing with a broad white costal margin. On the forewing beneath the blackish-brown costal margin is very broad, extending as far as the middle of the cell, the posterior marginal part as far as vein 3 likewise broadly darkened, also the white submarginal line extending to vein 3; the light-blue marginal band in the hindwing very broad, particularly at the anal margin, anteriorly narrowed, the black spots at the anal margin indistinct; the fine white marginal line as in the allied species. Louisiads (Rossel Island).

**Th. epicoritus** Bsd. (143 f). ♂: The black border above narrower than in *cyanea*, the black beneath *epicoritus*. still more developed than in *arinia* (143 h); in the forewing the white band, in the middle of the distal margin, almost reaches the border, a single white marginal line is indicated only on the inner-marginal part. In the hindwing the black marginal part covers more than half the wing, the white band is narrow, the marginal band broad, the white marginal line very fine. In the ♀ the white band recedes greatly also above, the bases of the wings are scaled in a lustrous blue. On the under surface the black colouring is still more extensive than in the ♂, the marginal band in the hindwing broader. New Guinea. Waigiu.

**Th. smaragdus** Dr. & B.-Bak. (143 h). Allied to *arinia*. ♂ above in the middle of both wings with *smaragdus*. an indistinct white spot. The black colouring beneath somewhat less extensive than in *arinia*, the marginal band in the hindwing narrower. Also in the wing-contour both species are different, the forewings are more pointed than in *arinia*, the border is less curved. ♀ with the same differences as the ♂. Island of Wetter, Key Islands.

**Th. sperchius** Fldr. (143 i). ♂: upper surface of the forewing in the middle with a slight indication *sperchius*. of a white spot; beneath, the white band extends in its full expanse as far as close in front of the border, only at the anal angle between veins 1 and 2 enclosing yet a black streak. The white band of the hindwing narrow, marginal band broad. New Guinea, Waigiu, Mysore, Soron, Salawati.

**Th. pindus** Fldr. (142 e). Differs from *sperchius* (143 i) by the broader black border of the wings above *pindus*. and the smaller extent of the white band beneath; the black border of the forewing very broad, the two white marginal lines distinct. The black costal-marginal band in the hindwing fused with the marginal part, the marginal band narrow, composed of isolated rings, and only developed on the posterior half of the wing. ♀ above with a strongly reduced white band. Also on the under surface the black colouring is still more preponderant, otherwise like in the ♂. Moluccas (Halmaheira, Batjan, Ternate), Salawati, New Guinea.

**Th. illustris** Röb. (143 i). ♂: upper surface blue, both wings with a very narrow black border, hind- *illustris*. wing with an indistinctly defined, though prominent white band. On the under surface the white colouring is more extensive than in *pindus*, the blue marginal band of the hindwing broader with rather small circular spots. Forewing at the base with a white longitudinal ray at the costal margin. In the ♀ the white colouring



is likewise more extensive than in *pindus*, the blue submarginal band on the hindwing above well developed, also on the posterior part of the forewing indicated. Under surface essentially as in the ♂. Key Islands.

*chromia.* **Th. chromia** H. H. Dr. (142 e). ♂: above unicolorously blue as in *pindus*, but the black border of the wing quite narrow. Under surface with a more extensive white colouring. Forewing with a white basal streak at the costal margin and a distinctly prominent, white submarginal band, hindwing in the marginal part with two white bands, between which there are of the blue marginal band only some semi-rings. The ♀ above also greatly resembles *illustris*, but the white band in the hindwing is narrower. Beneath very much like the ♂, the white submarginal band in the forewing distally yet accompanied by a white marginal line. Fauro and Maravo, Shortland Islands.

*manto.* **Th. manto** Sm. & Ky. (142 f). ♂: upper surface extensively black, the bases of the wings scaled in a bluish green; forewing with a rather narrow, whitish longitudinal band extending from the base to beyond the cell-end, at the anal angle a single blue spot. The white band of the hindwing likewise narrow, running in the direction of the costal margin, before the anal margin a series of blue arcuate spots. Beneath in the forewing with a more extensive white median part, the two white marginal lines extending as far as the apex; the white band in the hindwing narrow, costal margin likewise white, marginal band very broad, blue-green with oval black spots, distally accompanied by a white marginal line. New Guinea (Astrolabe Bay, Constantin-hafen); New Pomerania.

*stephani.* **Th. stephani** Sm. & Ky. (144 d). Allied to *sperchius* (143 i) and *manto* (142 f). ♀: upper surface blackish-brown, the base with bluish-green scales, the white band of the forewing rather broad, extending as far as half the inner-margin and in the middle extending a little beyond the cell-end; of the submarginal macular series only two small spots at the anal angle are distinct; the white band in the hindwing close at the base, the small tail long white-margined. Forewing beneath with a more prominent band and 2 blue submarginal lines on the posterior half. The white band in the hindwing does not reach the distal margin, the costal margin also white, the blue marginal band very broad with large, oblong-oval spots being separated only by the veins, the white marginal line distinct. New Guinea (Stephansort).

*albula.* **Th. albula** Gr.-Sm. (= *olga* Gr.-Sm.) (144 e). A small species with broadly rounded wings. ♂ above to a little beyond the centre of the wings white, the white colouring separated by the broad black border by a pale violet zone extending in the forewing along the costal margin as far as the base; at the anal margin of the hindwing 4 bluish-green moon-spots. Under surface to a little beyond the middle of the wings white, the blackish-brown marginal part in the forewing anteriorly broader, beginning already in the middle of the costal margin, the base of the hindwing and basal half of the costal margin in the forewing black, in the forewing a short, white-grey basal streak; along the border in both wings a series of brownish-grey rings, the 4 posterior ones in the hindwing are bluish-green and form a narrow marginal band which is proximally bordered with a brownish-grey arcuate line. ♀ above without any blue colouring, with a broad black border, the basal half of the costal margin in the forewing likewise black, in the hindwing only 3 moon-spots. Under surface as in the ♂. German New Guinea (Kapaur).

*albostrigata.* **Th. albostrigata** B.-Bak. ♂ above deep blue with an extremely narrow black border, hindwing with a prominent, white, moderately broad band. Beneath black, the band in the hindwing as above, the white inner-marginal area in the forewing extending as far as the middle of the cell and vein 5, the greenish-blue costal-marginal streak in the forewing and hindwing extending as far as the middle, spots of the marginal band large, the bluish-green bordering rather narrow. German New Guinea (Fak-Fak).

*carissima.* **Th. carissima** Sm. & Ky. (144 d, e). ♂: upper surface lilac-blue, border in both wings narrowly margined with black, hindwing with a broad, white, partly blue-tinted band which is the broadest at the inner margin, forewing with a large triangular basal spot on the posterior part of the wing, leaving the inner margin free and exhibiting at the veins blue scales. Under surface yellowish-white, the black costal-marginal band in the forewing as far as the apex of the same width and at the base with a white longitudinal ray, the white submarginal band traversing the black marginal part rather broad, extending almost from the apex to the anal angle and enclosing a series of black spots. The black costal marginal band in the hindwing long drawn out, extending beyond the middle of the wing, in the black marginal part occupying almost the distal half a broad, distally intensely white-bordered, bluish-green band with partly very small, oval, black spots. ♀: upper surface blackish, the white marking somewhat more extensive and more prominent than in the ♂, the bases of the wings bluish-green, the black, bluish-bordered marginal spots in the hindwing rather distinct, at the anal angle a white marginal line, the small tail long and narrow, black with a white tip. Pura, Wetter.

## 2. Genus: **Waigeum** Stgr.

Without counting some differences in the wing-contour and neurulation by which the genus is morphologically separated from *Thysonotis*, these butterflies receive a deflected, independent character by their colouring and marking. The ground-colouring above is also in the ♂♂ a deep, intense blackish-brown, interrupted by a prominent, though never particularly extensive white band. The blue scales of the upper surface never exhibit the bright, light blue or the cheerless slate-blue of the species of *Thysonotis*, but they are of a lustrous metallic colour. The under surface often exhibits a warm light-brown ground-colour, particularly



characteristic is in all the species in both wings a narrow, blue, marginal band interrupted by the veins. The forewing is in the ♂ more pointed, the border less curved than in *Thysonotis*; vein 11 is not united with the marginal vein, the pedicle of 7 and 8 is considerably longer, the forking near the apex. The species make an antique, almost queer impression, what is also expressed by the selection of the denominations of the species described first, *miraculum* and *thauma*.

**W. thauma** Stgr. (142 f). ♂: Upper surface blackish-brown with a white band, the basal and middle *thauma*. parts of the wings covered with scales of a magnificent violettish-blue lustre. Under surface ochreous brown, beside the usual white band with a broad whitish submarginal band in the hindwing; all the brown markings narrowly and incompletely margined with blue, on the narrowly marginal band distinctly prominent. ♀ above almost black, the white band more receding, the blue scaling confined to the bases of the wings. Under surface darker, the blue markings more extensive, the marginal band composed of broad crescentiform or angular spots. Waigiü.

**W. miraculum** Dr. & B.-Bak. (142 f). ♂: upper surface unicolorously blackish-brown, only the costal *miraculum*. margin of the hindwing whitish, both wings from the base to the middle scaled in a lustrous blue. Under surface uniformly light-brown, posterior margin of the forewing white, of the blue markings only the marginal band is prominent, composed of distinctly interrupted spots. ♀ above likewise without any white marking, the blue basal scaling still more receding. Under surface likewise blackish-brown, the blue markings more prominent, the spots of the marginal band broader. Waigiü. FRUHSTORFER who adds *miraculum* to *thauma* Stgr. and *simplex* Sm. & Ky., distinguishes two more forms, both likewise from Waigiü: f. *roscia* Fruhst., ♂ above *roscia*. predominantly light-blue with a white median area in the hindwing, and f. *depicta* Fruhst. ♂ above with a *depicta*. white band as in *thauma* and only quite feebly developed, dark-blue basal scaling.

**W. ribbei** Rüb. (142 f). A rather large, magnificently coloured species. ♂: upper surface black with *ribbei*. a prominent white band being in the forewing broadly margined with a lustrous blue; in the hindwing the blue scales form a median spot at the distal margin of the band, being expanded to a band along the border; also base is blue-scaled. Under surface black, the border in both wings yellowish-brown, the distinct white band broad, extending in the forewing to close in front of the border, the blue markings except the marginal band distinctly prominent, forewing with a costal-marginal band, the hindwing with a basal band and a blue, black-spotted marginal band as in *Thysonotis*. ♀ above black, the white band more extensive, whereas the blue scaling recedes more. Under surface like in the ♂ with a distinct blue marking, the broad marginal band in the hindwing still more prominent. New Guinea.

**W. makrikii** Ribbe. ♀: upper surface black, forewing at the inner margin bordered with blue, below *makrikii*. the cell a white spot; the white band of the hindwing broader than in *W. ribbei*, at the anterior and posterior cell-end angularly broken. Under surface of a deep blackish-brown, the border light as in *ribbei*, the white band in the hindwing broad and distinct, forming in the forewing only a triangular inner-marginal spot; both wings with distinct blue submarginal spots. Hindwing besides with a postdiscal blue macular band being distally partly bordered with white. Ceram. Presumably only a form of *W. ribbei*.

**W. coruscans** Gr. Sm. Allied to *W. ribbei* (142 f); smaller, the ground-colour more brown. ♂ above *coruscans*. deep dark brown with a distinct, white, joint band being a little darkened by brownish; forewing on the anterior part along the light band from the base to beyond the middle broadly scaled blue, hindwing with a blue base and a blue spot at the distal margin of the band between the veins 2 and 4. Under surface deep blackish-brown, the band likewise pale brownish, narrower than in *ribbei* and the distal margin in the hindwing more curved, in the forewing extending along the inner margin as far as near the base; in the forewing in the cell a blue streak running below the marginal band; the blue basal streak in the hindwing broader than in *ribbei*, in the black marginal half two separate, broad, blue streaks approximating each other only at the ends, the distal one traversed by the black veins. German New Guinea (Kapaur).

**W. dinawa** B.-Bak. Allied to *W. coruscans*, the yellowish band above in the ♂ smaller, the blue colouring *dinawa*. more extensive, encompassing in the forewing the whole band as far as the inner margin, the blue spot in the hindwing larger. Under surface similar as in *coruscans*, the metallic markings bluish-green and just like the band in the hindwing somewhat more receding. Dinawa.

**W. simplex** Sm. & Ky. (142 g). ♀: upper surface extensively blackish-brown, the white band in *simplex*. the forewing composed of some light spots separated by the veins, in the hindwing only the costal margin and inner margin light coloured; forewing from the base to the middle, hindwing only at the base and along the anal margin of the cell covered with lustrous blue scales. Under surface very extensively whitish. Forewing at the base, costal margin and border, hindwing only at the base and border of a light-brown colour; forewing along the basal half of the costal margin and in the cell with a blue longitudinal streak, at the anal angle a dark spot. The blue spots of the marginal band in both wings margined with black. Waigiü.

**W. subcaeruleum** Sm. & Ky. (142 g). ♀: upper surface deep blackish-brown, the joint, white, faintly *subcaeruleum*. brownish band in the hindwing broad with a black discal spot, in the forewing narrow and broken up into single spots by the dark veins. Marginal scales greyish-white, at the bases of the wings some blue scales. Under



surface black, the costal margin in the forewing and the border in both wings brown; the blue marginal band in the forewing broad, extending along the border as far as vein 2, in the cell a blue longitudinal streak; basal band and marginal band in the hindwing distinct, also the white band narrowly bordered with blue. Waigiü.

*ceramicum.*

**W. ceramicum** H. H. Dr. ♀: allied to *W. subcaeruleum* (142 g), the distinct light colouring on both sides considerably more extensive and, therefore, the blackish-brown border narrower; on the upper surface of the forewing the posterior half of the cell is densely scaled blue. On the under surface the blue colouring is more reduced, instead of the marginal band in the forewing there is only a short costal-marginal streak, the streak in the cell is absent as well as the blue margining of the light band, the other markings are more narrowly and more broadly interrupted. Ceram.

*resplendens.*

**W. resplendens** B.-Bak. ♀: upper surface blackish-brown with a broad yellowish band being bordered in the forewing anteriorly with a bluish-green streak extending from the base as far as the cell-end. On the under surface the white band in the forewing is a little less extensive, in the hindwing distally irregularly and dentately bordered; the posterior part bordered with bluish-green, the bluish-green costal-marginal streak broad, turning round before the apex and reaching as far as vein 3. Hindwing behind the middle with a green transverse band in which there are 5 black spots; both wings with a bluish-green submarginal band interrupted at the veins. Aru Islands.

### 3. Genus: **Pseudonotis** H. H. Dr.

Closely allied to *Thysonotis*, vein 11 in the forewing separate as in *Waigeum*, besides vein 7 plain, without any bifurcation, terminating into the apex of the wing. All the species tailed at vein 2 in the hindwing, some also at vein 1. Furthermore, in some species the border of the hindwing projects distinctly between the veins 2 and 3, whereby the hindwing appears to be somewhat prolonged in a longitudinal direction. Palpi and legs are somewhat more slender than in *Thysonotis* and less densely scaled.

The colouring is in the ♂ above black with a blue reflection, in the ♀ extensively white with a black border or also predominantly black, beneath in both sexes from dark-brown to blackish-brown with ring-shaped marginal markings of white in the forewing, whilst in the hindwing they are at least partly blue. Range as in *Thysonotis*.

1. Border of the hindwing between the veins 2 and 3 with a lobular projection.

*antipha.*

**Ps. antipha** Hew. (142 g). ♂: above blackish-brown, the posterior half of the forewing from the base to close in front of the border covered with bright iridescent blue scales, behind the cell more or less extensively white coloured. The costal margin of the hindwing white, the middle area blue, along the broad black border a series of blue triangular markings with enclosed black spots, those between the veins 2 and 3 being the largest. Under surface dark brown, lighter than in *Ps. humboldti* (142 e), the posterior half of the forewing and costal-marginal part of the hindwing white, both wings at the cell-end with a whitish spot and along the border with a series of black, white-margined spots, the spot between the veins 2 and 3 in the hindwing being larger than the others and jet-black, on the posterior half of the wing a series of indistinct, partly distally indented, white spots. ♀ above extensively white with a broad black border, at the bases of the wings of a bright light-blue, the blue marginal markings more extensive and more prominent than in the ♂. Under surface likewise more extensively white with a more prominent marginal marking and a distinct white marginal line which in the ♂ is only very fine and somewhat indistinct. Aru Islands.

*ancharia.*

**Ps. ancharia** Hew. Allied to *Ps. antipha* (142 g). Forewing of the ♂ above more extensively blue with a narrower black border and without any white colouring, also the white costal-marginal colouring of the hindwing less extensive; under surface, however, more extensively white, in the hindwing scarcely the distal half dark coloured, the marginal marking particularly in the forewing less distinct. Waigiü.

*lorquinii.*

**Ps. lorquinii** Fldr. (142 d). Allied to *Ps. antipha*. ♂ above almost velvety-black, the posterior middle part of the forewing and the base of the hindwing as far as the cell-end, as well as the rings along the border of the hindwing of a bright violettish-blue, the costal margin of the hindwing only to a small extent white. Under surface more extensively white than in *antipha*, the ring-spots at the border of the hindwing preponderantly of a bright blue, also the macular series behind the middle of the wing whitish blue. ♀ above deep blackish-brown, forewing on the posterior half with a white spot being separated from the proximal margin. Hindwing like in the ♂, only the blue marking less intense, and the blue in the marginal markings beneath less predominant. Halmaheira; Aru Islands.

2. Border of the hindwing uniformly rounded.

a) Singly tailed species.

*humboldti.*

**Ps. humboldti** H. H. Dr. (142 e). ♂ above bright blue, the black border moderately broad, in the hindwing broader than in the forewing, in the middle of the costal margin of the hindwing a broad white spot, the anal margin light bluish-grey; along the border a series of blue rings, the posterior ones incomplete. Under surface brownish-white with a broad, blackish-brown border, being particularly broad in the hindwing, where it occupies almost the distal half of the wing, along the border of both wings a series of white, towards the anal angle of the hindwing partly blue rings with blackish-brown pupils; only the largest ring being situate



between the veins 2 and 3 in the hindwing is black-pupilled; between the veins 1 and 2 in both wings 2 small rings. ♀ above white with a broader black border than the ♂, also the costal margin of the forewing black; the bases of both wings and the distal margin of the white colouring scaled light blue; the blue spots at the border of the hindwing distally accompanied by a white marginal line. Under surface as in the ♂, the rings at the border larger and more distinct. New Guinea (Humboldt Bay, Stephansort).

**Ps. metilia** *Fruhst.* The ♂ differs from *Ps. humboldti* above by the discally brightened forewings and the lighter blue of the hindwings. The white costal-marginal spot of the hindwing is long and uniformly broad, the submarginal moonspots are more indistinct and enclose smaller black punctiform spots. Beneath the black border in the forewing is much broader, the submarginal moonspots are greatly reduced. Hindwings as far as beyond the middle black, the white and blue moonspots likewise greatly reduced. Fergusson.

**Ps. obiana** *Fruhst.* ♂: forewings above bluish-violet with a very broad, black inner-marginal border, the middle all white with a fine blue tint; hindwings with a light metallic-blue reflection, the veins broadly scaled black, the white-blue submarginal spots with distinct, jet-black pupils. Under surface similar to that of *Ps. metilia*, the white postmedian band in the hindwing more distinctly prominent and the moonspots more developed. Obi.

**Ps. florinda** *Gr. Sm.* ♂ above bright blue with a broad black margin of the wings and black veins; the distal margin of the blue area in the hindwing dentate at the veins; the tail broader than in the other species. Under surface deep blackish-brown with a broad, white band with a slight brownish-grey touch, being in the hindwing of a uniform width, whilst in the forewing it begins somewhat narrower at the inner-margin and grows continually narrower anteriorly as far as vein 6. The rings at the border of the hindwing large and distinct, of a silvery blue, coherent, the black spots large; the three posterior ones smaller. Salomon Islands (Guadalcanar). — **pagenstecheri** *Ribbe* (142 h) from the Bismarck archipelago (New Pomerania) differs by a somewhat lighter blue and a narrower black margin above and by exhibiting a large white spot at the costal margin and at the base of the inner margin in the hindwing, and besides by the white band of the forewing beneath extending a little more anteriorly.

**Ps. schneideri** *Ribbe* (142 h). ♂ above dark slate-blue, forewings narrowly, hindwings broadly bordered with white, and at the costal margin and the basal half of the inner margin white-coloured. Under surface with a joint broad white band, the forewing with a short white basal streak and an interrupted white submarginal line, the bluish-green rings of the marginal band in the hindwing distally bordered with white. ♀ above black with a broad white band like on the under surface of the ♂, the bases of both wings slightly blue-scaled, along the border of the hindwing a series of indistinct, bluish spots. New Pomerania.

**Ps. (?) critala** *Fldr.* (142 h). ♀ above blue with a broad blackish-brown margin of the wings, in the hindwing along the posterior part of the border with a series of white-blue spots. Beneath blackish-brown with a broad, joint, whitish band, hindwing with a broad, greenish-blue, black-spotted marginal band, similar as in *Thysonotis*. Ceram, Amboina. The position of the species is doubtful.

#### b) Doubly tailed species.

**Ps. danis** *Fldr.* ♀ above black with a narrow, joint white band extending in the forewing beyond vein 4; hindwing doubly tailed, along the posterior half of the border with 3 blue, distally rectilinearly defined ring-markings and a white marginal-line. Under surface blackish-brown, the white band very broad, with a slight yellowish touch, the blue rings form a distinct marginal band extending in the forewing as far as vein 6, whilst in the hindwing it grows much broader towards the anal margin and is separated from the white median streak by a light-blue dentate line. Halmaheira.

**Ps. milo** *Gr. Sm.* (144 e, f). Allied to *Ps. danis* *Fldr.*, smaller, the hindwings above without any submarginal spots. ♂ above black with a broad, white band extending in the forewing as far as near vein 5. Hindwing with 2 short, small tails and a fine white marginal line. Under surface blackish-brown, the band extending a little more anteriorly, along the posterior part of the border a row of silvery blue moonspots, hindwings with fine black-pupilled rings, above the two hindmost smaller rings a V-shaped black line, another black line along the distal half of the border. ♀ above and beneath with a broader white band, the submarginal markings beneath of a brighter blue, in the hindwing distally accompanied by a white marginal line. New Ireland.

**Ps. turneri** *Waterh.* Allied to *Ps. danis* *Fldr.*, ♂ above with a more extensive white band, but both wings still very broadly bordered with black, with a narrow white marginal line, the hindwing at the anal margin with 2 large, cuneiform black spots being distally margined with white, proximally with light-blue, the other blue marginal markings but quite faintly indicated. On the under surface the white colouring exhibits a yellowish touch, the blue marginal markings are more prominent. ♀ essentially like the ♂, the small tails shorter. Queensland.

**Ps. derpiha** *Hew.* ♂ above blackish-brown with a broad, joint, white band, hindwing in the somewhat lobularly projecting, posterior part of the border with 2 oval, black, white-margined spots. Beneath with



a broader band, a white band extending farther towards the border, the black, white-margined spots in the hindwing extending more anteriorly, between them and the band besides a series of whitish-blue arcuate markings. Aru Islands.

*danisoides*. **Ps. danisoides** Nicév. (142 b). ♂ above blackish-brown with a broad, white band extending in the forewing as far as the base of vein 5. Hindwing with a white marginal line, the black marginal spots small, proximally bordered with pale-blue moonspots. Under surface with a broader band and a more distinct marking. The spots in the hindwing larger, particularly between the veins 1 and 3. Forewing along the border likewise with whitish blue ring-markings. ♀ somewhat larger and darker, the band broader, the blue distal-marginal markings on the hindwing less distinct; beneath the band yellow-coloured, the markings very prominent, silvery blue, the forewings only with a single submarginal arcuate line. Key Islands, Milne Bay.

*batjana*. **Ps. batjana** spec. nov. (142 b). Allied to *Ps. danisoides*. ♂ above with a considerably narrower or almost quite obsolete band, in the hindwing only along the posterior half of the distal margin with a fine, interrupted, white marginal line. Beneath with a broad band being in the forewing anteriorly narrowed, with a pale brownish-yellow touch, the marking silvery blue, similar as in *danisoides*, the distal marginal line in the forewing indistinct. Batjan.

#### 4. Genus: **Epimastidia** H. H. Dr.

Allied to *Thysonotis* Hbn. with which the genus corresponds in the neurulation. The antennae are somewhat more slender, the transition to the terminal club takes place more gradually. Vein 7 in the hindwing is covered with long hair from the base to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its length, a mark which was pointed out already by FELDER. There are no metallic markings beneath. The species are untailed. The range comprises the groups of islands adjacent to the west of New Guinea, New Pomerania and the Salomons.

According to observations made by RIBBE in *E. bornemanni*, the species are fond of sunny valleys watered by rivulets and fly swiftly to and fro in the hot midday-sun. It necessitates great dexterity to capture them.

*inops*. **E. inops** Fldr. (142 h). ♂ above bright blue, forewings quite narrowly, hindwings somewhat more broadly margined, the costal margin of the hindwing broadly blackish-grey. Under surface white, forewing with a broad, grey-brown costal-marginal border being widened at the apex. Hindwing with a similar broad post-discal band; both wings with a double row of blackish submarginal spots on a white ground, which are larger and more distinct in the hindwing. Marginal scales dark. ♀ above white with a blue, in the forewing a little more extensive basal colouring, forewing with a very broad blackish-blue margining leaving free only the inner-marginal half, in the hindwing the larger distal half is entirely blackish-brown; submarginal spots beneath larger than in the ♂, more confluent. Aru Islands.

*pilumna*. **E. pilumna** H. H. Dr. Allied to *E. inops* Fldr. (142 h). ♂ above similar to this species. Hindwing with a white costal margin, and at the anal margin with 3 black submarginal spots touching the border of the same colour. Under surface: the dark costal-marginal border in the forewing broader than in *inops*, enclosing at the costal margin of the cell a narrow, grey line; the submarginal spots larger and more prominent, the inner margin grey-brown; the dark band in the hindwing broader and the black spots larger, the white interspace removed except a narrow border, the 3 posterior spots of the distal row covered with light-blue lustrous scales. ♀ above very much like *inops*-♀, the bases of both wings densely scaled in a bluish-green; beneath like in the ♂, only the inner margin of the forewing is white. New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

*staudingeri*. **E. staudingeri** Rüb. (142 c). Closely allied to *E. arienis*, the upper surface of the ♂ very similar, but the black border of the hindwing very undulate, the inner margin of the hindwing whitish-grey; under surface dirty white, the broad border grey-brown, the inner margin of the forewing grey; the distal submarginal spots greyish-black, the proximal ones black. ♀ above dirty white with a broad blackish-grey margining, in the hindwing the black marginal spots faintly showing through from beneath; ground-colouring of the under surface somewhat darker than in the ♂. Ceram. According to RIBBE (1899), *arienis* and *sodalis* would have to be placed as synonymous to *staudingeri*; they are here quoted separately, since the descriptions and figures make differences at any rate very evident.

*arienis*. **A. arienis** H. H. Dr. ♂: above lustrous blue, the distal margin in both wings quite narrowly bordered with black, the hindwing with a blackish costal and inner margin. Under surface white, both wings with a broad, grey-brown border in which there are between the veins round black spots which are proximally margined with whitish and exhibit at the distal margin a whitish spot; the latter spots partly covered with blue scales. Salomons.

*sodalis*. **E. sodalis** Sm. & Ky. (142 h). Closely allied to *E. arienis* with which it greatly corresponds in the marking beneath; above to a little beyond the middle of the wing white, the whole distal part and a narrow costal-marginal border in the forewing black. Basal parts in both wings darkened and strewn with dull-bluish scales. It may be the ♀ of *arienis* (according to SMITH and KIRBY). New Pomerania.

*bornemanni*. **E. bornemanni** Pagenst. (= albocaerulea Gr.-Sm.) (142 c). Upper surface of the ♂ very much like *E. arienis*, the blue of the upper surface more brilliant, in the broad, brownish-black border of the under surface



the intensely velvety black spots flow together to a transverse band being proximally bordered with a blue arcuate line, distally with the blue marginal line and exhibiting before the border a series of blue moonspots. In the ♀ the black border above covers the whole distal third of the wings, also the costal margin of the forewing is more narrowly bordered with black. Under surface yellowish-white. Forewing with a narrow black costal-marginal line and a purely white inner-marginal part; the blackish-brown border of the wings proximally somewhat dentate, the black spots broader and proximally more distinctly defined against each other. New Pomerania.

### 5. Genus: **Hypochrysops** Fldr. (*Miletus* Hbn.)

According to the rules of priority, the genus ought to be denominated *Miletus* Hbn., which was also done by WATERHOUSE (1903) in his revision of the Australian species. H. H. DRUCE, however, who, for instance, restored the name of *Candalides* having been likewise created by HÜBNER for the typical species, for *Holochila* Fldr., in his Monography on the genus (1891) leaves the name introduced by FELDER, because HÜBNER mentioned, as the representative of the genus *Miletus*, also the *Gerydinae*-species *Pap. symethus* Cr., in consequence of which the name of *Miletus* was for some time used for *Gerydus* Bsd. According to DRUCE's example, we have here kept to the generally known and adopted name *Hypochrysops* which is likewise very appropriate, although we thereby commit an inconsequence.

The species of *Hypochrysops* certainly belong to the most beautiful Indo-Australian representatives of the family. The upper surface is more or less brilliant blue or reddish-violet, in the mostly somewhat duller tinged ♀♀ sometimes white-spotted, in a number of species of a bright orange-yellow, usually with a black or black-brown margin which may vary greatly in width. The under surface always shows, on a yellow or dark grey-brown or even black ground, brilliant silvery-green or silvery-blue markings generally occurring in the hindwing as the bordering of brightly coloured, mostly red transverse bands and spots and being often still more salient by black margins.

The species are mostly medium-sized, though there occur also smaller ones with an expanse of but 25 mm. Eyes naked, large; antennae of something more than half the length of the forewing, white-curved, the club long-stretched, gradually thickened, with a light-coloured tip. Palpi slender, straightly protruding, and projecting considerably beyond the forehead, laterally compressed, with appressed scales, the terminal joint short, in the shape of a thin staff. Wings broad; forewings triangular, costal margin moderately bent, distal margin straight or slightly bent, the apex sharply or slightly rounded, inner margin rectilinear; 11 veins (vein 9 being absent), 7 and 8 long-stalked, the fork placed rather close to the end. Hindwing somewhat longitudinally stretched, the costal margin bent flatly, the apex and distal margin strongly curved, the border uninterrupted or somewhat projecting at the veins 1 b to 3, sometimes at vein 3, rarely at vein 2 with a very much pronounced lobe *chypocleus* and its allies), but never with real tail-appendages. The body exhibits a dull-grey to blackish colouring, corresponding to the marginal colouring of the wings, only the upperside of the thorax shows, corresponding to the colouring of the wings, a metallic-lustrous hairing. In the species with a red-yellow upper surface, the body is generally extensively coloured brown-yellow. The range is the same as that of *Thysonotis*, the centre of the range is likewise situate in the group of islands extending to the north in front of the Australian continent. The forms, particularly those from the islands, seem to have a rather limited range; in many of them the distinguishing marks seem to be slight and variable, and a future monographist will probably degrade many species being nowadays quoted as independent species to geographical races. Most of the species are considered to be rare, though RIBBE, also in the *Hypochrysops*, found the old principle verified, that any number of specimens, and even those of very rare species may be collected at the right time and place.

**H. polycletus** L. (= *polycletus* Clerck, *epopus* Cr.) (144 f). ♂ above bright blue with a slight violet *polycletus*. tinge, wings very narrowly margined with black, the forewing with a somewhat broader black-brown costal margin, the border projecting at the veins 1 to 3. Beneath intensely grey-brown, the inner-marginal part in the forewing lighter; the marking consists of dark red bands and spots with black and silvery bluish-green borders; forewing with a short red costal basal streak and a longitudinal band extending along the costal margin of the cell, the posterior margin of this band being widened to a transverse spot in the middle and at the end of the cell; above the cell-end 1 single small spot and 2 larger spots being connected with the band; a post-discal arcuate band composed of 5 spots, between the costal margin and vein 3; the narrow, bluish-green sub-marginal spots on a red ground, distally finely bordered with black, proximally accompanied by black dots or streaks. Hindwing with a red, costal basal streak and 4 dark red macular bands, all the red markings bordered with black and silvery green; the green submarginal streak and the proximal, black marginal spots between the veins 1 to 3 widened. ♀ above dark brown. Forewing with a basal part being scaled greenish-blue from the inner margin to the costal margin of the cell, and with a large white longitudinal spot in the middle; the border of the hindwing at vein 3 more prominent. Under surface like in the ♂, only the inner-marginal half of the forewing preponderantly white. Moluccas (Batjan, Ceram, Halmahera, Timor, Amboina).

**H. hypocletus** Oberth. Allied to *polycletus*. ♂ above not different. The under surface differs from *hypocletus*. *polycletus* by the whitish-grey inner-marginal part and the absence of the red markings of the forewing with the exception of the two short basal streaks; the red bands and spots in the hindwing with a broad black



border which, in the anal part, may partly or entirely displace the spots; also the ground-colour darker brown than in *polycletus*. In the ♀ the white spot of the forewing above is more extensive than in the ♀ of *polycletus*, the same is the case with the white band beneath, where it extends almost to the base; hindwings as in the ♂. New Guinea, Salawatti, Waigiu.

*rex.* **H. rex** Bsd. (144 f). Closely allied to *polycletus* and *hypocletus*, the white spot of the forewing in the ♀ as broad as in *hypocletus*, but somewhat shorter, the bluish-green basal colouring somewhat more extensive. The red basal streak of the forewing beneath extending only as far as the middle of the cell and turning here round rectangularly to the posterior margin of the cell; the red spot at the cell-end indistinct, the discal band composed of 4 smaller spots; the red bands of the hindwing formed of single spots, all the metallic markings silvery-blue and narrower, also the submarginal spots at the anal margin together with their black bordering narrower than in the said species. New Guinea; Darnley Island. — H. H. DRUCE distinguishes a female form from the Fergusson Island, var. **brunnea** H. H. Dr. in which the white spot of the forewing is greatly reduced and reaches scarcely as far as the middle of the cell. The ♂ does not differ from that of the typical form.

*epicletus.* **H. epicletus** Fldr. (144 f). Very closely allied to *rex* and difficult to distinguish, may not be separated at all; ♂ above at the anal margin of the hindwing somewhat more broadly bordered with black, the white spot of the forewing in the ♀ distally a little duller; the red band-spots of the hindwing beneath more rounded and isolated, all the metallic markings of a brilliant silvery blue, only the submarginal spots at the anal margin of the hindwing green. Aru Islands, Batjan.

*rovena.* **H. rovena** H. H. Dr. Most closely allied to *rex* Bsd., smaller. ♂ above with a broad, black margin of the wings, particularly at the costal margin and anal angle of the hindwing. Under surface of a perceptibly lighter ground-colour, distinctly contrasting with a still lighter part before the apex of the hindwing. ♀ above with a light-blue, instead of green basal colouring enclosing sometimes entirely the white spot of the forewing. Beneath like in the ♂. North Australia.

*cratevas.* **H. cratevas** G. Salv. (145 h). ♂ above intensely violettish blue with a black margin. Apex of the forewing particularly broadly black, the posterior part of the border in the fore- and hindwing only narrowly black. Under surface ochreous-brown, the middle part of the inner margin in the forewing lighter, brownish-grey, in the forewing 3 longitudinal streaks proceeding from the base, 4 spots below the middle part of the costal margin, 2 transverse spots at the cell-end and behind the cell, as well as 5 proximally black-dotted submarginal spots of a dull silvery gloss, behind the 2nd transverse spot a short, red, black-margined postdiscal band. Hindwing beside the short basal streak with 5 metallic lustrous transverse streaks, the middle one of which extends from the costal margin to the inner margin, the two other pairs being anteriorly connected and somewhat shortened, the 3rd and 5th distally accompanied by a narrow red band bordered on both sides with black; the metallic lustrous submarginal band being broken up into spots is distally bordered with black and proximally accompanied by a parallel black line. ♀ above dark-brown with blue bases of the wings, forewing with a black costal half and a violet median spot. Salomon Islands.

*architas.* **H. architas** G. Salv. (145 h). Most closely allied to *cratevas*, ♂ above somewhat lighter, the blue colouring in the hindwing entirely absent, in the forewing extending still less far towards the margin, the part between the basal ends of the veins 2 and 4 whitish. Under surface similarly light greyish-brown, the lighter grey inner-marginal spot in the forewing extending less far towards the margin, the metallic markings lustrous green, somewhat more strongly developed, of the red postdiscal band in the forewing only the black bordering is to be seen, forming 2 stripes running across almost the whole width of the wing, the two red bands of the hindwing distinct, also the narrow space between the 1st and 2nd green streak red. Salomon and Fauro Islands.

*senthes.* **H. senthes** G. Salv. (145 i). Allied to *H. cratevas*. ♀ above blackish-brown, hindwings somewhat lighter, forewing with an inner-marginal half being blue-coloured as far as beyond the middle and a white spot behind the cell. Under surface yellowish-brown, similarly marked as in *cratevas*, the light inner-marginal spot of the forewing whitish, extending as far as beyond the red, black-bordered postdiscal band, also the postdiscal part of the hindwing whitish, with 2 blackish spots between the veins 4 and 6; metallic markings brilliant green, the costal band in the hindwing extending as far as the middle of the costal margin, the 5 transverse bands irregularly curved, the spaces between black, the middle band being anteriorly interrupted, not quite reaching the costal margin; the middle part of the costal margin and the part behind the green spot at the cell-end reddish, as well as a narrow zone between a blackish transverse band grinding off distally the whitish postdiscal part and the green submarginal streak. Salomon Islands; Malayta-Bei.

*taeniata.* **H. taeniata** Jord. ♀ above like *architas*, hindwing in and below the cell lustrously coloured blue. Under surface: costal and apical parts of the forewing and the whole hindwing lustrous green, the basal half of the inner margin of the forewing white, the distal one blackish as well as a basal spot below the cell; costal margin and a streak in the cell ochreous-yellow; before the green submarginal spots a broad, green postdiscal band. Hindwing with on ochreous-yellow costal basal streak and narrow, equally coloured transverse bands, the two first ones being on both sides, the two distal ones only proximally bordered with black. Salomons (San Christobal).

*drucei.* **H. drucei** Oberth. (144 g). Similar to *H. architas* G. Salv., *polycletus* L. and allied species. ♂ smaller than *polycletus*, above bluish-violet, ♀ in the forewing with a lustrous blue discal spot like *architas*-♀, the base



of the hindwing blue-scaled. Under surface in ♂ and ♀ grey-brown, the bright dark-red bands as in *epicletus*, but more closely together, broadly bordered with a silvery green. *Ceram: Amboina, Saparua*.

**H. anacletus** *Fldr.* (144 f). Discernible from the closely allied species not only by the characteristic *anacletus* markings, but also by the robuster structure of the body and the antennae being particularly distinctly and broadly curled. ♂ above of a deep and lustrous blue, the deep blackish-brown marginal colouring in both wings occupies a broad costal marginal border, in the forewing the whole apical half, narrowed as far as the anal angle; the distal margin of the hindwing only narrowly bordered with black. Under surface light ochreous with a greenish tinge, metallic-green markings and brown-red bands in the hindwing; forewing with a large grey-brown inner-marginal spot extending as far as the posterior margin of the cell and vein 4 and being narrowed towards the anal angle and distally margined with blackish; before the apex a similar, proximally blackish-bordered, grey-brown spot; at the posterior margin of the cell a blackish streak; below the subcostal vein a green longitudinal streak extending beyond the middle; a second one at the costal margin of the cell, turning posteriorly round rectangularly at the cell-end; behind the cell a green, proximally black-margined transverse spot, below the end of the anterior streak; behind it, between the costal margin and vein 4 a transverse row of 4 green, distally black-margined spots, the second from above being the largest; along the border 5 silvery submarginal spots, growing smaller posteriorly, being distally finely bordered with black, proximally with a black dot which, however, is distinctly prominent only in the foremost spot. Hindwing with 4 brown-red bands finely bordered with black and a little more broadly with green, basally and costally, subbasally, discally and postdiscally; the 1st is short, the 2nd guttiform, anteriorly rounded off, posteriorly pointed, the 3rd extending from the costal to the inner margin, the 4th between the inner-margin and vein 4; at the cell-end a posteriorly pointed, red discal spot, above it a broad red spot, both margined with black; the space of the wing between the bands somewhat lighter than the marginal part, terminating behind the postdiscal band with a black arcuate line; the green submarginal streak interrupted at the veins. ♀ above more extensively blackish-brown, only the posterior part of both wings lustrous blue, the forewing between the basal parts of the veins 2 to 4 greyish white with a blue lustre. Under surface like in the ♂, the inner-marginal part in the forewing lighter grey. *Amboina, Ceram, Saparua*.

**H. eucletus** *Fldr.* (144 g). Smaller than *anacletus*, the distal margin of the forewings more strongly *eucletus* bent, the hindwing at the anal angle and at vein 2 more distinctly angular. ♂ above preponderantly blackish-brown, forewing lustrous blue only on the part behind the cell, hindwing likewise with a much broader dark costal and inner margin, also the veins in the blue colouring black. Under surface similar to *anacletus*, forewing greyish-brown with a light-grey inner-marginal part, costal margin as far as beyond the middle violettish blue, similarly as in *anacletus*, submarginal spots smaller, the 4 anterior ones with a black pupil; hindwing dark-brown, costal margin light yellowish-grey, band deep dark red, discal band narrower, postdiscal band more broken up into spots than in *anacletus*, at the cell-end a small red, black-margined discal spot; the silvery-blue borders of the bands and the submarginal line narrower than in *anacletus*. ♀ beneath lighter than the ♂, light ochreous-yellow, all the bands, also the postdiscal band of the forewing, deep dark red-brown; postdiscal band of the hindwing very irregular, though coherent; the metallic markings more distinct and broader than in the ♂. *Moluccas (Halmaheira), Aru Islands, Waigiu, New Guinea, North Queensland*.

**H. livius** *F.* This species which, according to the description by FABRICIUS and DONOVAN's figure, *livius*, presumably belongs near *H. eucletus*, has never yet been described more precisely. The upper surface of the ♂ is black with a blue middle spot in both wings, the under surface ashy-grey, in the forewing with a yellowish basal spot extending as far as the cell-end, and a dark submarginal band, in the hindwing with 3 broad red transverse bands crossing the wing, the distal one of which is interrupted and delimited before the middle; the markings are bordered silvery. The habitat is likewise doubtful. FABRICIUS' statement „In Indiis“ is saying rather much, KIRBY mentions Amboina, DRUCE Australia to be the presumable patria.

**H. narcissus** *F.* Closely allied to *H. eucletus* (144 g), the blue above particularly in the hindwing *narcissus* somewhat more extensive and lighter, the ground-colour beneath darker grey-brown, the costal-marginal area in the forewing broadly, in the hindwing narrowly yellowish; the red postdiscal band in the forewing salient, of the red bands in the hindwing particularly the subbasal and discal ones are distinct and extending almost over the whole width of the wing; the metallic markings silvery green. *North Australia*.

**H. miskini** *Waterh.* ♂ above with a dark reddish-violet lustre, forewing with a black distal-marginal *miskini* border being narrowed from the apex to the anal angle, hindwing at the distal margin only very narrowly bordered with black, with a broad brown costal margin and a grey inner-margin. Marginal scales brown. Under surface grey with an orange-yellow and silvery green marking, in the forewing the cell, a spot at the cell-end, a postdiscal band and the marginal part are orange-yellow, a short costal basal streak, a longitudinal streak below the costal margin and in the cell green, below the cell some yellow spots, the discal spot proximally bordered with green, distally with black and green. The postdiscal band proximally incompletely bordered with green, at the costal margin between the cell and postdiscal band some green spots, in the yellow marginal band 5 black submarginal spots covered with green scales. Hindwing with 5 orange-red, green-bordered transverse bands and a similar costal basal streak, the bands of a different extent, the 4th formed only by a large discal spot being on both sides bordered at first with black, with a small spot below it, the distal band postdiscal, curved, the posterior large spot proximally bordered at first with black; distal margin broad orange-yellow



with a green submarginal streak being interrupted at the veins. Marginal scales in both wings brown. ♀ above blackish-brown, forewing lustrous blue in a greater extent, hindwing only at the base. Under surface yellowish-white with grey marginal scales. The yellow markings in the hindwing lighter than in the ♂, the marginal band not extending as far as the anal angle, the postdiscal band and marginal band in the hindwing likewise lighter yellow, whereas the proximal bands are of a bright orange-red, the discal spot very prominent, more intensely than in the ♂. South Queensland (Brisbane as far as Cairns).

*scintillans*.

**H. scintillans** *Btlr.* (= *mirabilis* *Pagenst.*) (144 g). Allied to *anacletus* *Fldr.* and *eucletus* *Fldr.* ♂: upper surface deep blue, forewing with a broad black apical border being narrowed as far as the base and the anal angle, hindwing at vein 2 with a slightly projecting angle, costal and inner margin blackish-grey, distal margin narrowly black. Under surface of a grey-brown ground-colour, forewing with a light greenish-yellow costal, discal and apical area, below the costal margin and in the cell one silvery-green longitudinal streak proceeding from the base, the former being above bordered with black, the latter beneath with reddish-yellow; beyond the first streak 2 silvery-green spots; at the cell-end a broad, orange-red discal spot which is followed by 2 silvery green, short transverse streaks; hereafter a broad, somewhat curved, orange-red postdiscal band being on both sides bordered with black, and finally a submarginal series of 5 bluish silvery internerval spots being inside slightly dotted black. Hindwing with a red costalmarginal border extending as far as before the middle and being below bordered with silvery green, and 3 broad, irregular, bright red transverse bands being likewise broadly bordered with silvery green, the middle one of which runs across the whole wing from the costal margin to the inner margin and is anteriorly widened into a transverse spot; hereafter a lighter orange-red, narrower submarginal band being proximally accompanied by black, distally by bluish-lustrous transverse streaks. ♀: forewing above blackish-brown with a large whitish inner-marginal spot extending into the cell, hindwing lighter, grey-brown, with a small whitish apical spot, and on the distal half with yellowish veins. Under surface similar as in the ♂, in the forewing the space between the lower silvery streak and the median vein is black, between the cell and inner-margin white; hindwing of a darker ground-colour, the distal one of the broad red bands in the middle almost interrupted. New Britain; New Lauenburg (Mioko).

*pagenstecheri*.

**H. pagenstecheri** *Ribbe* differs in the ♂ and ♀ from the most closely allied *H. scintillans* (144 g) chiefly by the marking of the hindwing beneath, the red transverse bands of which are darker and broader; also the lustrous bordering is broader and of a brighter green; the discal band has a securiform appendage before the expanded anterior end. In the ♀ the blue spot of the forewing above is less distinctly befinned than in *scintillans*, the hindwing above is of an ashy grey, the veins are lighter. New Pomerania.

*zeuxis*.

**H. zeuxis** *Stgr.* (144 g, h). ♂ above like the ♂ of *anacletus*, under surface very much like that of *hypates*, forewing in the anterior half ochreous-brown, cell and postdiscal band bright yellowish-red; the black bands of the hindwing somewhat broader, more extensive, the discal and postdiscal bands at the inner-margin likewise red; all the metallic markings as in *hypates*, of a pale silvery blue. Halmaheira.

*hypates*.

**H. hypates** *Hew.* ♀ above dark-brown, forewing with an extensive, orange-yellow inner-marginal spot extending as far as the costal margin of the cell, hindwing with a similar small spot at the anal angle. Under surface brownish-yellow with light silvery blue markings: in the forewing 2 longitudinal streaks proceeding from the base, subcostally and at the costal margin of the cell, a transverse spot at the cell-end, above it a single punctiform spot as well as a narrow postdiscal band extending from the costal margin to vein 4; both wings with 6 large submarginal spots, the 4 anterior ones of which in the forewing are inside dotted black. Forewing with a broad, reddish postdiscal band and a red-coloured cell. In the hindwing a costal basal streak, 2 short basal transverse bands bordered with silvery blue, a broader discal and postdiscal transverse band being bordered the same, and an arcuate line delimitating the broadly red-coloured marginal part, are black; the discal and postdiscal bands on the anterior half of the wing are connected, their segment bordering on the inner margin of a bright red colour. Kaiou.

*plotinus*.

**H. plotinus** *Gr. Sm.* (144 h). ♂ lustrous blue with a reddish lustre; forewing with a broad black apex, the black bordering extending at the costal margin as far as the end of the first third, at the distal margin greatly narrowed as far as the anal angle. Costal margin and anal area of the hindwing blackish-brown. Under surface brown-yellow, forewing on the distal half with a broad dark-brown transverse band being narrowed as far as the inner-margin, a golden lustrous spot at the anterior cell-end and 3 similar spots between the cell and transverse band, close in front of the distal margin, between the veins, a series of golden lustrous spots, the one next to the apex being the largest and the 4 anterior ones inside bordered with a black spot. Hindwing at the costal margin and at the anal angle pale yellow, in the middle and at the distal margin darker, with a red costal border extending from the base to the middle of the costal margin, and a number of bright brown-red, golden-bordered spots, 3 of which form a band extending across the whole wing from the middle of the inner margin as far as the costal angle, whilst 4 more spots are situate outside of this band in an irregular row; at the base of the cell a single spot, close in front of the long drawn-out middle spot of the row mentioned first; in front of the border a golden lustrous submarginal line being interrupted at the veins. ♀ above bright red-yellow, the blackish-brown distal area in the forewing much broader than in the ♂, covering almost the whole distal half and extending rather broadly as far as the inner margin, being proximally irregularly bordered; hindwing with a blackish costal-marginal area and black spots at the ends of veins 1 to 4. Under surface like in the ♂, only the spots and bands of a darker brown-red. New Guinea (Humboldt Bay). The ♂ somewhat reminds us of *eucletus* *Fldr.* (144 g), the ♀ of *apelles* *F.* (145 a).



red postdiscal band, surrounded by a narrow black margin and silvery-green internerval spots of different size; in the marginal band a series of silvery-green submarginal spots. Hindwings straw-coloured, at the costal margin with a short red basal streak; proceeding from the proximal margin 3 irregular red transverse bands bordered with a silvery green on a brown ground, the basal one and middle one not extending far beyond half the wing, the distal one almost to the costal margin, very irregular and several times interrupted; like in the forewing, a broad light red marginal band with silvery-green submarginal spots; the black marginal scales spotted white between the veins. ♀ above blackish greyish-brown, forewings with a large, dull blue, proximal-marginal spot extending to two thirds of the length of the wing and anteriorly to the middle of the cell. Hindwing at the basal half reddish-blue being extended farther along the veins. Under surface very much like in the ♂, the posterior half of the cell in the forewing less coloured red, the postdiscal band paler and more broadly bordered with black, before the anal angle 2 more silvery green submarginal spots; the red bands in the hindwing more brightly coloured, the distal one with more distinct, irregular, black spots, the brown ones being absent. New Guinea (Constantin Harbour).

**H. pythias** *Fldr.* (144 g as *pythia*). ♂ above with a bluish-violet reflection, the fore- and hindwings *pythias*. with a narrow, black distal margin. Underside greyish-brown with dark brick-red bands bordered with black and silvery-green; hindwing with a green, subcostal basal streak and a longitudinal streak at the costal margin and in the middle of the cell, the latter sending forth 2 continuations filled up with black towards the posterior cell-margin; the space between the two streaks is red; at the cell-end a red spot bordered on both sides with black and green; at the distal half of the costal margin some green spots, a postdiscal red macular band bordered with black and green, between the costal margin and vein 4; submarginal spots on a red ground, on both sides finely bordered with black. Hindwing with a red costal basal streak and a basal, discal and postdiscal red band bordered with black and green, only the former being coherent, the others irregular, several times broken up; a broad red spot at the cell-end bordered like the bands; submarginal spots like in the hindwing, more coherent, anal margin rather broadly bordered with black. ♀ above blackish-brown, in the forewing the basal inner-marginal half, in the hindwing only the posterior part of the cell with a bluish-violet lustre. Underside light greyish-brown, bands and margins of the wings reddish-ochreous, broader than in the ♂, the margining more receding. Waigi, New Guinea.

**H. aurifer** *Gr.-Sm.* (145 i). Allied to *H. pythias* *Fldr.* ♂ above darker bluish-violet with a somewhat *aurifer*. broader black margin, the margin of the hindwing more sinuate. Under surface: costal-marginal area and cell in the hindwing, as well as the whole hindwing of a green golden ground-colour, the inner-marginal half in the forewing greyish-brown; the red bands in the forewing like in *pythias*, the distinctly golden-green borders and spots broader and larger; the red bands of the hindwing more irregular and very much interrupted, on both sides bordered with black. Fergusson Island.

**H. protogenes** *Fldr.* ♂ above bluish-violet, both wings narrowly margined with black, particularly *protogenes*. at the border, somewhat more broadly at the apex of the hindwing. Under surface greyish-brown, costal margin, cell, and a postdiscal undulate line extending to vein 2 in the forewing reddish ochreous-yellow, a short costal basal streak, a streak at the costal margin and one at the distal margin of the cell, a transverse spot at the cell-end bordered proximally with black, some spots before the apex and the submarginal spots of a light silvery green. Hindwing with a red costal basal streak being below bordered with green and extending to the middle and 4 similarly bordered red transverse bands, the two basal ones short, the proximal one touching the proximal margin, the distal one touching the costal margin, the discal one extending over the whole width of the wing, the postdiscal one irregular; between the latter two an ochreous-yellow costal-marginal spot; the green submarginal streak proximally bordered with red; distal margin ochreous-yellow. ♀ above dark brown, hindwings somewhat lighter, forewing with a distally three-pronged blue basal spot extending to the cell-end, the spot in the hindwing smaller. Under surface like in the ♂. Waigi, New Guinea.

**H. thesaurus** *Gr.-Sm.* (144 g). Allied to *H. protogenes* *Fldr.* ♂ in the forewing above dark brownish- *thesaurus*. violet. Apex and a posteriorly strongly narrowed distal-marginal border blackish; hindwings of a bright blue, costal margin and a very narrow distal-marginal border black, the proximal margin blackish-grey. Under surface of the forewing brownish ash-coloured, costal margin as far as the middle of the distal half, and the cell reddish ochreous, below the costal margin a narrow, in the cell a broader silvery-blue longitudinal streak. at the cell-end a similar, narrow discal streak, and below the end of the yellow costal-marginal streak 4 black-dotted spots with a metallic lustre. Between the costal margin and vein 2 a coherent row of yellowish moon-spots on a dark ground, the 4 anterior ones of which at the proximal margin show a lustrous metal-spot, before the distal margin a row of silvery submarginal spots inside dotted black. Hindwings ashy-grey with a large pale costal-marginal spot and 5 dark brownish-red transverse bands bordered on both sides with a silvery blue, the first two being short, the 3rd passing quite through, the 4th touching the proximal margin, the 5th the costal margin; distal margin bordered with red-yellow, with silvery-blue submarginal spots, on the posterior half of the wing proximally bordered by black internerval stripes. ♀ above light silvery blue. Forewing with a broad, blackish-brown costal- and distal-marginal border, hindwings preponderantly blackish-grey, only the middle from the base to beyond the cell-end coloured blue. Under surface like in the ♂, but of a paler colour. New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

**H. pretiosus** *Gr.-Sm.* (144 h). ♀ above dark brown, forewing with a large, indistinct inner-marginal *pretiosus*. spot with a bluish reflection, extending to the middle of the cell, hindwing with a similar basal spot reaching about to the middle; discernible from *thesaurus*-♀ by the less extensive blue colouring, from *protogenes*-♀ only by the rounder wings. Under surface of a yellowish-brown ground-colour, darker than in *H. protogenes*, the



part beyond the cell more extensively scaled grey, the postdiscal band of reddish-yellow moon-spots shorter and more remote from the distal margin; at the anterior and posterior margin of the cell a silvery-green longitudinal streak, the black discal spot distally bordered by a silvery-green spot, at the middle one by a transverse row formed by 3 spots; the equally coloured submarginal spots at the interior margin dotted black and outside bordered with black; the dots between the veins 2 and 4 considerably larger than the others. In the hindwing the silvery-green transverse streaks and spots are broader than in *protogenes*, the spaces between of a bright brownish-yellow, not red; at the cell-end 2 distinct black spots next to each other. Corrido.

*siren.* **H. siren** Gr.-Sm. (144 h). ♂ above deep blackish-brown, forewing at the proximal margin with a distinct, broad, brilliant blue longitudinal streak bordered by the cell and vein 2 and extending from the base as far as two thirds of the length of the wing; hindwing with an iridescent reddishblue spot covering the cell and a part of the space situate beyond and behind it. Under surface of the forewing dark greyish-brown, in the cell a yellowish-red longitudinal streak proceeding from the base and passing over at the cell-end into an equally coloured discal streak extending anteriorly almost to the costal margin, which is here likewise coloured yellowish-red; the longitudinal streak on both sides bordered with a bright metallic green, next to the discal streak, being at first narrowly bordered with black, likewise a green spot; behind it a narrow, distinct postdiscal band composed of 4 coherent yellowish-red moon-spots bordered with black, at its prolongation at the costal margin some green and yellow spots; border rather broad reddish-yellow, inside accompanied by metallic green submarginal spots likewise bordered with black on the inside. Hindwings with bright reddish-yellow, anteriorly coherent transverse bands bordered with black, the spaces between golden green; costal margin with a short, reddish-yellow basal streak, the border the same, the golden green submarginal spots almost forming a continuous band, on both sides narrowly bordered with black. Gani.

*hermogenes.* **H. hermogenes** Gr.-Sm. (144 h). ♂ above reddish-violet, the costal margin in the forewing broadly, the distal margin in both wings and the costal margin in the hindwing narrowly bordered with blackish-brown. Under surface brownish ash-coloured, forewing at the costal- and distal-marginal parts more brownish-yellow, at the anterior margin of the cell a yellowish-red longitudinal streak proceeding from the base, behind the cell-end a similar one turning posteriorly round in a right angle, sending forth in the middle a short continuation posteriorly and being on both sides narrowly bordered with a metallic bluish-green; a somewhat lighter, narrow postdiscal band not reaching the costal margin nor proximal margin, along the border a series of metallic submarginal spots inside narrowly bordered with a reddish yellow and dotted black, below the costal margin behind the middle of the wing likewise some metallic spots. Hindwing of a somewhat darker ground-colour than the forewing, with 5 parallel, narrow, light red transverse bands bordered with a metallic bluish-green, and with bluish-green submarginal spots proximally bordered with reddish-yellow, and a reddish-yellow border. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

*cleon.* **H. cleon** Gr.-Sm. (145 a). ♀ above dark brown with white marginal scales being spotted dark in the hindwing, the proximal half of the forewing as far as a little beyond the middle of the wing, and the basal half of the hindwing lustrous light blue. Under surface: forewings light brownish-yellow, the inner-marginal part grey, behind the cell a series of blackish-brown longitudinal spots and behind them a blackish-brown transverse streak extending to the proximal margin; at the costal margin, above its cell and at its posterior margin a metallic bluish-green longitudinal streak, a similar short discal streak, and on the distal half of the wing below the costal margin a number of green spots, the submarginal spots the same; before the apex a triangular white spot; above and below the base of vein 2 a dark spot, the former with a yellow pupil. The costal basal streak, and 6 partly incomplete narrow transverse streaks of a bright red, the most exterior one parallel to the border, extending from the costal margin to the proximal margin, all of them bordered with a lustrous bluish-green; only in the 5th band the distal border is absent; ground-colour between the bands grey, between the 3rd and 4th band darkened, a costal-marginal spot behind the 3rd band and a larger discal spot behind the 5th band are white; distal margin narrowly bordered with yellow. British New Guinea (Milne Bay).

*cleonides.* **H. cleonides** Gr.-Sm. (145 a). ♀ above very similar to *H. cleon* Gr.-Sm., the blue basal and the brown marginal colouring somewhat darker; marginal scales in the hindwing without any dark spots. Under surface in the forewing somewhat lighter than in *cleon*, more reddish-yellow, the darker spots behind the middle hazy, at the base of vein 2 only one blackish spot; the red bands of the hindwings very much like in *cleon*, somewhat more regular and more complete, the fifth band also distally bordered with green, but in the 6th band the proximal border is absent; ground-colour light greyish-brown, on the middle not darkened, between the 3rd and 4th band a white costal-marginal spot; the 4th and 6th band are contingent at the costal margin, between this place and the anterior end of the short 5th band likewise a white spot which, however, does not extend to the distal margin of the 5th band. British New Guinea (Milne Bay).

*arronica.* **H. arronica** Fldr. (144 h). ♂ above dull violettish-blue. Apex of the forewing as far as the base and the anal angle broadly black. Hindwing with a black costal margin and a narrow black border. Under surface white with a brown and light silvery-blue marking. Costal margin of the forewing broad light red-brown, the border at the apex as far as vein 2 the same, proceeding from the base 3 lustrous longitudinal streaks, the posterior one turning round posteriorly in the shape of a hook on the middle of the cell, behind it a semi-circular bluish-green marking enclosing a white spot, at the cell-end a dark discal spot being distally bordered with black, behind the cell, below the costal margin some bluish-green spots and then a narrow brown postdiscal band being distally expanded to a spot between the veins 4 and 5; the bluish-green submarginal spots arch-shaped, extending



to vein 8. Hindwing with a costal, brown basal streak being posteriorly bordered with a bluish green, a large brown spot above the cell enclosing 2 bluish-green transverse spots, and a brown spot at the apex; on the middle part of the wing 3 irregular, brown macular bands, being the most intense in the middle and here narrowly bordered with bluish-green; submarginal spots in the brown apical spot and on the posterior half of the border being coloured brown between vein 4 and the anal angle. On both sides of vein 2 are large, red, cuneiform spots. ♀ above blackish-brown, both wings with a dull blue basal spot extending beyond the cell-end. Under surface like in the ♂, the brown marking somewhat lighter, the bluish-green marking and the submarginal spots more distinct. Aru Islands, Waigiu, New Guinea (Milne Bay).

**H. felderi** Oberth. (144 h) is allied to *arronica*, somewhat larger, above darker blue, the narrow black *felderi*. border at the apex unnoticeably broader; ground-colour of the under surface darker, in the forewing brown, in the hindwing reddish, the markings reddish-brown and a little broader. Jobi.

**H. honora** Gr.-Sm. ♂. Upper surface similar as in *arronica* Fldr. (144 h), darker bluish-violet, apex *honora*. of the forewing considerably less produced, marginal scales black, not spotted white; apex in the forewing very broad, costal and distal margins, as well as the distal margin in the hindwing narrower black. Beneath the species differs from *arronica* by the following marks: basal and costal-marginal area in the forewing olive-brown, the metallic markings more extensive and green golden black; the distal, light half of the wing is somewhat darker, the submarginal spots are smaller and more uniform; the 3 bright red basal bands in the hindwing not interrupted, the space between greenish-golden, not white; the large cuneiform spots in front of the green submarginal line on both sides of vein 2 not red. New Hannover.

**H. meeki** R. & J. ♂ above black, both wings with a lustrous blue basal spot extending in the *meeki*. forewing anteriorly to the middle of the cell, behind the cell as far as in front of the margin, in the hindwing as far as the cell-end. Under surface cinnamon-brown, the posterior half of the forewing lighter grey with a black postcellular spot growing broader from the base; the metallic markings silvery blue or greenish, in the forewing 2 longitudinal streaks, below the costal margin and in the cell, some spots behind the cell-end, a post-discal row of spots, and 5 submarginal spots dotted blackish inside. Hindwings with a number of dark cinnamon-brown spots arranged to 4 irregular transverse bands and on both sides bordered with a silvery greenish colour, distinctly contrasting with the lighter ground of the wing; the silvery submarginal spots streak-shaped, only at the veins interrupted. British New Guinea.

**H. calliphon** Gr.-Sm. (144 h). ♂ bright light blue, costal margin, apex and distal margin black, the *calliphon*. black apical colouring very broad, extending almost to the cell-end; in the hindwing a broad costal margin and a narrow distal-marginal border likewise black, the proximal margin brownish-grey. Under surface dark brown, in the forewing the basal part of the costal margin as far as the posterior margin of the cell, a spot at the apex, and a narrow distal-marginal border ochreous-yellow; 2 longitudinal stripes in the broad costal-marginal area, a discal spot bordered with black, 6 confluent spots, arranged in pairs and likewise bordered with black, at the beginning of the distal half of the costal margin, as well as a series of submarginal spots at the yellow distal-marginal border are greenish-blue; behind the cell 2 blackish spots. Hindwing likewise with a narrow yellow border and a dark, indistinct arcuate postmedian band; from the base to the cell-end a number of partly irregular, dark red transverse bands leaving free the proximal margin and bordered with a greenish blue; only the somewhat darker transverse spot at the cell-end is on both sides bordered with blackish; the yellow marginal border is proximally accompanied by a broad, lustrous bluish-green band narrowly bordered on both sides with black. ♀ above lighter blue than the ♂, the black border narrower and scarcely broader at the apex of the forewing; under surface also lighter than in the ♂, the lustrous blue markings more extensive. New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

**H. chrysanthis** Fldr. (145 a). The largest species known of the genus. ♀ above bright reddish-yellow, *chrysanthis*. forewing at the apex blackened as far as beyond the middle of the distal margin, the dark colouring very much narrowed, extending to the end of the 1st third of the costal margin, the proximal margin likewise bordered with black, the most broadly so at the anal angle; hindwing with a broad black costal-marginal band forming a tooth-like continuation from the middle posteriorly, and a black submarginal band on the posterior half; the yellow marginal scales at the projecting ends of veins 1 to 4 black. Under surface brownish-red, forewing lighter at the inner-marginal part, before the anal angle with a black spot, on the anterior half with silvery blue markings: 2 longitudinal streaks proceeding from the base, below the costa and at the anterior margin of the cell, the anterior one twice interrupted before the middle of the wing, a transverse spot at the cell-end, 2 postdiscal rows of spots between the veins 4 and 7; as well as 5 submarginal spots. Hindwings with a costal blue basal streak bordered with black, and 4 whitish-yellow macular bands bordered with blue and black, 2 antemedian and 2 postmedian ones, as well as a similar spot at the cell-end; the violettish-blue submarginal streak is proximally bordered with black. Amboina.

**H. chrysargyria** Sm. & Ky. (145 b). ♂ above bright orange-red. Forewings with a broad black *chrysargyria*. costal- and distal-marginal border, the broadest at the apex; at the base in the black costal-marginal border a short red streak. Hindwing of a somewhat darker tinge than the forewing, with a grey inner-marginal area and a row of black submarginal spots extending from the anal angle to vein 6; the veins partly scaled blackish. Under surface of a brown ground-colour, forewing with a large, ochreous-yellow spot in the middle of the proximal margin, with a lustrous green basal band coloured black at the proximal margin, and a broad green discal band extending to the yellow inner-marginal spot, above which the costal margin is likewise coloured yellow;



between the two green bands below the costal margin a green spot and before the yellow proximal-marginal spot a black spot, between the discal band and distal margin a broad, lighter reddish-grey postdiscal band extending to vein 2, proximally bordered by a distinct black zigzag line. Hindwing similar to the forewing, without any yellow colouring of the proximal margin, the two green bands very irregular, the basal one broad and interrupted in the middle, the discal one narrower, strongly bent and extending from the costal margin to the proximal margin, and twice interrupted, the broad, light postdiscal band in its posterior part indistinct, the proximal black border very irregular and often interrupted, the posterior part of the band as far as the proximal margin outside bordered with metallic blue spots; marginal scales at the ends of the veins with small black spots, at the anal angle and at vein 2, where the border projects in a lobe, a larger black spot. New Guinea.

*apollo.*

**H. apollo** *Misk.* (145 b). ♀ above bright reddish-yellow, forewing from the middle of the costal margin to the anal angle margined with black, particularly broadly so at the apex. Under surface light reddish-brown, forewings with a bright red base, below the costal margin a silvery blue longitudinal streak extending to the middle of the wing, and at the cell-end a silvery blue spot; in the hindwing the red basal colouring is more extensive, also the distal half of the costal margin red, near the base below the costal margin 2 white spots, 2 similar ones bordered with silvery blue in the cell, the distal one at the cell-end, another one before the apex of the wing; proceeding from the basal half of the proximal margin, 2 short red transverse bands bordered with black and silvery blue, a similar short postdiscal band between the veins 3 and 4; behind it an irregular, undulate transverse band, extending from the proximal margin to the red costal-marginal area, bordered like the transverse bands, the blue borders partly forming triangular spots; the silvery blue submarginal line distinct, the border narrow red, the marginal line black. Queensland (Herbert River). The species is described according to a single, very badly preserved specimen; it is said to exhibit some resemblance to *H. chrysanthis* *Fldr.* (145 a).

*wendisi.*

**H. wendisi** *B.-Bak.* ♀ above orange-yellow, apical part of the forewing broadly black, the black colouring starting before the middle of the costal margin and extending to the anal angle, where it extends somewhat inward along the proximal margin; hindwing with a broad, black costal-marginal streak terminating closer in front of the apex, on the veins 1 to 4 a black submarginal spot, the somewhat projecting ends of the said veins likewise black. Under surface: forewing at the apex broad dark brown, the whole proximal half beginning from the anterior margin of the cell yellowish-grey, costal margin and anal part of the border reddish-yellow; a yellow costal basal streak, at the anterior margin of the cell a silvery white longitudinal streak, in the cell 2 similar transverse spots, 3 white postcellular punctiform spots below the costal margin; 5 white submarginal spots, in front of them between the veins 4 to 7 three reddish-yellow spots. Hindwings of an ochreous-yellowish ground-colour, with a short red costal basal streak, below the costal margin a broad dark brown longitudinal streak, at its anterior edge before the middle two white spots, a third white spots at the costal margin close in front of the apex; the posterior margin of the longitudinal streak is continued in 3 at first brown, then red transverse bands bordered with white, the basal and distal ones of which extend irregularly to the proximal margin, the middle, short one only to the posterior cell-end; border reddish-yellow, submarginal spots broad, white, tips of veins 1 to 4 black as above. New Guinea (Geelvink Bay). The species undoubtedly resembles *H. apollo* *Misk.*

*apelles.*

**H. apelles** *F.* (145 a). ♂. Forewing above blackish-brown, with a broad yellowish-red inner-marginal spot extending into the cell and beyond the middle of the wing, and a similar costal basal streak; hindwing yellowish-red, with a broad blackish-brown costal margin and black veins. Underside greyish-brown, forewings intensely soaked with reddish-yellow, the middle part of the proximal margin quite reddish-yellow; a spot at the cell-end and a narrow, short, not very distinct postdiscal band bright yellowish-red; metallic markings silvery blue; forewing with a short costal streak and 2 streaks extending to the middle, below the costal margin and in the cell, in the prolongation of the former streak some spots as far as the postdiscal band; the red discal spot outside bordered with blue; 5 black-dotted submarginal spots. Hindwings of a uniformly greyish-brown ground-colour, with a red costal basal streak bordered with blue, and 5 red transverse bands bordered with black, the innermost quite narrow, the two middle ones extending from the proximal margin almost to the costal margin, somewhat irregular and interrupted, the postdiscal one short, between veins 3 to 6; the blue submarginal streak distally slightly bordered with red, on the posterior half also proximally bordered with red and black. ♀ above like the ♂, only the blackish-brown colouring more extensive, also the veins in the hindwing more distinctly black; under surface lighter, the bands of the hindwing narrower and more interrupted. Aru Islands, Thursday Islands, and West Australia.

*coelispar-*  
*sus.*

**H. coelispar-sus** *Btlr.* ♂ above reddish-yellow, forewings very broadly margined with black, the large reddish-yellow basal area irregularly defined, hindwing with a broad black band extending close in front of the costal and distal margins. Under surface bright light ochreous-yellow, in the forewing the anterior half of the cell and an irregular, short postdiscal band, in the hindwing a costal basal streak and an irregular marking flown together from 3 bands, as well as a postdiscal arcuate band are bright yellowish-red; all these markings are interruptedly bordered with black and silvery blue; forewing with 5 small silvery blue submarginal spots being inside accompanied by black dots, the corresponding spots in the hindwing broad, only separated by the veins. In the ♀ the reddish-yellow colouring above is more extensive, in the hindwing only the middle costal-marginal area and a row of submarginal spots are black. Under surface like in the ♂. Nias, the westernmost species known. It is a remarkable fact that just one species seems to be advanced so far to the west, for no species has become known of the long chain of the Sunda Islands from Timor to Nias.



**H. hecalius** *Misk.* ♀ above blackish-brown, forewing with an extensively reddish-yellow inner-marginal spot, hindwing with a smaller reddish-yellow basal spot, margin and veins beginning from the middle likewise reddish-yellow. Under surface chrome-yellow, with spots and bands bordered with red, black, and silvery-blue; forewings with a short band in the cell, a spot at the cell-end and a postdiscal band extending almost to the distal margin. Hindwing with an irregular red band-marking like in *coelisparus*. Australia (New South Wales, Victoria).

**H. ignita** *Leach.* ♂ above blackish-brown, median parts of both wings from the base to beyond the cell, in the hindwing as far as in front of the distal margin coloured blue; costal margin of the forewing very often of a bright orange colour, rarely quite blackish-brown, often before the apex an orange-red spot of variable size, which in extreme cases extends over the whole median part of the wing as far as near the proximal margin. Beneath greyish-brown with bright red bands and a silvery blue marking; the basal costal-marginal area in the forewing reddish-yellow, at the anterior margin of the cell a blue longitudinal streak, below the end of which there is a single spot, a transverse spot at the cell-end and some spots behind it silvery-blue; an irregular postdiscal band and the margin red, the silvery-blue submarginal spots distinct. Hindwing with 3 red transverse bands proceeding from the costal margin and a 4th red band coming from the proximal margin between the 2nd and 3rd; all are bordered with silvery blue; marginal part red, with a silvery blue submarginal line. ♀ above with a slight violet reflection, the blue basal spots smaller than in the ♂. Australia (South Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria). According to WATERHOUSE, perhaps the most variable Australian Lycaenid species. — **H. olliffi** *Misk.* is the form with a dark or only little yellow costal margin of the forewing.

**H. euclides** *Misk.* ♂ above reddish-violet, both wings with a narrow black distal margin. Under surface grey, marking like in *H. ignita*, the orange-red bands and spots margined with a light silvery green. ♂ above lustrous blue with a violet tinge, margined with a blackish brown; marginal scales in the forewing black, in the hindwing white; hindwing at vein 2 projecting like a short tail. Gippsland (Victoria, South Australia). WATERHOUSE presumes it to be a geographical race of *ignita*.

**H. epicurus** *Misk.* (145 a). Most closely allied to *H. ignita*. ♂ above lustrous dark brown with a violet reflection. Under surface light brownish-grey with a silvery grey and red marking: forewing with 3 longitudinal streaks proceeding from the base, the first at the costal margin, short, the second above the cell, not quite half as long as the wing, followed by 2 green spots below each other, the third in the cell extending to close before its end, behind the middle turning downwards and at the end likewise turned downwards in a right angle; below the first bend and below the end of the streak one black spot each, margined with green; a green discal streak at the cell-end, distally margined with black; behind the middle a transverse row of 6 green postdiscal spots arranged closely together and more or less distinctly margined with black, followed by a narrow, yellow zone terminating outside with a fine blackish line; marginal part pale orange, with a double row of submarginal spots, the distal one composed of green spots, the proximal one of small punctiform, black spots except the two hindmost spots. Hindwing with 4 short or often interrupted, yellowish-red transverse bands bordered on both sides with silvery green, and green submarginal spots; the latter are inside accompanied by small, on the posterior part by larger red spots; the latter again inside bordered by black spots of which that below vein 2 is remarkably large; marginal line orange-coloured. ♀ above greyish-brown, forewing at the posterior basal part, hindwing from the base as far as beyond the cell of a dull violettish blue. Queensland (Brisbane, Morty Island), Sydney.

**H. delicia** *Hew.* ♂ above lustrous silvery blue or green, forewing with a blackish-brown apical half, hindwing with a blackish-brown costal margin and border, at the anal angle 2 red spots. Under surface grey, both wings with red marginal spots interrupted by the silvery blue submarginal spots; forewing in the cell with a large, irregular longitudinal spot bordered with black and silvery blue, a small black spot in the cell and 3 similar ones below the cell; a postdiscal red macular band, bordered with black and silvery blue. Hindwing with a red costal basal streak and 5 red transverse bands, the basal short one plain, the 2nd consisting of 3, the 3rd discal one of 4, the postdiscal short one, of 2, and the distal one of 7 spots; all the red markings bordered with silvery blue. Australia (South Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria). — var. **duaringae** *Waterh.* from Duaringa (Queensland) is a remarkably small form with much more extensive blue colouring on the upper surface; the bands and spots beneath more orange, their bordering darker blue.

**H. regina** *Sm. & Ky.* (145 a, b). Allied to *delicia* *Hew.* ♂ above deep blackish-brown, forewing the proximal margin from the base to beyond the middle and to the anterior margin of the cell, hindwing from the base as far as in front of the margin, except the costal and proximal margin, silvery blue, the posterior marginal half as far as the anal angle orange. Under surface brownish or yellowish ashy-grey with a red and lustrous coppery marking, forewing as far as the cell-end and between veins 2 and 4 as far as the postdiscal band, as well as a narrow border in both wings orange-yellow; forewing with a coherent red postdiscal and submarginal band, the former on both sides, the latter distally bordered with green, furthermore with 2 green longitudinal streaks coming from the base, the anterior one close above the cell, extending somewhat beyond its middle, anteriorly bordered with black and followed by some green spots, the second in the cell, composed of 2 bows touching each other in an acute angle at the posterior margin of the cell; at the cell-end a green transverse spot; between the basal ends of veins 2 to 4 one black spot each, the lower one large, four-cornered.



Hindwing with a short red costal basal streak and 5 red transverse bands; the 1st subbasal, short, extending across the base of the cell, the 2nd prediscal, extending from the proximal margin to the cell-end, the 3rd discal, irregular, formed of 3 separate parts, the 4th postdiscal, between the veins 7 and 2, the 5th submarginal, formed of single spots, narrow, at the anal angle broader; the bands 1 to 4 on both sides, the submarginal band only distally bordered with green. Moluccas.

*chrysonotus*.

**H. chrysonotus** Sm. & Ky. (145 i). ♂. Closely allied to *ignita* Leach, the blue colouring above with a reddish reflection more extensive; veins in the blue parts blackish, marginal scales white. Costal margin and apex in the forewing broad, distal margin somewhat more narrowly bordered with black, the black margin of the hindwing in the same proportion, but narrower. Under surface very similar to that of *ignita*, on the whole lighter, the red postdiscal band in the forewing of a more uniform width, extending to close in front of the proximal margin; the bands of the hindwing narrower, lighter, more broken up into spots and without any black borders, only the marginal band on the posterior half at the proximal margin with 3 black spots. North Queensland.

*chrysotoxus*.

**H. chrysotoxus** Sm. & Ky. (145 b). ♀. Most closely allied to *chrysonotus* Sm. & Ky., the blue colouring above somewhat lighter, more silvery blue, the blackish-brown borders still broader, in the forewing at the cell-end the blue colouring flatly sinuate, the discal vein in the hindwing blackened. Under surface lighter than in *chrysonotus*, bands and spots reddish orange, the metallic lustrous band-margins and submarginal spots golden yellow instead of bluish-green; the hindmost part of the postdiscal band in the forewing somewhat inwardly removed; hindwings, except the said differences, very much like in *chrysonotus*, on the inside of the discal band a large spot of golden yellow scales. British New Guinea (Milne Bay).

*chrysodesmus*.

**H. chrysodesmus** Sm. & Ky. (145 i). ♀ above dark brown with white marginal scales being dotted dark in the hindwing, both wings as far as the middle with a bluish-violet reflection; in the forewing the lower half of the cell and the adjoining part below the cell semi-diaphanous. Under surface of a light brown ground-colour with orange-red bands and spots; costal margin of the forewing as far as the middle of the cell of an orange-red colouring, from which in the middle and at the end of the cell one tooth-like continuation each proceeds, extending to the posterior margin of the cell and being outside bordered with a golden green; at the anterior margin of the cell a golden green longitudinal streak, at the beginning of the last third of the costal margin a similar spot; postdiscal band and marginal band orange-red, the former extending from the costal margin to vein 2, rather narrow, on both sides by a blackish and golden green streak interrupted at the veins, the marginal band broad, interrupted by golden green submarginal spots distally bordered by black; below the base and the middle of vein 7 one blackish spot each. Hindwing with a red costal basal streak, and beside the rather broad marginal band, with 3 red transverse bands on both sides bordered with black and golden green, the subbasal one and discal one each broken up into 3 spots, the postdiscal one separated from the marginal band only by a narrow interspace, connected with it at the costal and proximal margins; at the cell-end a large red spot bordered like the bands; submarginal spots like in the forewing. Cambodja (?).

*dicomas*.

**H. dicomas** Hew. (145 c). A remarkably small species. ♂ above unicolorously dark brown, ♀ dark greyish-brown, only the proximal margin of the hindwings lighter grey. Under surface orange-red with a silvery blue marking, forewing of the ♀ with a grey proximal margin and a costal margin partly bordered with grey; in the forewing blue longitudinal streaks, proceeding from the base, below the costal margin and in the cell, the latter streak turned downward at its end, a blue spot at the cell-end, above it some spots at the costal margin, 4 postdiscal spots in an oblique transverse row and a series of distinct submarginal spots. Hindwings marked similarly, with a short blue basal streak at the costal margin, two basal streaks extending obliquely from the proximal margin to the costal margin, discal spots in a single, postdiscal spots in a double transverse row, submarginal spots like in the forewing. Waigiu.

*rufinus*.

**H. rufinus** Gr.-Sm. (145 c). ♂ above dark reddish-violet, forewing with a blackish, at the apex much broader costal- and distal-marginal border, hindwing with a greyish-black costal and proximal margin. Under surface of both wings bright red with a pale-blue metallic marking, proximal margin in the forewing broadly coloured light greyish-brown; forewing at the anterior margin of the cell with a light blue longitudinal streak, at the posterior margin of the cell a second streak being curved like an S in its terminal half, a short transverse streak at the cell-end, small distinct postdiscal spots, at the costal margin in a double row, and a series of small submarginal spots; between the postdiscal and submarginal spots the wing is coloured blackish in the middle. Hindwing with 5 greenish-blue streaks running vertically to the proximal margin, the two discal ones interrupted, a double postdiscal and a single submarginal row of spots, between which the ground of the wing is likewise blackened. ♀ (doubtful whether it belongs to *rufinus*-♂) above blackish-brown, the distal half of the hindwing of a bright chrome-yellow; under surface essentially like in the ♂. Island of Ron (♂) and Milne Bay (♀).

*halyaetus*.

**H. halyaetus** Hew. A small species. ♂ above brilliant light blue, costal margin in the forewing rather narrow, apex broad blackish-brown, narrowed as far as the anal angle; costal margin in the hindwing broadly, distal margin narrowly dark, with a narrow orange-brown marginal band. Under surface yellowish orange, forewing with 4 metallic-green spots along the costal margin and similar submarginal spots, the 3 posterior ones of which are brownish and sometimes confluent; a green spot in the cell, at the cell-end and behind the cell; hindwing with 4 metallic green, basal, subbasal, discal and submarginal transverse bands, the first quite short, the two middle ones extending from the proximal margin to vein 6, with a costal spot in front of them,



the distal one broken up into oval spots. ♀ above bluish-lilac, otherwise like the ♂, both wings with a fine orange marginal line. West Australia (Swan River, Geraldton).

**H. hippuris** Hew. ♂ above lustrous blue with a narrow black margin being somewhat broader *hippuris*. at the apex of the forewing; forewing at the posterior margin of the cell with a white longitudinal spot, the basal half of the costal margin of the hindwing white; the distal part broad black. Under surface white, the metallic markings bluish-green, costal margin in the forewing broad, distal margin narrow greyish-brown, forewing besides with a green costal and subcostal streak, both extending to the middle and separated by a narrow black interspace, with some green spots in the distal half of the costal margin and green submarginal spots; at the anterior margin of the cell a black longitudinal streak emerging from the base. Hindwing with a short black costal basal streak and a black subbasal, discal and postdiscal streak on both sides bordered with green, all of them proceeding from the proximal margin and not reaching the costal margin, the basal band narrower; the green submarginal streak proximally bordered with black, the distal margin narrow brown, also the anterior ends of the discal and postdiscal streak bordered with brown. Aru Islands.

**H. doleschallii** Fldr. (145 b). ♂ above bright violettish-blue, costal and distal margins in both wings *doleschallii*. moderately broadly bordered with black, costal-marginal border in the hindwing at the base broad, behind the middle much narrower, apical border the broadest, narrowed as far as the anal angle. Marginal scales in the hindwing white; at the veins spotted black. Under surface: forewing with a large, triangular, white inner-marginal spot extending to the anterior margin of the cell and outside as far as near the border, costal margin black, apex and distal margin greyish-brown, the white spot distally accompanied by a black submarginal band on both sides bordered with a metallic green, above which, in the brown apical colouring, there are 2 black spots likewise distally bordered with green; in the black costal colouring a short green basal streak, another longer one at the anterior margin of the cell, extending to the end of it; in the distal half 2 green markings curved in the shape of a V. Hindwing with 3 (subbasal, discal and postdiscal) broad black transverse bands, and a broad black border; the interspaces covered with lustrous metallic-green scales, the postdiscal line being somewhat curved and not reaching the costal margin is before the middle interrupted by a narrow green transverse junction; in the black marginal band there is a narrow green submarginal band; the white transverse band between the 1st and 2nd black band extends only from the costal margin the cell-end. Amboina, Ceram.

**H. alyattes** Salv. (145 a). Closely allied to *doleschallii*. ♂ above of a deep lustrous blue, both wings *alyattes*. with narrow black margins, forewing at the apex somewhat more broadly margined black; under surface of a white ground-colour, costal margin in the forewing and distal margin in both wings narrowly yellowish-brown, the metallic markings lustrous bluish-green, forewing with a costal basal streak and 2 longitudinal streaks below the costal margin and in the cell, both at the lower margin bordered with black, with a postdiscal streak bordered inside with black; hindwing with a basal, discal and postdiscal black transverse band on both sides bordered with a bluish green, proceeding from the proximal margin and not reaching the costal margin, except the basal band; the bluish-green submarginal streak in the forewing proximally between the veins accompanied by black spots, in the hindwing broadly bordered with black. ♀ above blackish-brown, hindwings somewhat lighter, forewing with a proximal half being blue as far as the cell-end, and a whitish postcellular spot, hindwing with a blue middle basal part and a whitish costal margin. Salomon Islands.

**H. aristocles** Gr. Sm. Allied to *H. alyattes* (145 a). ♀. Upper surface white, both wings at the base *aristocles*. in and behind the cell silvery blue, forewing with a greyish-brown, inside darker costal- and distal margin, being moderately broad at the costal margin, broader at the distal margin; hindwing likewise with a broad greyish-brown distal margin. Under surface in the forewing similar as in *alyattes*, the brown marginal area without a white transverse band, with a double silvery-blue macular series. Hindwing with basal, discal and postdiscal, black bands on both sides bordered with silvery blue, the middle one extending from the proximal margin to the anterior cell-end, the distal one from the end of the costal margin to beyond the middle of the proximal margin; before the submarginal row of blue spots a fourth black band separated from the postdiscal one only by a narrow white interspace. Mioko (Duke of York Islands).

**H. antiphon** Gr.-Sm. ♂ above lustrous blue with a violet reflection; forewing at the costal margin *antiphon*. moderately broad, at the distal margin more broadly bordered with black, the apex particularly broad black, hindwing with black margins all round. Under surface: forewing at the costal margin, apex and distal margin as far as vein 3 reddish-brown; the lower cell-half, the part below and beyond the cell black; a black postdiscal oblique band, separated from the brown apical colouring by a narrow white subapical band, extends along the posterior part of the distal margin as far as the anal angle; at the costal margin and in the middle of the cell one silvery blue longitudinal streak each, at the cell-end a blue transverse streak, at the beginning of the white subapical band some small blue spots, the blue submarginal spots distinctly prominent; inner-marginal area below the black colouring white. Hindwing white with a brown costal-marginal streak extending from the base not quite to the middle, and a broadly brown marginal area strongly strangulated behind the cell and being blackish at the costal margin; the blue submarginal spots distinct, only separated by the veins. Marginal scales white, at the ends of the veins spotted brown. Capaur.

**H. herdonius** Hew. ♂. Forewing above broadly margined with blackish-brown, with an extensive *herdonius*. white inner-marginal spot encircled by blue, hindwing with a white basal half and a blue basal spot, only the extreme base light brown, in the blackish-brown marginal half between the veins 2 and 4 three blue longitudinal stripes, above vein 4 in front of the border a small blue spot. Under surface deep blackish-brown, forewing



with a large white inner-marginal spot, hindwing with a broad white median band; the silvery green markings consist in the forewing of a broad costal-marginal band interrupted by the black veins and turning round before the apex as far as half the distal margin, and 6 streak-shaped submarginal spots, in the hindwing of a basal streak extending at the costal margin as far as the white band, an incomplete exterior border of the white band, a postdiscal band not quite reaching the costal margin and enclosing a black streak, and a submarginal streak extending across the whole width of the wing. The marking beneath is very much like that of the *Thysonotis*-species of the *danis*-group. Aru Islands.

*heros.* **H. heros** Gr.-Sm. (145 c). ♂. Ground-colouring above deep blackish-brown, marking similar as in *herdonius* Hew., the white area on the posterior half of the wing narrower and less extensive, posteriorly and distally more broadly bordered with blue, the cell in its whole extent occupied by a lustrous blue longitudinal streak; in the hindwing the white subbasal band is broad and extended along the proximal margin, but still narrower than in *herdonius*, the large blue area following it is four-sided, extending almost to the distal margin, only traversed by the black veins. Under surface similar to that of *theophanes*, the costal and distal margins of the forewing blackish-grey, the cell with the part behind it black, so that a long-stretched straight black band is formed extending from the base as far as near the distal margin; its broad metallic bluish-green bordering runs along the whole anterior margin, turning round at the exterior end and running back at the lower margin as far as the cell-end, from where it is continued only as a narrow line to the base; the part situate behind the black streak as far as the proximal margin and near the distal margin is white; before the border bluish-green submarginal spots. Hindwings black, the broad white oblique band is somewhat curved and on both sides bordered with a metallic bluish-green; the bluish-green costal border extends to the white band; on the posterior black half of the wing a broad bluish-green band extending from the proximal margin as far as near the distal margin and being irregularly defined. Along the distal margin a coherent green marginal stripe. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

*theon.* **H. theon** Fldr. ♂ smaller than *doleschallii* (145 b). The blue colouring above somewhat lighter, the black border of the forewing uniformly broad at the costal margin, considerably broader at the apex; at the posterior margin of the cell a rather broad whitish longitudinal diffuse patch extending to the black apical colouring; the costal basal area of the hindwing white. Under surface: the white inner-marginal spot in the forewing extending less far in front than in *doleschallii*, the black colouring at the costal margin and particularly at the apex broader; below the costal margin 2 metallic-green longitudinal streaks, the first from the base to the middle of the wing, the second somewhat beyond the middle, but towards the base not reaching as far as the base, a third one at the anterior margin of the cell, only beginning in the middle of the cell and extending a little beyond the end; in the black apical part 2 green transverse bands, the proximal one broken up into spots; the green submarginal streak interrupted at the veins. Hindwing with a distinct white transverse band extending to the end of the costal margin; the black subbasal band at the proximal margin broad, at the costal margin tapering, anteriorly bordered by the green basal streak, separated from the white band by a narrow green border; the black discal and postdiscal streaks extending only from the proximal margin to the middle of the wing, on both sides bordered with green, the latter streak composed of 2 separate spots, the space between the two black bands and the white one densely strewn with green scales; the distal green border of the postdiscal band outside accompanied by a greyish-brown streak, the marginal area black, the green submarginal streak uniform. Halmaheira; Aru Islands.

*theonides.* **H. theonides** Gr.-Sm. (145 b). ♀ above similar to *theon* Fldr. ♀, blackish-brown. The distinct white spot at the end of the cell in the forewing much smaller; the basal part of the proximal margin as far as half the cell tinted dirty whitish, hindwing at the costal margin slightly lighter. Under surface of the forewing at the costal and distal margins broad black with a narrow yellowish-brown submarginal band extending from the costal margin to vein 3, and a similar marginal line; the large white inner-marginal spot less extensive than in *theon*-♀; below the costal margin and in the cell a silvery bluish-green longitudinal streak, both united in the middle of the wing, the upper one, however, being continued in a bow down to vein 3, where it is united with a similarly coloured interrupted streak coming from the costal margin; close before the border likewise a lustrous bluish-green line extending from the costal margin to vein 2. Hindwing black, the white oblique band crossing the wing narrower than in *theon*, above and at the basal half of the lower margin narrowly bordered with bluish-green; costal margin as far as the middle bordered with bluish-green, on the posterior half of the wing 2 bluish-green longitudinal bands proceeding from the proximal margin and being united before the distal margin; above the distal half of the anterior band some bluish-green spots, close in front of the border a bluish-green line. Island of Ron.

*theophanes.* **H. theophanes** Gr.-Sm. (145 c). ♂ wings broader and above more reddish-blue than in the closely allied *theon* Fldr., the black border of the wings narrower. The white median longitudinal stripe in the forewing much less extensive. On the under surface the posterior half of the forewing is white, the lower black arcuate line proceeding from the costal margin and extending from the base as far as near the distal margin is broader than in *theon* and uninterruptedly all round bordered with a silvery bluish-green, at its end a similar, large spot and bluish-green submarginal spots in the blackish-brown marginal area. Hindwings very much like in *theon*, the black basal band broader, the black submarginal band likewise in the middle broader, the white oblique band on both sides bordered with a metallic bluish-green, the anterior one of the two green metallic bands short, extending little beyond the middle, the posterior one broad, extending to the costal margin and



anteriorly irregularly denticulated; a distinct bluish-green submarginal line. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

**H. carmen** Sm. & Ky. (145 c) is allied to *theonides* Gr.-Sm. (145 b) and *theophanes* Gr.-Sm. (145 c), *carmen*. may-be the ♂ of the former species. ♂ above very similar to *theophanes*-♂ (145 c), somewhat darker blue. Apex of the forewing, costal margin and distal margin of the hindwing broader black, the white longitudinal streak in the cell of the forewing quite narrow, the basal half of the costal margin in the hindwing grey. Under surface very much like that of *theonides* (145 b), in the forewing the metallic lustrous bluish-green lines narrower, the white colouring of the proximal margin like in *theophanes* extending farther towards the margin, the green submarginal spot at its upper edge larger and broader than in *theonides*. In the hindwing the white transversed band is on both sides narrowly bordered with bluish-green like in *theophanes*, the two narrow green transverse bands on the distal black half of the wing are before the middle connected by a longitudinal streak. Ron (like *theonides*!).

**H. alix** Gr.-Sm. (145 c). Similar to *theon* Fldr., ♂ above darker blue, the black border in the forewing *alix*. particularly at the apex less broad, the light streak at the posterior margin of the cell quite indistinct; costal margin in the hindwing grey instead of white. Under surface: the broad white inner-marginal area in the forewing more confined and duller, the brown border broader; of the metallic green marking the costal-marginal spots are almost entirely absent, distinctly prominent are only: the costal-marginal streak extending to the middle and being rather broad at the base, the narrow streak at the anterior margin of the cell, a streak extending from the costal margin to the distal border of the white inner-marginal colouring, and the submarginal row of spots. In the hindwing the white oblique band is narrower, at the proximal margin broadly coloured green, all the metallic markings are green, not blue as in *theon*. British New Guinea (Milne Bay).

## 6. Genus: **Parachrysops** B.-Bak.

Eyes bare. Palpi slightly rising, 2nd joint with long scales, terminal joint long, thin, erect. Venation like in *Hypochrysops*, vein 2 in the forewing emerging from  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the length of the cell, strongly bent downward, 3 likewise slightly bent downward, 7 + 8 from the anterior cell-end, the footstalk as long as the free end of 7 terminating into the apex; vein 5 in the hindwing rising from the middle of the discal vein. The very different shape of the wings is unparalleled among the *Lycaenidae* known. Costal margin of the forewing flattened at the base, rectilinear as far as behind vein 10, then rounded and at the apex slightly bent downward (?). Distal margin as far as vein 4 rectilinear, then suddenly projecting as far as the orifice of vein 3, then slightly receding as far as vein 2, and from there to the anal angle receding considerably; hindwing oval, similar as in *Euselasia eutychnus* Hew. (Vol. V, t. 21 c), costal margin and the distal margin as far as vein 5 slightly rounded, proximal margin rectilinear. The description of the shape of the wings in the original diagnosis is not clear. The systematical position of the genus is also still doubtful, according to the description. One single species known:

**P. bicolor** B.-Bak. ♂ forehead red, palpi above black, below white. Forewing above black, below *bicolor*. white. Forewing above black with a white spot occupying the distal half of the proximal margin, hindwings all white, only the extreme base dark. Under surface white, forewing with a broad dark distal margin and proximal margin. New Guinea (Aroa River).

## 7. Genus: **Candalides** Hbn. (*Holochila* Fldr., *Philiris* Rüb.)

The different authors vary greatly in their opinions about this genus. For the genus *Holochila* created by FELDER (1862) H. H. DRUCE restored (1897) HÜBNER's genus *Candalides* with the typical species *xanthospilos* Hbn., and since that time this name has also mostly been applied. Also the name: *Philiris*, having been introduced by ROEBER (1892) for *Thecla ilias* Fldr. which is by no means to be separated from *Holochila*, must be placed to *Candalides* as a synonym.

The genus comprises forms of a slight medium size, with an expanse of wings of mostly less than 40 mm, except *grandissima* B.-Bak. with 46 mm. The wings are broad, the forewing triangular with a rather sharp apex, the costal and distal margins in the ♂ almost rectilinear, in the ♀ slightly curved, the proximal margin rectilinear. Hindwing broadly rounded. Venation like in *Hypochrysops*. Also in the colouring above the species greatly resemble *Hypochrysops*, and the ♂♂ show bright blue or reddish-violet, rarely red (purple) metallic colouring with a black margining of variable width; white colouring also partly occurs, oftener in the ♀ which generally exhibit duller colours. Only one species (*xanthospilos* Hbn.) has orange-yellow spots on the upper surface. The under surface is white or grey, in some species yellow, brownish or reddish and shows on this ground a marking of dark brown to blackish spots and lines or bands, which in typical development (*absimilis* and its allies) consist of a number of subbasal and discal punctiform spots, a postdiscal and submarginal macular or arcuate band and dark marginal spots; this marking occurs in all transitions, from typical distinct prominence to entire obsolescence. One group of species of which *ilias* Fldr. may be considered as the type, has only yet in the hindwing a dark punctiform spot before the middle of the proximal margin at vein 1 b, whilst in a third group of species (*philotas* Fldr. and allies) the under surface is without any marking at all, except some dark marginal spots which are generally also here present.



The range of the genus is the same as that of *Thysonotis* and *Hypochrysops*. The species prefer the seaside, particularly the swampy mangrove districts. They fly swiftly and sit sometimes on the leaves of low trees (RIBBE).

The genus urgently requires a revision, and the number of species now considered as distinct species having often been only distinguished by a slight colorial tint or by the width of the dark border above, might in this occasion be considerably diminished.

*absimilis.* **C. absimilis** Fldr. (145 d). ♂ above rather dull violettish-blue with an entirely narrow black border extending in the forewing as far as near the base, and white marginal scales. Under surface greyish-white with a blackish marking, forewing with a narrow discal spot, a postdiscal band formed of angular spots and similar less distinct submarginal spots; below the base of vein 7 a somewhat larger blackish-brown spot. Hindwing on the basal half with 7 black dots, postdiscal band like in the forewing, the row of submarginal spots double, the discal spots more distinct. ♀ above blackish-brown, both wings behind the cell with a distinct white spot, between the latter and the base blue scales. Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria).

*margarita.* **C. margarita** Semp. Allied to *absimilis* (145 d), ♂ above blue, the black margining broader and more distinct; marginal scales white. Under surface greyish-white, the spots arranged like in *absimilis*, but much more feebly developed, the discal spot and the postdiscal row of spots often absent, only 3 black spots between the veins on the posterior marginal area always distinct. ♀ above like *absimilis*-♀, but the white spot of the hindwing extended to the costal margin, on the under surface the marginal spots in the hindwing along the whole distal margin distinct. Queensland.

*helenita.* **C. helenita** Semp. (= *androdus* Misk.) is allied to *absimilis* Fldr. (145 d). ♂ above greenish-blue. The black margin of the forewing extremely narrow, marginal scales brownish. Under surface greyish-white, in the hindwing with black marginal spots between the veins, otherwise usually without any marking, or the discal and submarginal spots being indicated at most. ♀ above black, without any blue scales, both wings with a large white median spot reaching in the forewing almost the proximal margin, in the hindwing the costal margin. Marginal scales white. Under surface like in the ♂. Queensland.

*subargentea.* **C. subargentea** Sm. & Ky. (145 d). ♂ above lustrous light blue, on being obliquely exposed to the light with some reddish-violet reflection, with a very narrow, though distinct border. Under surface white, forewing without markings except a feebly indicated submarginal line, in the hindwing the postdiscal and submarginal lines are more distinct, below the base of vein 2 a black dot, 4 or 5 marginal dots distinct, the most posterior one parted, marginal line only partly distinct. North Queensland (Cape York). WATERHOUSE places it as synonymous to *helenita* Semp.

*gilberti.* **C. gilberti** Waterh. Allied to *absimilis* Fldr. (145 d). ♂ above light violettish-blue, both wings with a linear, narrow distal margin and white marginal scales. Under surface white with a blackish marking, both wings with a black discal streak. Forewing with a postdiscal row of 6 spots, a dark submarginal line and indistinct marginal spots; hindwing with 4 black subbasal spots, a transverse row of 4 spots above the middle of the cell, a postdiscal arcuate row of 7 spots, the 2nd of which is considerably larger, a submarginal undulate line and distinct marginal spots. ♀ above pale blue with white marginal scales, in the forewing the costal margin as far as near the base, and the distal margin are black, the apex the most prominently so, from the cell-end to close in front of the distal margin a white streak; hindwing with a white spot at the brown costal margin, the black border from the apex to the anal angle narrowed. Marking beneath somewhat feebler than in the ♂. Forewing with a very indistinct discal spot and an interrupted submarginal line, the subbasal spots in the forewing smaller. The marginal spots very distinct, the most posterior one large and jet-black. Australia (Port Darwin).

*silicea.* **C. silicea** Gr.-Sm. ♂ above blackish-grey, median and inner-marginal area of the forewing lighter, forewing and anterior half of the hindwing except the border with a dark bluish-green reflection. Under surface white with a faint reddish tint, the transverse bands complete and distinctly prominent, forewing with a postdiscal and submarginal band, hindwing besides with a prediscal and discal band as well as 7 black dots on the basal half; submarginal line strongly dentate, marginal spots in the forewing smaller, marginal line in both wings distinct. In the ♀ above the brightening is more intense and extensive than in the ♂, with a reddish-violet tinge. Biak.

*pruina.* **C. pruina** H. H. Drc. ♂ above jet-black, costal-marginal half of the forewing as far as near the distal margin with a reddish-violet lustre, costal margin itself and veins narrowly black. Proximal margin of the hindwing whitish; marginal scales black, at the apex of the fore- and hindwing white. Beneath like in *silicea*, the spots more receding, costal margin and apex slightly coloured grey. British New Guinea (Aroa River).

*maria.* **C. maria** B.-Bak. ♂ above dark lilac-blue, costal and distal margins of both wings finely bordered with black, marginal scales white. Under surface lustrous white with a fine yellowish-brown marking; forewing with a doubly interrupted postdiscal line, the middle part between veins 6 and 5 removed outwardly, with an indistinct row of submarginal spots and a fine brown marginal line. Hindwing with 4 basal dots in a transverse row, a larger one below the base of vein 2, an indistinct spot above the base of vein 7, the postdiscal



line like in the forewing, the middle part still more outwardly removed; submarginal line uninterrupted, marginal line like in the forewing, a black spot at the apex, the margin spotted black as far as vein 6. New Guinea (Aroa River).

**C. grandissima** *B.-Bak.* (= *grandis* *B.-Bak.*) (145 g). ♂ above lilac-blue, both wings with a fine *grandis-*  
black border, hindwing with small, black marginal spots on the costal half. Under surface greyish-white with *esima.*  
a brownish tinge and a dark-brown marking, forewing with a narrow discal spot, a broad, distinct, somewhat curved postdiscal band growing narrower towards the anal angle, and an interrupted submarginal dentate line; in the hindwing a series of 5 basal spots, a narrow discal spot, across the middle of the cell a series of larger spots, the 3rd spot of which is distally removed and parted by vein 3, a sharply dentate, convex postdiscal streak between vein 6 and 2, parallel to it a fine submarginal dentate line and a fine dark marginal line, at the apex a small spot. The expanse (46 mm) is rather considerable for this genus. British New Guinea (Owgarra).

**C. lamia** *Gr.-Sm.* (145 i). Similar to *absimilis* *Fldr.* (145 d). ♂ above with a somewhat more violet *lamia.*  
tinge, the black border of the wing almost as narrow as a line; marginal scales white, in the hindwing at the ends of the veins spotted black. Under surface light silvery grey, the part behind the postdiscal band white, both wings at the base pale greenish-blue. The postdiscal line and submarginal line distinct and particularly in the hindwing deeply dentated; marginal line and marginal spots likewise distinct, the latter in the hindwing larger, in the shape of a T; the discal band in the hindwing indistinct, the subbasal row of spots, the spot below the base of vein 2 and at the proximal margin likewise present, but not very distinct. Forewing of the ♀ almost black, on the posterior half with a broad greyish-blue streak extending from the base as far as near the distal margin and being darkened at the base; hindwings grey with a narrow border being somewhat broader at the apex. Marking beneath more distinctly prominent than in the ♂. Fergusson Island.

**C. tringa** *Gr.-Sm.* (145 d). ♂ above of a bright blue lustre, distal margin in both wings narrowly *tringa.*  
bordered with blackish, the inner-marginal area of the hindwing blackish-grey. Under surface white, forewing with 2 postmedian, blackish lines proceeding from the costal margin, being convergent above vein 2, hindwing with a transverse line across the middle of the cell from the costal margin to the base of vein 2, the postdiscal line between the veins 7 and 6 and at vein 2 strongly interrupted, the submarginal line consisting of coherent flat bows, the marginal spots distinct; below the cell 2 blackish dots, the distal one below the base of vein 2 being very distinct. Marginal line in both wings distinct. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

**C. dimorpha** *Röb.* (145 c). Allied to *absimilis* *Fldr.* (145 d). ♂ above brilliant blue, distal margin in *dimorpha.*  
both wings with a narrow, distinct black border, costal-area in the forewing grey, in the middle lighter, the proximal margin blackish. Under surface white with a slight grey-brownish tinge, the postdiscal and submarginal lines in the forewing fine, indistinct and interrupted at the veins, in the hindwing likewise only the two corresponding lines present, of the postdiscal line only the posterior half. Marginal spots only in the hindwing, marginal line in both wings distinct. German New Guinea (Stephansort).

**C. neurapacuna** *B.-Bak.* ♂ above blue, both wings with a very broad, black distal margin, that of *neurapacuna.*  
the forewing narrower black, so is the proximal margin in the hindwing. Under surface silvery white with a dark brown marking; both wings with a fine transverse streak at the cell-end and a postdiscal row distinct angular spots which are much denser at the cell than in the forewing, a series of submarginal spots being only in the hindwing obtuse-angular, and in the forewing with punctiform marginal spots being larger and more distinct in the hindwing, as well as a fine marginal line; in the hindwing a basal transverse row of 4 spots and a row of 3 spots crossing the middle of the cell. New Guinea (Angabunga River).

**C. subrosea** *Gr.-Sm.* (145 e). ♂ above light greyish-blue, with a somewhat reddish tinge and a distal *subrosea.*  
margin narrowly bordered with blackish. Under surface white, tinted pale reddish-brown, both wings with a complete postdiscal and submarginal line, the latter dentate, as well as distinct marginal dots and a distinct marginal line. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

**C. cyprotus** *Oll.* greatly approximates *purpurea* (145 e); ♂ above reddish-brown with a coppery lustre *cyprotus.*  
except at the costal margin, distal margin and on the veins; on the forewing a blackish discal spot; marginal scales in both wings black, between the veins with grey tips. Under surface light brownish, both wings with a dark discal spot and a blackish, postdiscal and submarginal macular series. Marginal scales grey, in the hindwing spotted brown. ♀ above reddish violet with a yellowish-brown costal- and distal-marginal border in both wings. Marginal scales and under surface like in the ♂. South Queensland, New South Wales.

**C. purpurea** *Sm. & Ky.* (145 e). ♂ above dark pink with a somewhat brownish tint and a bluish *purpurea.*  
purple lustre, being particularly bright on the veins of the forewing, which are bordered with black at the cell-end. Marginal scales white, at the ends of the veins black. Under surface yellowish greyish-brown, the postdiscal and submarginal bands in both wings broken up into black dots situate between the veins, the same being the case with the discal band in the hindwing; forewing with a double black discal dot. Sydney, Moreton Bay. According to WATERHOUSE synonymous to *cyprotus*.



- cuprea.* **C. cuprea** Rōb. (145 e). ♂ above dark coppery brown, at the veins of the forewing with a distinct red tinge, both wings narrowly bordered with black. Under surface white with a somewhat grey tint, in the forewing only the rather indistinct submarginal line is present. The postdiscal and submarginal lines in the hindwing are dentate, the former indistinct, below the cell 3 black dots, 5 marginal dots, marginal line in both wings. ♀ above blackish-brown, forewing on the posterior half, hindwing on the costal-marginal half with a large white spot, the basal part of which in the forewing is sealed greyish-blue. Under surface in the hindwing with 6 large marginal spots, the hindmost being inside dentate. North West New Guinea (Ati On).
- erinus.* **C. erinus** F. ♂ above lustrous dark brown with a slight reddish-violet reflection and a black distal margin being widened at the apex in the forewing; marginal scales white. Under surface greyish-white, the distal part in the forewing lighter, both wings with a dark discal spot (in the forewing mostly indistinct) and a postdiscal macular band, in the forewing rectilinear, in the hindwing curved; submarginal spots in the forewing distinct, the two posterior ones remarkably large, in the hindwing indistinct, both wings with a black marginal line being expanded to marginal spots in the hindwing. Hindwing with 4 subbasal spots and 4 spots in a transverse row across the middle of the cell, below the discal spot a single spot. ♀ above unicolorously blackish-brown with white marginal scales, rarely with a faint blue at the bases of the wings. North and North West Australia (absent in New South Wales).
- hyacinthina.* **C. hyacinthina** Semp. (= *erinus* H.-Schäff. nee F., simplex Tepp). ♂ above with a faint reddish-violet lustre, both wings with a dark brown distal margin and grey marginal scales. Under surface grey, marking like in *erinus*, the spots somewhat larger, but less distinctly contrasting with the ground of the wings; discal spot in the forewing always distinct. ♀ above blackish-brown, the base of both wings of a bright reddish-violet, sometimes as far as beyond the middle, sometimes also in a very small extent. West and South Australia, proceeding from South Queensland.
- cyanites.* **C. cyanites** Meyr. ♂ above of a deep, lustrous blue, the costal and distal margins in both wings black; marginal scales black, spotted white. Under surface similar as in *hyacinthina*, the ground-colour and marking darker, the two black spots at the anal angle of the forewing distinct. Marginal scales dark grey. ♀ above less brightly coloured, the distal margin more rounded. West and South Australia.
- acasta.* **C. acasta** Cox (= *anita* Semp., *moerens* Rosen., *canesens* Misk.). Above reddish-violet, both wings with a dark brown distal margin and brown marginal scales spotted white. Under surface dark grey, sometimes speckled white, marking like in *hyacinthina*, but less distinct, also the spots at the anal angle of the forewing usually flown together to one indistinct spot. Marginal scales dark grey. ♀ above dark brown, basal area of both wings of a bright reddish-violet in variable extent; marginal scales white, spotted brown. Under surface like in the ♂, in the cell of the forewing sometimes with 2 blackish spots being absent in the ♂. South West and South Australia, Tasmania.
- meeki.* **C. meeki** B.-Bak. ♂ above snow-white, apical part of the forewing from the cell-end as far as below vein 2 broadly black, in the hindwing the black spots showing through from beneath; marginal scales white, at the ends of the veins finely interrupted by brownish. Under surface white; forewing with a broad grey costal margin and a very broad black postdiscal band extending to vein 2, apex and distal margin brown with a whitish tinge, before the border a series of dark brown submarginal spots, at the cell-end a narrow dark discal spot. Hindwing with a brownish white base and dark brown spots: 2 small basal spots, a transverse row of 5 subbasal spots, the two interior ones of which are punctiform, a narrow discal spot, above it, somewhat outwardly, 2 spots above each other, the lower one smaller; a postdiscal, oblique transverse row of 4 spots, the two upper ones larger and confluent, the two lower ones small and separate; 2 more spots between vein 2 and the proximal margin, the upper one moon-shaped; submarginal spots small, a fine marginal line likewise brown. British New Guinea (Owgarra).
- arfaki.* **C. arfaki** B.-Bak. ♂ above white, base of both wings grey, apical part of the forewing from the costal margin to the anal angle broadly black, like the marginal scales. Hindwing along the proximal margin grey, the marking beneath slightly diaphanous, the anal margin with a black border-line, the marginal scales on the veins 1 and 2 spotted black. Under surface white with a dark brown marking, both wings with a distinct, dark brown discal spot. Forewing at the base as far as the middle of the cell dusted dark greyish-brown, the apical part like above broad dark brown, but only as far as vein 2. Hindwing with a broad, dark brown subbasal and postdiscal band, the former beginning at the proximal margin with 2 separate spots, the latter rectangularly broken between the veins 5 and 6; marginal line distinctly dark brown, close in front of it a row of similar submarginal spots; marginal scales white, only at the ends of the veins dark. North New Guinea.
- refusa.* **C. refusa** Gr.-Sm. (145 f). ♂ above blackish-brown, forewing from the posterior part of the cell to the proximal margin white and with a white discal spot, the basal inner-marginal area darker, hindwing on the basal half from the costal margin as far as behind the cell likewise white, the posterior light part covered with blue, somewhat lustrous scales. The white marginal scales at the ends of the veins spotted blackish-brown. Under surface greyish-white, both wings with a broad, dark greyish-brown marginal area growing broader towards the apex in the forewing and being continued as a very narrow border along the proximal margin as far as the base; otherwise no markings. Marginal scales like above. In the ♀ the white colouring above is



particularly in the hindwing less extensive and without the blue reflection. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).

**C. aequalis** Gr.-Sm. Similar to *refusa* Gr.-Sm., ♂ above of a deeper blackish-brown, the white *aequalis*. area in the forewing in and beyond the cell more extensive, also the pale blue scaling at the bases of the wings more extensive; the dark brown marginal band beneath twice as broad. ♀ above more brown, without any blue scales at the bases of the wings, the marginal band beneath in the same proportion broader than in *refusa*-♀. German New Guinea (Kapaur).

**C. xanthospilos** Hbn. (= *hübneri* Godt., *pulchella* Swns., *byzos* Bsd.) (145 f). ♂ above bluish-violet, *xanthospilos*. apex and border of the forewing broad black, on the posterior half of the wing a large, dark yellow spot extending to the cell-end; hindwing blackish-brown with a blue tint; marginal scales white. Under surface white with black marginal spots being more prominent in the hindwing between the veins, two black dots at the cell-end and one before the middle of the proximal margin at vein 1 b. Marginal scales white. ♀ above without any blue colouring, blackish-brown, the yellow spot of the forewing larger. Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria).

**C. ilias** Fldr. ♂ above reddish-violet, forewing at the costal margin narrow, at the distal margin *ilias*. more broadly bordered with black, the broadest at the apex; hindwing with a narrow, black border. ♀ dark brown with a metallic reflection, forewing with a pale blue discal spot, hindwing with a similar basal spot. Under surface silvery white, before the middle of the proximal margin at vein 1 a single black dot. In ♀ from the Bismarck Archipelago the whitish-blue marking above is sometimes very extensive, forming in the forewing a large triangular inner-marginal spot and extending in the hindwing almost to the border. Amboina, Aru Islands, Bismarck Archipelago (New Pomerania, New Lauenburg), Queensland, New South Wales.

**C. theleos** H. H. Dre. ♂ above very much like *ilias*, of a darker and more lustrous blue, the black *theleos*. margin of the forewing broader, also the hindwing like the forewing distinctly and uniformly bordered with black; the black marginal scale-spots at the ends of the veins less distinct than in *ilias*. Under surface more brownish-white, not purely white as in *ilias*. Amboina.

**C. innotatus** Misk. Most closely allied to *ilias*, the forewing somewhat more pointed, with a shorter *innotatus*. proximal margin, in the ♂ both wings more broadly bordered with black; in the ♀ the forewings are more obtuse, the upper surface is blackish-brown, in the forewing with a light violettish-blue reflection as far as beyond the middle, in the hindwing with a faint blue reflection. Under surface like in *ilias*. Queensland (Brisbane).

**C. kamerungae** Waterh. ♂ above violettish-blue, forewing behind the cell-end with a small, white *kamerungae*. spot, apex broadly black, costal and distal margins more narrowly bordered with black; hindwing at the apex with a white costal-marginal spot, proximal margin likewise whitish, distal margin narrowly black. Under surface unicolorously silvery-white, with small black marginal spots at the ends of the veins and a black punctiform spot on vein 1 b before the middle of the proximal margin. ♀ forewing above very broadly margined with black, also along the whole or half the proximal margin, so that only an almost circular white discal spot remains, with a silvery blue reflection on being obliquely exposed to light; base slightly scaled blue; hindwing dark brown with a white apical spot and a white proximal margin. Under surface like in the ♂, the black marginal spots more prominent. North Queensland (Cairns District).

**C. regina** Btlr. (145 f). ♂ above lustrous cobalt-blue, both wings with a narrow black border which *regina*. is also extended to the costal margin in the forewing and somewhat broader at the apex. Marginal scales white. Under surface white with a bluish tint and a black marginal line. Forewing with a black spot at the posterior cell-end, hindwing with a black punctiform spot before the middle of the proximal margin below vein 1. ♀ above blackish-brown, forewing behind the cell with a long-stretched white spot with a blue reflection, extending to the proximal margin. Marginal scales in the hindwing at the ends of the veins spotted blackish-brown. New Guinea and Duke of York Island.

**C. moira** Sm. & Ky. ♂ above very much like *regina* (145 f), somewhat larger, apex in the forewing *moira*. and costal margin in the hindwing somewhat more broadly bordered with dark. Under surface likewise very similar to that of *regina*, only the marginal line in the hindwing very fine and narrow, and the marginal scales at the ends of the veins more distinctly spotted black. ♀ above blackish-brown, the white marginal scales in both wings prominently dotted black, the blue spot between the cell and proximal margin in the forewing smaller and darker than in *regina*-♀. Fergusson Island.

**C. intensa** Btlr. (145 f). ♂ above lustrous cobalt-blue, the black border somewhat broader *intensa*. than in *regina*, particularly at the apex of the forewing very broad. Under surface white, except the black punctiform spot before the proximal margin without any markings, both wings with a fine black marginal line and black marginal scales at the ends of the veins. ♀ very similar to that of *regina*, the white spot in the forewing more rounded and extending somewhat less far towards the margin. Aru Islands.

**C. butleri** Sm. & Ky. (145 g). Allied to *intensa* Btlr., somewhat larger. ♂ above deep purple blue, *butleri*. both wings at the costal and distal margins bordered with black, in the forewing the whole apical third black. Marginal scales white, at the ends of the veins black. Under surface white, beside the black punctiform spot before the middle of the proximal margin without any markings, both wings with a black marginal line and



black marginal spots cohering with it. Halmaheira.

- fulgens*. **C. fulgens** Sm. & Ky. (145 g). Similar to *butleri* Sm. & Ky., the wings somewhat longer, forewing of the ♂ of a deep purple colour, at the veins more blue, the black border along the costal margin broader than in *butleri*; hindwing lighter than the forewing, greenish-blue. Under surface white with a somewhat brownish-grey tint, beside the punctiform spot before the proximal margin without any markings, without a marginal line. Amboina.
- subovata*. **C. subovata** Gr.-Sm. Closely allied to *intensa* (145 f) and *ilias*, the forewings somewhat broader, the distal margin more distinctly curved; ♂ above more purple violet, apex in the forewing broad, costal margin very narrowly bordered with black, also the distal margin narrower, the same in the hindwing. Marginal scales white, in both wings at the ends of the veins distinctly spotted black. Under surface white with a brownish tint and a fine black marginal line, except a black spot like in *intensa*, *nitens* etc. without any markings. Marginal scales like above. ♀ differing very little from *intensa* and *ilias*-♀, the light spot on the forewing above extends at the proximal margin less far towards the margin, the marginal scales are like in the ♂ distinctly spotted black. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).
- ziska*. **C. ziska** Sm. & Ky. (145 g). ♂ above similar to *philotas* Fldr., of a brighter bluish-violet, forewing more pointed; distal margin in both wings and costal margin in the forewing narrowly bordered with blackish-brown, costal margin of the hindwing whitish. Under surface white, except a black dot above the middle of the proximal margin without any markings at all. ♀ of a darker blue, forewings much more broadly margined with black, the costal-marginal area of the hindwing broadly dark greyish-brown, in the middle lighter, the veins with a black bordering extended as far as the black distal margin. Marginal scales white. <sup>Dutch</sup> German New Guinea (Kapaur).
- nitens*. **C. nitens** Gr.-Sm. Forewing very pointed, also the anal angle of the hindwing pointed. Forewing of the ♂ above blackish-brown, with a broad, round silvery blue spot on the posterior half, extending along the proximal margin as far as near the margin; hindwings silvery blue with a rather broad blackish-brown margin. Under surface white, except a fine black dot before the middle of the proximal margin below vein 2 entirely unmarked. Queensland.
- vicina*. **C. vicina** Gr.-Sm. Wing-contours like in *nitens* and *zadne*. ♂ above bluish purple, apex in the forewing broad, costal and distal margins, as well as the distal margin in the hindwing quite narrowly bordered with blackish-brown; costal margin in the hindwing of a lighter brown. Under surface dirty white, only with a black dot like in *nitens*. ♀ above blackish-brown, in the forewing with a broad, round, lustrous blue spot extending from the middle of the cell to the proximal margin. British New Guinea (Mailu).
- zadne*. **C. zadne** Gr.-Sm. ♂ above rather light lustrous blue. Forewing at the apex broadly, at the costal and distal margins more narrowly bordered with black, distal-marginal border in the hindwing narrow, particularly towards the anal angle, costal margin lighter brown. Under surface white with a pale brownish tint, only one black dot like in *nitens* and *vicina*. ♀ above similar to *vicina*-♀, the blue spot in the forewing narrower and lighter, at the cell-end whitish. British New Guinea (Mailu).
- cyana*. **C. cyana** B.-Bak. ♂ above lustrous light blue, both wings at the costal and distal margins with a rather broad border growing narrower-towards the anal angle, marginal scales white. Under surface lustrous greyish-white, somewhat iridescent, only in the hindwing the black spot below vein 1 b before the middle and the veins 1 b to 4 with black marginal spots. New Guinea (Owgarra).
- aroa*. **C. aroa** B.-Bak. ♀ above lustrous blue with a very broad, blackish-brown margining, particularly in the forewing, where it occupies the whole distal third of the wing. Under-surface cream-coloured, only the hindwing with a single dark spot at vein 1 below the base of 2, and with black marginal spots at the ends of the veins. New Guinea (Aroa River).
- pratti*. **C. pratti** B.-Bak. ♂ above bright reddish-blue, costal margin of the hindwing narrow, distal margin of both wings somewhat broader black, the broadest at the apex of the forewing; costal margin of the hindwing as far as vein 7 white. <sup>Dutch</sup> Under surface purely white, only the hindwing with a black dot below the vein 1 b before the middle. German New Guinea (Fak-Fak).
- angabunga*. **C. angabunga** B.-Bak. ♂ above of a bright violettish-blue, forewing with a very broad black border extending at the apex as far as the cell-end and growing narrower towards the anal angle, costal margin narrow black; hindwing with a moderately broad, black costal- and distal-marginal border. Under surface greyish-white, somewhat lustrous, with black marginal scale-spots, in the forewing a black spot behind the middle of the cell, in the hindwing a black discal spot and a spot at the lower margin of vein 1 b before the middle. New-Guinea (Angabunga River).
- dinawa*. **C. dinawa** B.-Bak. ♂ above of a bright violettish-blue, forewing with a black distal-marginal border being rather broad at the apex and growing rapidly narrower towards the anal angle, hindwing with a brown costal- and proximal margin and a narrow black distal margin. Under surface greyish-white, somewhat lustrous, only in the hindwing a black spot at the lower edge of vein 1 b before the middle; small black spots at the ends of the veins, somewhat more distinct at the anal marginal half of the hindwing. ♀ above dark brown, hindwing somewhat lighter, forewing at the proximal margin scaled blue, behind the cell between the veins 2 to 4 with a white spot extending farther distally between the veins 2 and 3. New Guinea (Dinawa).



**C. unipunctata** B.-Bak. Above (♀?) white with a slightly blue-scaled base and a very broad blackish-brown margin, the costal-marginal border in the forewing extending to the cell, the white ground-colour in the hindwing displaced except a costal-marginal spot not reaching the posterior margin of the cell, marginal scales white with black spots. Under surface white, both wings with a rather broad blackish-brown border and a similar discal spot being considerably broader in the hindwing; in the hindwing a small black spot before the middle of vein 1. New Guinea (Angabunga River). *unipunctata.*

**C. philotas** Fldr. Above very much like *ilias*, easily distinguished by the light greyish-brown colouring of the entirely unmarked under surface. The ♀ is above without the blue basal colouring in the hindwing. Amboina. *philotas.*

**C. aurelia** Sm. & Ky. ♂ above dark purple violet, the black border somewhat broader than in *aurelia*. *philotas* Fldr., the forewing more pointed, the under surface somewhat darker brown, unmarked. Marginal scales white, at the ends of the veins dotted black. Forewing in the ♀ very broadly bordered with blackish-brown, the middle and inner-marginal area lustrous blue, less violet and more extensive than in *philotas*; hindwings dark brown. Aru Islands.

**C. dubitata** Sm. & Ky. (145 h). ♂ above very much like *aurelia*, the wings somewhat less stretched, more bluish purple, the black border in the hindwing a little broader, the under surface more greyish-brown. ♀: the broad dark margin above more greyish-brown than in *aurelia*, also in the hindwing the middle part blue and the blue colouring in the forewing extending farther towards the margin and distally more distinctly defined. British New Guinea (Milne Bay). *dubitata.*

**C. agatha** Sm. & Ky. (145 h). ♂ above with a bright blue lustre, forewings very broadly margined with black, the border of the hindwing narrower, the veins from the middle with a black bordering growing somewhat broader towards the margin. Anal angle of the hindwing pointed. Under surface pale greyish-brown, unmarked, the white marginal scales at the ends of the veins dotted black. British New Guinea (Milne Bay). *agatha.*

**C. zita** Gr.-Sm. A rather small species with conspicuously narrow, stretched wings, also the apex of the forewing more rounded than in other species. ♀ above brilliant blue with black veins and a rather broad black border comprising also the costal margin of both wings, being the broadest at the apex of the forewing. Under surface white with a silvery greenish reflection, entirely unmarked except the fine black marginal line. Marginal scales in the forewing brownish, in the hindwing greyish-white. Tenimber. *zita.*

**C. gloriosa** B.-Bak. ♂ above of a brilliant cobalt-blue, apex and distal margin in the forewing broad, costal margin narrow black, in the hindwing the costal margin broad blackish-brown, distal margin narrower black. Under surface silvery-white, unmarked, only the hindwing with faintly indicated dark marginal spots between the veins. ♀ above dark brown, in the hindwing the basal inner-marginal area and the part beyond the cell of a bright light blue, between the veins 2 and 4 the white colouring showing through from beneath, hindwing with a slight blue tinge on the middle parts. Under surface unicolorously yellowish with indistinct blackish marginal spots. New Guinea (Angabunga-River). *gloriosa.*

**C. marginata** Gr.-Sm. ♂ above deep purple violet, somewhat more broadly margined with black than in *C. intensa*, also the apex of the forewing somewhat broader black, the costal margin of the hindwing, however, of a light colour. Under surface whitish, unmarked, only the hindwing at the ends of the veins finely dotted black. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay). *marginata.*

**C. speirion** H. H. Dr. ♂ above bright violettish-blue, both wings rather broadly margined with black, broader than in *intensa*, but at the apex of the forewing narrower. Under surface light brownish, unmarked, only with a fine black marginal line. Marginal scales white, in the hindwing at the ends of the veins dotted black. ♀ above with a very much broader black margin of the wings. Fergusson Island. *speirion.*

**C. grandis** Sm. & Ky. nec B.-Bak. ♂ above dark purple-brown, the costal and distal margins in both wings rather broadly bordered with a blackish brown, marginal scales white with a black spotting being more prominent in the hindwing. Under surface pale greyish-brown, in both wings with a prominent black marginal line. ♀ above dark bronze-brown, in the forewing between the basal parts of veins 2 and 3 one, very little extensive blue spot being prominent only in a certain exposure to light. Under surface somewhat darker brown than in the ♂. Batjan and Ternate. *grandis.*

**C. mneia** H. H. Dr. ♂ above uniformly dark brown with a purple lustre, with grey marginal scales. Under surface like in *philotas*, but more reddish-brown. ♀ above deep blackish-brown, marginal scales in the forewing brownish, in the hindwing white, at the ends of the veins spotted black. Under surface lighter than in the ♂, marginal scales in the forewing black, in the hindwing white with more distinct black spots and a black basal line. Batjan. *mneia.*

**C. heathi** Cox (= *paradoxa* Guest.) ♂ above dark brown with a reddish-violet lustre, lighter brown veins and a darker distal margin in both wings. Marginal scales pale brown. Under surface light greyish-white with marginal spots varying in size and number between the veins and white marginal scales; ♀ above lighter brown with blue basal parts. South and East Australia (Victoria, New South Wales, Brisbane). *heathi.*

**C. kurandae** Waterh. ♂ forewing above dark reddish-violet, all round margined with black, the broadest at the distal margin; the costal margin of the hindwing broadly, the distal margin narrowly bordered *kurandae.*



with black, proximal margin grey, the middle of the wing of a bright blue. Marginal scales white. Under surface unicolorously silvery white, only the ends of the veins black. ♀ above dark blue, fore- and hindwing broadly margined with black; marginal scales white, in the hindwing at the ends of the veins spotted black. North Queensland (Cairns-District).

- harterti*. **C. harterti** Gr.-Sm. (145 h). ♂ above blackish-brown, forewing on the distal half of the proximal margin with a large white spot extending from the cell-end to the proximal margin, the distal part of the costal margin in the hindwing as far as the posterior cell-end likewise coloured white. Under surface white, at the margins of the wings tinted pale brownish, unmarked, only the forewing on the posterior half with a black, interrupted marginal line. German New Guinea (Humboldt Bay).
- sublutea*. **C. sublutea** B.-Bak. ♂ above dark brown, basal half of the forewing of a greenish to purple-blue iridescence, hindwing with indicated similar scales at the posterior margin of the cell and a row of similar marginal spots. Under surface of both wings unicolorously dull chrome-yellow, unmarked, only with a row of small, blackish submarginal spots exhibiting a silvery lustre. British New Guinea (Owgarra).
- owgarra*. **C. owgarra** B.-Bak. ♂ above yellowish-white, forewing with a small black basal spot, costal margin black, the whole apical part at the cell-end as far as vein 2 broadly black; hindwing with a black diffuse spot along the vein 1. Under surface white, unmarked, the black colouring of the forewing showing through from above. British New Guinea (Owgarra).
- albosericea*. **C. albosericea** Misk. ♂ above silvery white, forewing at the base slightly scaled bluish-grey, at the apex narrowly bordered with black. ♀ above bluish-white, at the base of a more distinct blue, forewing with a broad black border growing narrower towards the anal angle, the broadest at the apex where it occupies the last third of the costal margin; border in the hindwing darkened, the most distinctly so at the ends of the veins. Beneath in the ♂ and ♀ unicolorously olive-brown, without any marking. Rockhampton.
- blackburni*. **C. blackburni** Tuely. ♂ above deep blackish-brown with a bright purple-blue lustre, under surface green like in *Callophrys rubi* \*), the whitish marginal scales unspotted. ♀ above in the forewing purple-blue, costal and distal margins very broad black, hindwing black with an extensive blue spot not reaching the proximal margin on the posterior half of the wing. Sandwich Islands (Oahu).

#### 8. Genus: **Parelodina** B.-Bak.

Allied to *Candalides* Hbn. Eyes hairy. Palpi rising, 2nd joint long with a thick hairing being border-like below, terminal joint moderately long, turned downward. Venation similar as in *Candalides* Hbn., but the long pedicle of vein 7 and 8 in the forewing distinctly rising before the cell-end, 11 going upward in a sharp bow and touching 12. The only species known is remarkably similar to the *Elodina*-species.

- aroa*. **P. aroa** B.-Bak. ♂ above white, the extreme base of both wings black, strewn with blue scales; apex of the forewing very broad black, from the middle of the costal margin as far as below vein 2 at the border, costal margin likewise black. Under surface quite white, the black colouring showing through from above, only the hindwing in the cell with an orange-brownish spot of hair-like scales. British New Guinea (Aroa River).
- mima*. — **mima** J. & T. (154 g) greatly resembles *aroa*; in the habitus somewhat smaller and with a narrower black border. Arfak Mountains (Dutch New Guinea).

#### 9. Genus: **Megisba** Moore.

*Megisba* is one of those „genera“ that were established in great numbers in the eighties of the last century. It is like so many of its congeners monotypical and, moreover, possesses not one single characteristic of its own. The eyes are bare, and in the venation *Megisba* closely approaches *Nacaduba*; the marking beneath, however, harmonizes best with that of *Lycaenopsis*. Also anatomically its only species, *malaya*, is so closely allied to *Lycaenopsis ceyx* Nic. and *L. plauta* Nic. that a separation of the two „genera“ cannot be thought of. Only the oedeagus differs by its plain, cylindrical shape from the pistol-shaped formations of the *Lycaenopsis*; but the structure of this organ varies within the genus \*\*), also in the *Tarucus*, *Castalius* to such an extent that its shape is of no account, although CHAPMAN in his former works was of a contrary opinion. From all that has been said we may, however, infer, that *Megisba* does not represent a genus, but much rather a transition from the *Lycaenopsis* to the *Nacaduba*. This systematic affinity was also correctly conceived by BINGHAM and SWINHOE, the former inserting it before the *Lycaenopsis*, the latter after them. Both, however, follow NICÉVILLE and range it most closely near *Pithecopis*, which, however, is not to be recommended owing to anatomical reasons, because the sexual organs of the *Pithecopis* are quite differently shaped from those of *Megisba*.

\*) Comp. Vol. II, t. 72 e.

\*\*) Comp. FRUHSTORFER, Monographical revision of the *Nacaduba*, Meded. Leiden Mus. 11 Aflev. 2, 1916, t. IV and V.



and of a rather isolated position. On the other hand, however, the antennal whip greatly resembles again the *Pithecops*, and MOORE says that the club is at most somewhat shorter than in *Neopithecops*. COURVOISIER has besides proved that neither *Megisba* nor *Pithecops* have androconia of the forewings, thus a negative characteristic uniting *Megisba* with the *Pithecops*. Thus always one characteristic paralyses the other also here. If we, however, glance over the essential characteristics, it follows that *Megisba* can without hesitation be joined to the genuine *Lycaeninae*, to which also the *Lycaenopsis* belong \*). As a genus, however, *Megisba* must be considered to be of no account, and we may unhesitatingly subordinate it to the large collective genus which we know as *Cupido* or *Lycaena* already from the older catalogues. Also the early stages are entirely Lycaenoidal and void of peculiarities. The existence of temporal forms was first stated by NICÉVILLE and depicted by SWINHOE. As to the geographical variation, it is Dr. van ECKES merit to have pointed it out \*\*).

An amusing fact is that MOORE founded a special genus „*Pathalia*“ on tailed specimens of the dry period of the Indian race and that NICÉVILLE and DOHERTY treated the matter so seriously that both strictly registered from where they obtained „tailed“ and „untailed“ *Megisba*.

The genital organs of the *Megisba* have since 1909 been made known by Dr. CHAPMAN who figured them in Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 474, f. 120. They belong to that large group of the *Lycaenopsis* without an apophysis lateralis of the tegumen and are also otherwise without any peculiarity, of a clumsy, most primitive formation. As we have already noticed in *M. malaya nigra* from Australia, the contour of the valves differs according to the insular habitat, being considerably expanded and more sharply armed in the Australian specimens.

The range of the only species extends from North West Himalaya, Ceylon and the Nicobar Islands through the whole Malayan Archipelago as far as New Guinea and New Pomerania.

**M. malaya** is often described in the older collections as *strongyle*, which name, however, only refers to the local form of the Moluccas. The collective species is divided into a number of insular races, the existence of which was at first correctly ascertained by VAN ECKE. The butterflies are very easily recognizable by the forewings mostly being very pointed, the blackish-brown or deep brown ground-colour, in contrast with which there is on the forewing an oval, more or less darkened spot, its size varying according to the habitat. Sometimes this spot extends also to the hindwing, particularly in the most pronounced of all the insular forms, the Javanese. Under surface characterized by thick black dots, of which the one in the costal area is the most extensive. The other marking recalls that of *Tarucus* and *Lycaenopsis*, and above there is a certain resemblance with *Taraka*, which, however, owing to the prominent oblique stripes on the forewings beneath must be added to the *Castaliinae*. On the Indian Continent and probably also in some islands there are temporal forms, of which the specimens of the rainless period exhibit a much lighter discal region on both wings, contrary to the forms of the rainy period being sometimes entirely darkened. — Larva worm-like, light green, the middle segments swollen, pupa at the ends truncate. Food-plants, according to MOORE, Sapindaceae. The imagines inhabit the plains; they are met with on bushes running along the sea-coast, everywhere at the outskirts of forests and hedges, they eagerly visit flowers, and the ♂♂ like to settle down on wet places in the forest-roads. The flight is not very hasty, but at any rate more determined than in the *Pithecops* being above very similar. In Java and Celebes I was able to ascertain them occurring yet at an altitude of about 1000 m above the sea-level. — **sikkima** Moore, one of the most prominent geographical *sikkima*. forms, differs from *malaya malaya* (with which it was always confounded) by the almost unicolorously smoky-brown upper surface of both wings, only the forewings exhibiting a faintly lighter discal area. The form of the dry period has been denominated **albidisca** Moore, but even here the whitish spot of the forewing is not *albidisca*. so extensive as the analogous discal spot in the Javanese nomenclatural form. — **hampsoni** Mr. are specimens *hampsoni*. I have never seen, from South India. Their range extends from North West Himalaya to Burma and from Puna to Calcutta. — **volubilis** Fruhst. was already in 1907 well figured as *malaya* by KERSHAW (in Butt. *volubilis*. Hongkong). Habitus larger than Sikkim and Assam specimens, beneath distinguished from *sikkima* by a purer white ground-colour and more delicate grey festoon-bands. There seems to occur only one form being above uniformly darkened, the disc not being lighter. Kwangsi (South China). Type from Formosa where the form is rather common. — **thwaitesi** Mr., the Ceylon race unknown to me, occurs according to DISTANT *thwaitesi*. also in the Malayan Peninsula, and according to BAKER even in Formosa; geographical errors which were

\*) We place the genus here, because we are forced to do so by technical reasons in the arrangement of the tables.

\*\*) Fauna Simalurensis, Notes Leyd Mus. 1914, p. 248.



formerly always caused by insufficient material. The white oval of the forewing almost invariably dusted with blackish or grey. Ceylon. — **presbyter** *Fruhst.* The white discal spot of the forewing decidedly larger, without any black or grey dusting as exhibited in *thwaitesi*, and the under surface of both wings with more prominent brown spots and more abundantly grey than any of the vicarious forms. An excellent satellite island race.

*velina*. Nicobar Islands; specimens from the Andamans are not before me. — **velina** *Fruhst.* (154 d). VAN EECKE writes that Sumatran *malaya* are above quite brown with a blurred spot and with fine markings beneath \*). The under surface on the whole resembles the Javanese sister-race, whereas the upper surface is connected with *sikkima* *Mr.* All my specimens are smaller than the Indian, Formosa and Javanese specimens. North

*malaya*. East Sumatra. Simalur. — **malaya** *Horsf.* (154 d) is undoubtedly the most magnificent race of the whole species. There exists no figure of it yet. The main characteristic consists of large white discs of the median zone of both wings. The ♀ thereby resembles the ♀♀ of some *Lycaenopsis*, as for instance those of *L. quadriplaga* *Snell.*, the East Javanese race of *L. puspa* *Horsf.* The East Javanese specimens of my collection are smaller than those from West Java. There seem also to exist temporal forms, of which those of the Monsoon period show still more extensive white areas and a more purely white under surface. East and West Java, Lombok,

*infumata*. Bali, Flores, Sumbawa, Sumba. — **infumata** *Fruhst.* This insular race excels in size that from Sumatra, which it otherwise resembles most of all, but in the form of the dry period (being absent in Sumatra) the forewings are at least sometimes lighter, and in November specimens there may even be a white oval developed. The under surface is very much darkened, particularly the median zone of the forewing is more profusely speckled with brownish-grey than in any other form. It is extremely common in South Celebes, at elevations of up to 1000 m; specimens from the northern parts of the island, which will surely differ from southern ones, are not

*rosanna*. before me. South Celebes. — **rosanna** *Fruhst.* As to this interesting race, SEMPER writes that he received only 2 specimens which he could not separate from *malaya* *Horsf.* from Java just like *strongyle* *Fldr.* from Amboina. This is a deplorable mistake, since the Philippine race combines the characters of the continental form by the ♂♂ exhibiting above only a very faint whitish hue, whereas the ♀♀ somewhat approximate *strongyle*, without, however, not a whit coming up to the extensive, purely white oval of this race. The under surface differs both from continental and Malayan specimens by finer greyish-brown markings of the submarginal area of both wings and approximates, what appears to be very natural, *volubilis* *Fruhst.* from Formosa. Luzon,

*strongyle*. Mindanao, Mindoro. — **strongyle** *Fldr.* (154 d). Next to *malaya* the most splendid race, and above in both sexes easily discernible from the Javanese by the absence of the white discal spots of the hindwing. Beneath

*strongyloides*. hardly different from Micromalayan specimens. Amboina, Buru, Obi, Key Tual, Aru. — **strongyloides** *Fruhst.* (154 d). Habitus more imposing than that of the South Moluccan allies, above more intensely black with a very small discal spot slightly dusted with brownish on the veins. Beneath more extensively covered with

*nigra*. a smoky brown than in any other race known to me. Halmaheira. — **nigra** *Misk.* (154 d). A magnificent areal form approaching *strongyle*, from which it forms a transition to *malaya* by a relatively large white spot in the middle of the costal area of the hindwing. Beneath darker, more extensively hued smoky-brown than in Malayan specimens, but without attaining the intensity of the hue of *strongyloides*. *nigra* also anatomically differs somewhat from the more western races from Formosa and Java, which I examined for the sake of comparison, by a broader distal part of the valves which show sharper teeth. Cooktown, Cardwell,

*monacha*. Cairns, Cape York. — **monacha** *Sm.* According to the description, with a narrower white area of the forewing than in *strongyle*, but with a distinct white area of the hindwing, thus most closely allied to the Australian

*orientalis*. *nigra* *Misk.* Dutch New Guinea, Humboldt Bay. — **orientalis** *J. u. T.* (154 g), from the Schouten Island, Dutch New Guinea, approximates *strongyle* from which it deviates by a more roundish discal spot of the

*clerica*. forewing and the under surface being dusted darker. — **clerica** *Fruhst.* (154 d). ♀. Considerably smaller than Australian ♀♀; hindwing very faintly lighter whitish in the middle of the costal zone, the whitish oval of the forewing scarcely half as extensive as in *nigra* *Misk.* and slightly darkened greyish-brown. Kiriwina, Trobriand Islands.

# 10. Genus: **Lycaenopsis** *Fldr.* (*Cyaniris* *Dalm.*)

The genus *Lycaenopsis*, one of the most insignificant among the Indo Australian Lycaenids has nevertheless been put to the most comprehensive monographical research by the epoch-making publication by T. A. CHAPMAN \*\*) in conjunction with the revision of the Lycaenid genus *Lycaenopsis* based upon morphological comparisons of the clasping-organs by H. FRUHSTORFER \*\*\*). In the latter work many anatomical and particularly geographical false conclusions of CHAPMAN were cleared up and a number of *Lycaenopsis* newly

\*) Not. Leyd. Mus. 1914, p. 248.

\*\*) In: Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. Aug. 1909 (56 pages, 72 figures in the text).

\*\*\*) In: Arch. Naturgesch. 1916, Abt. A, Heft 1 (42 pages, 2 tables with 32 figures).



introduced, which were discovered by Dr. MARTIN, Dr. PIEPERS and FRUHSTORFER, and above all the species deviating anatomically the farthest from the species formerly known accompanied by figures of their clasping-organs; but also quite a number of forms which CHAPMAN enumerated yet as species, were cancelled as geographical races. I fulfilled, however, CHAPMAN's desire that new species should only be denominated, in case the author be able to examine the genital organs \*).

CHAPMAN tried to divide the genus into several subgenera, chiefly by reason of the existence or absence of the lateral uncus-hook, which CHAPMAN calls „hooks“. But it turned out that in this way very close allies would be separated afar, and on the other hand entirely heterogeneous species combined. CHAPMAN himself already states that, if we classify the shapes of the genital organs, we have no reason yet to presume to easily discover the affinity of the species thereupon. It seems, however, that, except the *cardia*-group, forms being closely allied in their colouring, are highly specialized in their organs. (For instance: the members of the *L. ceyx*-group.) I should, therefore, prefer not to divide the genus into subgenera nor try to judge the affinities of the single species by the genitals. We are able to ascertain that the characters of the genital organs are repeated in species being systematically distantly separated, and we may even unhesitatingly speak of a convergency of the clasping-organs, as we also acknowledge convergent or mimetic species. CHAPMAN emphasizes the great importance of the constancy of the dorsal processus. This proves also correct with nearly all the species he was able to examine in 1909. But by newly discovered species and races this view has been disproved, and it even turned out that the formation of the tegumen of the *Lycaenopsis*, in contrast with allied genera (*Lampides*, *Thysonotis*, *Nacaduba*), must be called extremely inconstant \*\*).

The most simple mark of distinction of the *Lycaenopsis* from allied genera is formed by the absence of real or false ocelli on the under surface of the hindwings, being replaced by plain black dots or punctiform spots without any iris and pupil. Anatomically we must, in contrast with the *Nacaduba*, *Lampides*, as well as most of the real *Lycaena*, point out the absence of the scaphium, of lateral clasps. Only very few species united by CHAPMAN in the genus *Notarthrinus*, possess the scaphium. CHAPMAN himself has emphasized the latter characteristic mark by saying: „In the *Lycaenopsis* we find a remarkable specialization of these dorsal formations, being pronounced by the simplification or absence of one part. The mobile paramere or the hook of the other *Lycaenids* is absent“. CHAPMAN goes still further by presuming that on account of the absence of the scaphium also the genera *Castalius*, *Megisba*, and *Neopithecops* might be joined to the *Lycaenopsis* \*\*\*).

Structurally, the *Lycaenopsis* are closely allied to the genuine *Lycaena*, provided we take the extremely variable course of the first subcostal vein on the forewing into account. We are then able to distinguish two groups:

A. The first subcostal vein running quite separately. (*Lycaena*, *Lycaenopsis*, *Chilades*, *Tarucus*.)

B. The first subcostal being partially fused with the costal or connected with it by a frenum. (*Nacaduba*, *Lampides*, *Castalius*, *Everes*, *Thysonotis*, *Pithecops*.)

There are, however, transitions from A to B, in which the first subcostal already approaches the costal. (*Caiochrysops*, *Megisba*, *Lycaenesthes*.)

If we consider the general formation of the clasping-organs, we find that a considerable percentage of the *Lycaenopsis* approach the *Lycaena semiargus* and *L. optilete* in the contours of the valve. Some species (*quadriplaga*, *idamis*) are allied to the *Lampides*, others (*aristinus*) to *Nacaduba*. In this way the *Lycaenopsis* are like an image of the analogous conditions in the genus *Lampides*, the species of which reciprocally exhibit relations to the *Lycaenopsis* and *Nacaduba*.

Like the *Thysonotis*, *Nacaduba*, and *Lampides*, most of the *Lycaenopsis* exhibit androconia of the forewings of the ♂♂, the contours of which approximate those of the genera *Lampides* and *Nacaduba*, though without attaining the remarkable variability of the *Lampides*-androconia. The greatest differences are exhibited in the wedge-shaped androconia of *L. musina* Sn. According to a letter of the late Professor L. G. COUR-

\*) I could even not confine myself to examining only the new species, but for the sake of comparison I was obliged to examine also nearly all the species ascertained by CHAPMAN. Altogether 150 preparations were made, of which 30 belonged to the collective species *L. cardia*. Some forms of the *cardia*-group offered such great difficulties, that I interrupted the study of the *Lycaenopsis* for several months, in order first to look round among all the allied genera. Thus I examined all the species of the *Nacaduba*, *Lampides* and *Castalius*, to which I had access. All these three genera fully divulged their mysteries, and not even in one case it remained doubtful whether their components were justified to be considered as species.

\*\*) I am even able to prove that the formation of the uncus varies within a species, which is to be seen from the figures in my monography mentioned above, where the continental race and the Sumatran race of the collective species *L. albocoeruleus* Mr. seem to belong to distantly separated species.

\*\*\*) I cannot, however, agree with this opinion, for the *Castalius* as well as the *Neopithecops* form a peculiar group, of which particularly the latter is in no way morphologically connected with the *Lycaenopsis*. CHAPMAN himself also quite correctly observed that *Pithecops* exhibits again the hooks. *Pithecops* and *Neopithecops*, however, are generically not to be separated. As to the scaphium, it is consequently a secondary formation, by which we must not be tempted to utilize it as a generic fundamental character.



VOISIER, they are absent altogether in *L. cossaea*, *puspa* and *transpectus*, thus just in three species which are anatomically very far separated.

As to the androconia, except *L. musina* having already been mentioned, the following six species have hitherto been examined: *akasa*, *argiolus*, *dilectus*, *corythus*, *limbatus*; their androconia, all of which are of a decidedly calycoid or shovel-shape, exhibit sometimes straight, sometimes curved lateral edges, the free end being sometimes straightly truncated, sometimes bent forward. Thereby the *Lycaenopsis* contrast with palearctic and nearctic genuine *Lycaena* exhibiting elliptic, sometimes even almost circular androconia, with *Nacaduba* showing fan-like, *Zizera* showing square androconia, and with the *Tarucus*, in which they exhibit bell-shaped contours. A particularly important fact is that the shape of the androconia of each species is also repeated in all its races and forms.

On the whole, the ascertaining of the *Lycaenopsis* is probably the most thankless and most difficult task of oriental entomology, with respect to the day-butterflies. CHAPMAN is right in saying that the colouring of the upper surface is especially deceptive. Somewhat more reliable are the characters of the marking beneath, but also these characters are effaced again by variations produced by climatic and geographical influences. The punctiform spots may, as a rule, be larger, smaller, or be absent altogether.

NICÉVILLE already in 1890 complained that he was unable to distinguish the ♀♀ of many species, and even to-day we have not yet, advanced in this direction, particularly since owing to the rareness of the ♀♀ morphological investigations are out of the question. Most of the ♀♀ of my collection have three or four times changed their positions and are still brought into connection with spurious ♂♂. — The existence of temporal forms in the *Lycaenopsis* was at first ascertained by W. H. EDWARDS for the North American *L. ladon* Cr. (*pseudargiolus* Bsd.) (Vol. V, t. 144 h), and later on by NICÉVILLE for continental Indian species. I myself ascertained their existence in Javanese and Micromalayan species in 1910. Also in Celebes and the Moluccas there are different generations to be recognized in *L. puspa*.

*Lycaenopsis* preponderantly inhabit great altitudes, in the Himalaya even such of more than 3500 m. In the mountainous Sikkim there are 8 species, whereas in the hot lowlands of India only one species (*puspa*) is everywhere found. The principal seat of the genus is undoubtedly Macromalayana. From Borneo alone we know 16 species, thus 50 % more than from India proper.

Among the 14 certain species which I possess from Java there is not one occurring at an altitude of less than 500 m. DE NICÉVILLE enumerated 11 Sumatran species, to which 4 or 5 recently discovered species may be added, partly from Dr. MARTIN's collection. From Celebes 5 species were known before my excursion there, their number having now increased to 10. From New Guinea 6 species, in addition to which two more species were recently discovered. From the Moluccas 4 species are mentioned, in Lombok I myself found 5 species, and just as many we know from Formosa, whereas from Nias only three have come so far. From the Philippines SEMPER knew 4 species, to which CHAPMAN has discovered a fifth. Japan is yet inhabited by three *Lycaenopsis*. Except two species passing over to New Pomerania, there are no representatives of the genus *Lycaenopsis* known more to the east than New Guinea, whilst we meet there yet with several species of *Nacaduba* and *Lampides*.

Characteristic for the genus *Lycaenopsis* is the very great number of local and endemic species, at least in contrast with the likewise multiform genera *Nacaduba* and *Lampides*. Thus Java has alone 2, Sumatra 2, Borneo 4 endemic species occurring nowhere else, whereas from Celebes we know 3 and from New Guinea autochthonous species. From the Malayan Peninsula only 10 species are registered, whereas from Sumatra already 16 species are ascertained, which proves how insufficiently this region was searched for *Lycaenopsis*. From there we may expect yet quite a series of novelties, presumably also from the Philippines and German New Guinea, from where only 1 *Lycaenopsis* has come, whilst from the British district we already know 5 and from the Snow Mountains 3 certain species.

Very interesting is the distribution of the *Lycaenopsis* on the different parts of Celebes, particularly if we compare the species of this island with those of the Philippines or of Macromalayana. We know 8 species from the south, whereas from the north hitherto 5. The abundance of the south in contrast with the north, however, is surely only specious, because, by my stay in the mountains there, the south was more thoroughly explored than the north. Of the 10 species only 3 are endemic in the island. One species (*nedda*) must be regarded as a Papuan element which has also proceeded as far as Borneo and Timor. A remarkable fact is that we do not know one species which Celebes has exclusively in common with the Philippines, but this may be due to the north having been quite insufficiently explored. It is, however, no wonder that there are 5 species that have their principal seat in Macromalayana.



The following table furnishes a survey over the range of the principal species.

India, Ceylon	Malayan Peninsula	Sumatra	Borneo	Java
<i>akasa</i>	—	<i>akasia</i>	—	<i>akasia</i>
<i>cardia</i>	<i>cardia</i>	<i>cardia</i>	<i>cardia</i>	<i>cardia</i>
<i>lanka</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>albocoeruleus</i>	—	<i>albocoeruleus</i>	—	—
—	—	<i>coalita</i>	—	<i>coalita</i>
—	—	—	<i>ceyx</i>	<i>ceyx</i>
<i>argiolus</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>limbatus</i>	<i>limbatus</i>	<i>limbatus</i>	<i>limbatus</i>	<i>limbatus</i>
<i>puspa</i>	<i>puspa</i>	<i>puspa</i>	<i>puspa</i>	<i>puspa</i>
<i>transpectus</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>marginata</i>	<i>marginata</i>	<i>marginata</i>	—	<i>marginata</i>
<i>musina</i>	<i>musina</i>	<i>musina</i>	<i>musina</i>	<i>musina</i>
<i>melaena</i>	<i>melaena</i>	<i>melaena</i>	<i>melaena</i>	—
<i>vardhana</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>chenelli</i>	—	—	—	—
<i>binghami</i>	—	—	—	—
—	<i>camenae</i>	<i>camenae</i>	<i>camenae</i>	<i>camenae</i>
—	<i>strophis</i>	?	<i>strophis</i>	?
—	<i>cossaea</i>	<i>cossaea</i>	<i>cossaea</i>	<i>cossaea</i>
—	<i>haraldus</i>	<i>haraldus</i>	<i>haraldus</i>	<i>haraldus</i>
—	—	<i>quadriplaga</i>	<i>quadriplaga</i>	<i>quadriplaga</i>
—	—	<i>caireus</i>	<i>caireus</i> ?	<i>caireus</i>
—	—	<i>idamis</i>	<i>ripte</i>	—
—	—	<i>corythus</i>	<i>shelfordi</i>	<i>cyanicornis</i>
—	—	—	<i>moultoni</i>	<i>aristinus</i>
—	—	—	<i>matanga</i>	—
14 species, 5 endem.	10 species, 0 endem.	16 species, 2 endem.	16 species, 4 endem.	15 species, 2 endem.

Beside the monographies mentioned above, there are two more preliminary works forming the starting point for the following combination: BUTLER, *A list of the Species of Cyaniris* \*), and FRUHSTORFER, *Neue Cyaniris-Rassen und Uebersicht der bekannten Arten* \*\*). BUTLER knew 60 species which were reduced to 44 by CHAPMAN; 3 species established by BUTLER have proved to be local races. In my work of 1909, 34 new local races are mentioned, one of which is now cancelled as synonymous. 4 „subspecies“, however, were raised to distinct species, but six of the „species“ degraded to territorial forms. Of CHAPMAN's 44 species again 6 are treated as geographical forms of collective species. In my monography of 1916, altogether 4 new species were anatomically founded and 17 local races introduced. — The number of the certain *Lycaenopsis* known till the time when my monography was published, was to be estimated at about 45, but since that time several more species have been discovered in Continental India and in the Papuan District, so that we may count upon at least 50 species. NICÉVILLE \*\*\*) provided us with a very precise description of the larva and pupa. The former is of a pale light green with two bluish-green dorsal lines from the second to the tenth segments, and lives on *Prinsepia utilis*. Pupa pale brown with a rough upper surface, and irregularly spotted darker brown. The early stages of the European species were described by SEITZ in Vol. I, p. 322. Of late the highly meritorious T. R. BELL has published the whole metamorphosis of *L. puspa* †). — Eggs on *Cylista scariosa*, a Leguminosa, where they are singly deposited in the axes of the stalks and bractea of the small flower-heads, as long as these are still in the bud. Larva also on the *Hiptage madablota* (a *Combretaceae*), *Sehleichera trijuga* (*Sapindaceae*). The larva is only occasionally visited by ants. According to NICÉVILLE, *Lycaenopsis* are most anywhere found in India except the deserts. — In the exterior parts of the Himalaya one or the other species is of a more common occurrence than any other *Lycaenid*. In Sikkim some species occur

\*) In: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. May 1900, p. 141 to 151.

\*\*) In: Stett. Ent. Zg. 1910 (Dec. 1909).

\*\*\*) Butterfl. India (1890) p. 106.

†) Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 25, No. 3, p. 131 (15. I. 1918).



in great swarms and the number of the species is rather great; in the plains, however, we only meet with *Lyc. puspa*; but wherever there are hills and mountains, already several species are met with.

According to my observations in Japan, the *Lycaenopsis* were flying there even in the shade of high trees of the Unco Park near Tokio, but MARTIN states that the ♂♂ in Sumatra are exclusively found on wet places in the roads and on the sands of small mountain streams. In Java, however, particularly on the plateau of Pengalengan, I collected some species even on rainy days in the company of the *Ypthima*, which was then there very common. The ♀♀, however, prefer the forests or their skirts, where they sway to and fro on blossoms of compositae or are in search of the larval food-plant. Some species, such as *L. cardia*, are fond of flying across the tops of bushes hanging over the mountain-brooks, where they are very difficult to capture.

#### A. Group of species *Lycaenopsis*.

**L. akasa** is the most easily distinguishable *Lycaenopsis* deviating the most in its colouring from all the species known and being besides remarkable by the sexes not being dimorphous, but monomorphous, so that they are difficult to discern, particularly in the continental and Javanese races. The range of the collective species is most peculiar, too, extending from South India and Ceylon to Celebes, though excluding Borneo and the Malayan Peninsula. In the genital organs *akasa* exhibits a great affinity to *L. cardia*, but between the terminal tooth and the principal part of the valve there remains a larger interspace than in *cardia*. — **mavisa** *Fruhst.* ♂ above more extensively covered with a bluish grey than ♂♂ from Java. ♀ with a broader black border of the forewing and an increased greyish-black hue on the hindwing. South India: Madura, Travancore (5000 ft.) Ceylon. — **catullus** *Fruhst.* (152 c) in both sexes excels the Javanese nomenclatural form in size; the ♂♂ are of a pure white, their costal parts with a slight leaden-grey or bluish-grey hue. *akasa*. West Sumatra, North East Sumatra. — **akasa** *Horsf.*, a characteristic species of the subalpine parts of the Javanese volcanos, where it visits wet places on bridle-paths or foot-paths, as well as on the banks of brooks. The basal zones of both wings above, in both sexes, is of a most delicate, radiant bluish-grey. ♀♀ extremely rare. East and West Java, Lombok at altitudes of about 1200 to 1800 m; I found it in Lombok in April, also in Bali at an altitude of 1400 to 2000 m; besides the Leyden Museum possesses specimens from North Java, taken near Tegal by PIEPERS at an altitude of only 500 m. — **calon** *Fruhst.* inhabits Sumbawa; it is smaller than the preceding, of a purer white, the black marginal bands much narrower. Under surface with fewer black dots. — **parakasa** *subsp. nov.* was observed by Prof. KÜKENTHAL near Rurukan in the Minahassa, North Celebes, at an altitude of about 1200 m, and mentioned by PAGENSTECHER in 1897. My collection has no specimens from there.

**L. melaena**. In its colouring entirely isolated, anatomically entirely approximating the *cardia-akasa* group, from which it forms a transition to *L. camenae* *Nicév.* The species is everywhere rare and is found in Macromalayana except Java, as well as in Indo-China. Three territorial forms are known: **melaenoides** *Tytler* (described 1915 in the Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. vol. 24, Nr. 1, p. 121, and figured t. 3, fig. 28). The black border of the wings broader than in *melaena* *Doh.* From Perak; there exist besides two temporal forms of this race: that of the dry period, flying from December to January, and one of the Monsoon period from July. — **melaena** *Doh.* (152 g). Upper surface deep dark steel-blue, the black border of the hindwing in fact nearly as broad again as exhibited in the figure. Beneath dull white, with 3 rows of delicate black striae on the forewing, and a most pregnant round costal spot on the hindwing. Tenasserim, Penang, Malayan Peninsula, Borneo. — **pellecebra** *Fruhst.* (152 g) has the purely white under surface in common with *camenae*, but it differs from the latter by the presence of 3 instead of only 2 rows of submarginal striae on the forewing and the more than twice as large jet-black dots, resembling *puspa* by their size, on the hindwing. Upper surface of a most plain though temptingly beautiful marking. Two thirds of the forewing jet-black, with a pointed oblong, light metallic blue discal part, of a most intense lustre. Hindwing unicolorously blackish-grey with diaphanous dots beneath. West Sumatra; Padang Boven District, North East Sumatra.

**L. camenae**. An insignificant species, above often remarkably similar to *L. cardia dilectus* *Mr.*, or to *L. limbatus* *Mr.* in case the forewing exhibits no light, white area. Originally described only from Perak and North East Sumatra, later on ascertained by CHAPMAN also from Borneo and Mindoro, and I myself succeeded in discovering it in Celebes and in proving it anatomically for Flores. Thus we have to state already quite a number of insular races. — **arsina** *subsp. nov.* was discovered by CHAPMAN in 1909. It is found on Mt. Dulangan in the Island of Mindoro. Without counting the darkened colouring, *arsina* differs morphologically in the genital organs considerably from the sister-races of more southern habitats. Valve as well as uncus towards the base very much broader, the apex of the uncus, however, less sharp than in the Sumatran race. — **selma** *Drc.* (154 c), described from North Borneo, with a rounder wing-contour and a uniformly blue upper surface of the wing. MOULTON, the well-known and keen explorer of the fauna of Borneo and the



former administrator of the Sarawak Museum, discovered the species also on Mt. Penrissen at an altitude of about 1000 m, as well as near Kuehing in Sarawak, West Borneo. — **camenae** *Nicév.* (152 g) appears above *camenae*, somewhat darker blue than the Sumatran specimens, being magnificently brightened up in the disc, and the local differentiation is also noticeable in the clasping-organs, which are of a decidedly more robust structure, with a broad base of the uncus and longer extended valves than in the Borneo-form. Malayan Peninsula, still rare in the collections. — **elothales** *Fruhst.* ♂ of a smaller habitus, the ground-colouring of a lighter blue, *elothales*, the black distal border of the forewing, however, much broader, the whitish costal border of the hindwing less extensive, more indistinct than in *coalita* *Nic.* from Java. The submarginal black crescents of the hindwing are absent, but in a supposed ♀, looking like DE NICÉVILLE's figure 13, they are again present. Sumatra; type from the Padang Boven District, also on the Battak Mountains. From Java we have no *L. camenae*, but it was discovered in Flores, where an uncommonly altered insular race occurs: **jugurtha** *Fruhst.* It is considerably smaller than the nomenclatural type with a dark and still intensely lustrous blue reminding us of *L. cardia masinissa*, and in some specimens with extensive, white costal embeddings. This magnificently differentiated race occurs beside *L. masinissa* and *L. limbatus epicharma* *Fruhst.* All three have the same lustrous blue upper surface, being discernible only beneath and chiefly with certainty only by the genitals. — **valeria** *Fruhst.* ♀. Forewing with a black costal border, being much broader towards the apex, but tapering *valeria*, off again in the median region and then extending in the same width to the anal angle. Cell-end with a distinct black crescent. The transeellular part white, the basal region with a light blue hue. Hindwing entirely light blue with a faint reflection and only 6 isolated black dots which are distally separated from a fine black antemarginal line by the purely white cilia. Beneath like in the ♂♂ from Sumatra. South Celebes, Bua Kraeng, at an altitude of 5000 ft., February 1896.

**L. strophis** is one of the few species common to both Celebes and Borneo. The species will very probably be yet discovered in the Philippines, otherwise we would be forced to suppose them to have crossed over by way of Flores, unless we take *strophis* to be a relic from the time of the connexion of all the islands of to-day. — **strophis** *Drc.* (154 e). North Borneo, Sarawak, Perak. Only ♂♂ are known. The species will undoubtedly be yet discovered in Sumatra and Java, having been probably overlooked owing to its resemblance to other species, particularly to *L. musina* (152 h). DRUCE himself had little confidence in its being a distinct species and took it to be a doubtful temporal form of *ceyx dilectissima* (154 b). CHAPMAN considered *strophis* to be a local race of *limbatus*, and FRUHSTORFER that of *singalensis* (recte *cardia*). The genital organs indeed place it near *cardia*, but by the spine branching off from the ventral side of the valve, they are easily discernible from *cardia* exhibiting a tooth rising dorsally. — **cynanae** *Fruhst.* Lombok, 4000 ft., *cynanae*, April 1896. Smaller than specimens from Borneo, Perak and Celebes, above paler and beneath with neater punctiform spots. — **euphon** *Fruhst.* (152 g). ♂ differing from Macro- and Micromalayan *cardia* only by the *euphon*, dark violet tint of the ground-colouring. ♀, however, very different: ground-colour lighter and more lustrous blue than in *astarga*-♀ from Java, the black distal margin of the forewing almost twice as broad, hindwing with much more pregnant, antemarginal dots. Forewing with an extensive, subapical, white brightening. South Celebes, Bua Kraeng, 5000 ft., February 1896, collected by H. FRUHSTORFER.

**L. ceyx**. One of the neatest species and at the same time the species in which the genital organs are *ceyx*, the most primitively developed. The terminal part of the valve is but slightly chitinized, and according to how the preparation is placed, we are sometimes able to notice the beginning of an insignificant dental formation. The presence of distal spines seems to be of a more frequent occurrence in the Borneo-race than in the Javanese name-type. By this small deviation CHAPMAN was induced to separate the Javanese form (*ceyx*) by 6 numbers from the Borneo-race (*dilectissima*). But whosoever observes the imagines, particularly also the ♀♀ and the joint habits (both are inhabitants of the mountains and do not occur at an elevation of less than 1200 m) will not doubt as to their specific connexion. The shape of the valve, as has been already stated by CHAPMAN, resembles the most that of *L. cossaeus plauta* (154 b, e), and besides also that of *L. moultoni* *Chapm.*, although not the least exterior affinity exists between these two species. Still much more interesting is the relation of *L. ceyx* to *L. albocoeruleus* *Mr.*, for there is scarcely a doubt that the insular *ceyx* replaces the continental *albocoeruleus* in Java and Borneo, whereas *albocoeruleus* has even advanced as far as Sumatra. Another characteristic being of zoogeographical importance and at the same time mysterious, is the occurrence of a vicarious form which exists in Java beside *ceyx* and is found again in Celebes slightly modified, whereas in Celebes genuine *ceyx* have hitherto not yet been observed. Of *ceyx* we have, therefore, for the present only two certain insular races to register. — *ceyx* *Nic.* ♂ differs from the figured *aristius* *Fruhst.* ♂ (152 e) by the narrower black border of the forewing and the more prominent dotting of both wings beneath. The ♀, of which I captured two specimens on the Plateau of Pengalengan, is entirely white, with a very broad black costal and distal margin of the forewing, a series of relatively large black antemarginal dots of the hindwing likewise exhibiting an extensive costal margin. Bases of all the wings dark blue, the discal part of the forewing of a magnificent light blue reflection. Strange to say, it is precisely Java which has the



darkest local form with the broadest black border, for the distal margin of the forewing is much more extensive than in *dilectissima* Drc. and *aristius* Fruhst. The *ceyx*-♀ deviates from the *aristius*-♀ besides by the more extensive blue tinge on the bases of both wings, and the black margining of the forewing proceeds at the proximal margin much farther inward. West Java, on the Volcano Gede and the Plateau of Pengalengan at an altitude of more than 1200 m. Not uncommonly rare. Not observed by me in East Java. — *dilectissima* Drc. (154 b). Hitherto only known from the Kina-Balu.

*apona*. **L. apona** Fruhst. Of this magnificent form only one ♀ is known, which was discovered at an altitude of about 2600 m on the peak of the Apo, in the midst of a vegetation of rhododendron and juniper. From SEMPER's figure of the under surface we may infer that *apona* is the representative of the Macromalayan *L. ceyx* and *L. dilectissima*. It is of a larger habitus, the submarginal dots more prominent than in *ceyx* and *aristius*, and there are small antimarginal and discal bands which are absent in the Macromalayan vicarious forms. Luzon. The discovery of further insular races in Mindoro, Mindanao and other Philippines with mountains of an altitude of about 2500 to 3000 m, is merely a matter of time, and I do not consider it to be impossible that *apona* will prove to be a local form of *ceyx* or *aristius*, if their clasping-organs will have been examined, just as it seems to me to be still very doubtful, whether *L. aristius* is a distinct species, in spite of the amazingly differentiated genital organs.

*aristius*. **L. aristius**. Smaller, the contours of the wings rounder, forewings of the ♂♂ of a more intense, but still more lustrous blue than in *ceyx*. Hindwing with a more prominent black distal margin. ♀: forewing with a very broad black costal margin, expanding towards the apex to almost 4 mm of the upper surface and extending then into the anal angle. Forewing with a black cell-end, otherwise white. Hindwings white, with 6 antimarginal dots. Bases of all the wings slightly scaled grey and with a dull blue hue. *L. aristius* differs from *L. ceyx*-♂♂ chiefly by the broader black border of the forewing. In spite of the great difference in the spines of the valves, I treat *aristius* and *aristinus* as the forms of one species. — *aristinus* Fruhst. remarkably differs by the long spines of the valve from the vicarious form from Celebes. West Java, Pengalengan. — *aristius* Fruhst. (152 e). South Celebes. I captured numbers of it on the Peak of Bonthain at an altitude of 5000 ft. in February 1896. The ♀ is somewhat smaller than the ♀ of *dilectissima*, the black margin of the forewing broader.

*alboceruleus*. **L. alboceruleus**, a magnificent species, above very much like *L. marginata* Nic., but larger and with rounder contours of the wings. It differs from *L. ceyx* by the extensive white discal spot of the forewing. *alboceruleus* is found from Mussuri to Formosa, the Liukiu Islands and Japan, and in the south of Sumatra. They will certainly be sooner or later discovered in the Malayan Peninsula. The genital organs are highly specialized and interesting by the Sumatran local race being subject to a prolongation of the dorsal and ventral processus, so that both the uncus- and valval-apices of the Sumatran *ovianus* surpass in extent those of the continental vicarious form. The northernmost form of the collective species was found by LEECH in May 1886 near Satsuma in Japan. Another form has been discovered by PRYER in the Liu-Kiu Islands and registered by LEECH and MATSUMURA, but there does not yet exist a description of these races. — *amadis* Fruhst. (vol. I, t. 83 h), from the mountains of West China, has already been very well figured (as *alboceruleus*) in the palearctic part. — *sauteri* Fruhst. Ground-colour darker, all the bands and spots more distinct than in Indian specimens. The clasping-organs almost identical with *alboceruleus*. Formosa, February, April, very rare. Type in the Dahlem Entomological Museum. — *alboceruleus* Mr. (152 f). From Mussori to Assam, everywhere very rare, occurring at altitudes from 1000 to about 2500 m, and according to the material of my collection, subject to the influence of the seasons. I believe that the ♂ figured by SWINHOE, Lep. Ind. VII, t. 625 as *jynteana* Nic. is decidedly a rainy period form of *alboceruleus*. DOHERTY found the form in Bernardmyo in Upper Burma and in the Naga Hills. — *ovianus* Fruhst. ♂ above differs from a ♂ of an extreme dry period form of *L. alboceruleus* from Sikkim merely by a more distinctly defined white discal spot of the forewing, somewhat resembling in its extent that of *L. marginata carna* Nic. (152 d). Hindwings almost entirely white, except a light blue basal hue. North East Sumatra.

*deliciosa*. **L. deliciosa** Pagenstech. A magnificent species, deserving its name in every respect, above light blue, with a violet reflection. Forewing with a black subapical band separating a blue preapical spot from the middle of the wing. Hindwing with a large, submarginal crescent at the costal margin within a series of six prominent black marginal spots. From North Celebes, Minahassa.

*lanka*. **L. lanka** Mr. According to Nicéville preponderantly occurring in the mountains, for instance near Nuwara-Eliya and the Horton Plains, all the year round, sometimes in great swarms. It is not impossible that *L. lanka* represents only a mountainous form of *L. cardia singalensis* Fldr. The only ♂ I was able to examine, only differs by a somewhat shorter valve, the terminal teeth of which are sharper and larger than in all the races and branches of *cardia* known to me. Their size is about between that of the terminal teeth of *L. cardia astarga* and of *L. aristinus* Fruhst. from Java.

*cardia*. **L. cardia**. Not counting *L. argiolus*, the most widely distributed species occupying the whole range of the genus except the palearctic zone. The characters of the marking remain rather constant in the west of



the range, although we are able to distinguish temporal forms on the continent, in Ceylon and Java, and we know a luxuriant alpine form from Java. *cardia* is one of the few species met with also in the lowlands, as for instance in the Island of Flores. In New Guinea, however, the species presumably develops heteromorphous forms which are considered as distinct species. — **hermonthis** *Fruhst.* approaches Chinese *dilectina* *Fruhst.* and *hermonthis*. is considerably larger than Indian specimens. The black distal margin of the forewing is more prominent, the ground-colour darker, the white patches of the hindwings more extensive than in *dilectus* *Mr.*, those of the forewings darkened, mostly absent. Contours of wings rounder; of a much larger habitus than ♂♂ from India and Hainan. Under surface with somewhat more distinct black striae. Formosa, Polisha, June to July. Very common. — **hainana** *Fruhst.* Habitus larger than *dilectus* from Sikkim and Bhutan, the whitish patch in the *hainana*. subcostal region of the hindwing above less extensive, but more sharply defined. The dotting beneath more distinct, the black distal margin of the forewing much broader. Island of Hainan. — **philippina** *Smp.* is a form *philippina*. of the dry period of a small habitus, very pale above, with scanty whitish patches, a very narrow, black distal margin. ♀ at least one third smaller than Chinese specimens, with a uniform, narrow black border at the costal and at the distal margin. The hindwing with a delicate submarginal band of greyish-brown. From the Benguet Valley, North West Luzon, July. Description according to the figures in SEMPER's famous and valuable work on the Butterflies of the Philippines. Also in Leyte and other islands of the northern Philippines. — **dilectina** *Fruhst.* (Vol. I, p. 322, t. 83 f as *dilectus*). Chinese specimens are larger than Himalayan *dilectus*, and the marking beneath is more distinct. West China, Omi Shan, Central China, Kiu-Kiang. — **dilectus** *Mr.* From Cashmir *dilectus*. and the Kumaon Himalaya as far as Upper Burma. We know two temporal forms: a) that of the rainy period with an intensely blue, unicolorous upper surface of the ♂ forewings, and dark blue ♀♀; b) that of the dry period with a light, white disc of the forewing, the subcostal zone of the hindwing more or less mixed with white, and light blue ♀♀. HOHERTY found *dilectus* in the Naga Hills. — **singalensis** *Fldr.* (152 f). A remarkably different *singalensis*. insular race, hitherto always considered as a species. Described by FELDER from Kallupahane, at an altitude of about 1000 m, occurring more frequently in the lower hills. They are, as a rule, met with on the tops of shrubs and trees projecting over rivulets, in the mountains. They are then very difficult to catch, but they are also met with in wet places on the roads. Ceylon. NICÉVILLE mentions the race from the Nilgeri Hills, a very probable habitat, although it is doubted by SWINHOE. In South India there will be found specimens forming the transition from the Ceylon race to *dilectus* from the Himalaya. — **briga** *Fruhst.* Upper surface *briga*. darker than in Indian specimens. Hindwing with a broader black margin. Malayan Peninsula. — **paracatius** *Fruhst.* ♂ larger and paler than Sumatran *catius* *Fruhst.* Borneo, type from Sintang, Mount Matang, Sarawak. — **catius** *Fruhst.* Of this race being most common in Sumatra, two forms are distinguishable: a) **neodilecta** *Fruhst.* *catius*. Small, the upper surface mixed with white on both wings and thereby very similar to *dilectus* *Mr.* from Sikkim. *neodilecta*. b) *catius* *Fruhst.* Larger, with a dark upper surface and thereby recalling *lanka* *Mr.* from Ceylon. Sumatra. — **astarga** *Fruhst.* We have to register three forms of this *Lycaenopsis* being very common in Java: a) **paradilecta** *Fruhst.* Small, pale blue with white patches above on both wings, thereby recalling the continental *dilectus* *Mr.* and approaching the Sumatran *neodilecta*. At elevations of up to 1000 m, presumably only occurring in the dry period. b) **floresiana** *Courv.* A dark aberration, strikingly resembling in the colours *limbatus* *Mr.*, recognizable by the distinct, black submarginal dots of the hindwings above, and thereby somewhat like the ♀ of *L. singalensis*. c) **astarga** *Fruhst.* A large form from an altitude of about 1200 m, in the colours very much like normal *singalensis*-♂♂ and *catius*-♂♂, by far the most common Javanese *Lycaenopsis*. The ♀ resembles the ♀ of *thoria* *Fruhst.* (152 f), but above it is more uniform and of a somewhat darker blue. — A similar ♀ is figured in the magnificent work by PIEPERS and FRUHSTORFER mentioned above (t. 22, fig. 80). — **subcoalita** *R.* *subcoalita*. is very closely allied to the principal form of *astarga* *Fruhst.* from Java. According to ROTHSCILD, *subcoalita* was discovered by STRESEMANN in Bali in January, at an elevation of about 5 to 800 m. — **lombokensis** *Fruhst.* *lombokensis*. is somewhat smaller, of a paler blue and beneath more faintly dotted than *astarga* from Java. Island of Lombok, on the Plateau of Sambalun, 4000 ft., April. — **masinissa** *Fruhst.* A magnificent insular race of which I at first *masinissa*. did not quite know where to place it, but which I ranged near *huegeli* *Mr.* and *limbatus* *Mr.* It is characterized by its small shape, the dark and still more intense blue being of a much stronger lustre than in the said forms. Beneath with just as feeble markings as my large series of *limbatus* from Sumatra. Flores, November 1896, collected by A. EVERETT. — **thoria** *Fruhst.* (152 f, g ♀ as ♂ ex errore). ♂ only slightly different from Macromalayan *cardia*. Somewhat larger than *astarga* with a more pregnant dotting beneath; the ♀ of *astarga* differs by a purely white, transcellular, light patch of the forewing. The under surface of both sexes, by the prominent black markings, already forms a transition to the race of the South Moluccas and *L. tenella* from New Guinea. South Celebes, Peak of Bonthain, 5000 ft. Collected by me in February-March, mentioned also by PAGENSTECHER by the name of *kasmira* from North Celebes, the Minahassa. — **cardia** *Fldr.*, the name-type from *cardia*. Amboina. Beneath different from *thoria* by the yellowish, instead of black dotting and striation, whereby



a complete transition is effected to *L. tenella owgarra* and *L. drucei*. An allied form from Obi in my collection. — *coalitoides*. As *coalitoides* Rothsch., an allied race was described, discovered by STRESEMANN in Ceram at an altitude of about 650 m. — *beretava* Rbb. According to the figure it is pretty surely a *cardia*-race, which is the more probable, since *L. limbatus*, with which CHAPMAN unites the form, has hitherto not been observed farther to the east than Batjan, whereas *cardia* is certainly yet met with in British New Guinea, from where CHAPMAN was able to ascertain specimens by prepared clasping-organs.

*L. coalita* Nic. described according to specimens found by DOHERTY on the Volcano Arjuna between 5 and 6000ft. We also find it at altitudes of 1200 to 1800 m on the Volcano Gedé. The single specimens are very large, of an intense blue lustre with scarcely noticeable white embedments of the forewings, but more distinct *dilectus*-spotting of the hindwings. The under surface is of a purer and more chalky white than in *L. cardia astarga* Fruhst. from Java. The clasping-organs resemble those of the *L. cardia*-group, but the valve is more robust, more widened at its rise, and exhibits sharp terminal teeth. The ♀ of *coalita* (provided I judge it correctly) differs so much from *L. cardia astarga* Fruhst.-♀, that we are forced to separate *coalita* as a species from *L. cardia*, although I should have added *L. coalita* as a mountain-form to *L. cardia astarga*. The ♀ resembles much rather the ♀♀ of *L. marginata* Nic., *L. ceyx* Nic., *L. aristius* Fruhst. by its purely white ground-colour, whereas all the ♀♀ of *L. cardia* are preponderantly blue. Forewing, particularly at the costal margin, uncommonly extensively bordered with black, the basal part of a magnificent light blue lustre, the hindwings about like in *L. ceyx*-♀, but with a more intense and more extensive black margin. Two insular races: *coalita* Nic. from Java, found by me in the east and west of the island, by JACOBSON also on Mt. Ungaran in Central Java. The only ♀ known hitherto figured by PIEPERS in „Rhopalocera of Java“ (t. 22, fig. 77 c) according to the specimen I collected on the Plateau of Pengalengan at an altitude of about 1400 m. ROTHSCHILD knew a ♂ from an altitude of 1400 to 2000 m, taken in Bali in January. — *margarelon* subsp. nov. is a much larger race from North East Sumatra, distinguished by a purer white under surface of the wings, exhibiting besides more prominent black dotting.

*L. tenella*. The clasping-organs of this species in their contours resemble those of *L. cardia*, but the valve is shorter, growing broader, the terminal tooth being stunted. CHAPMAN presumed *L. tenella* to be widely distributed, occurring also in the Malayan Peninsula, the Islands of Obi and Borneo. But according to the material to which I had access, it appears to be impossible that *tenella* goes beyond the Australian region to the west. We may even consider *tenella* to be only a strongly modified form of *L. cardia*, so that *tenella* would replace the Indo-Malayan *L. cardia* in New Guinea and Australia. This matter will be cleared up, when the larva and perhaps also the androconia will be known. For the present there are only three areal forms of *tenella*: *tenella* Misk. Habitus somewhat smaller, of a darker blue than the form figured from Dutch New Guinea (152 g). Observed in Queensland from the coast up to altitudes of about 400 m. — *owgarra* B.-Bak. from low districts of British New Guinea in my collection, is above lighter blue than our figure, of a much smaller habitus, with a costal eye-spot of the hindwings above and two series of red-brown, irregularly distributed, small discal dots on the hindwings beneath. — *parvipuncta* Rothsch. is the mountain-form figured 152 g as *tenella*. According to the author, it was found in the Snow Mountains from December to February at altitudes of 1400 to 1800 m. Beneath dull white, with greyish-black, very distinct small bands and rows of dots.

*L. drucei*. This species (?) having remained unknown to me in nature differs, according to the figures by CHAPMAN, by the decidedly broader valve and the larger terminal tooth from *L. cardia*, beside the uncus being better developed than in *L. cardia*. Two territorial forms have hitherto been discovered: *drucei* B.-Bak. (154 e), of which we represent a ♀. The ♂ has a very narrow distal margin of both wings and shows fainter markings beneath. Angabunga River, British New Guinea. — *manokwariensis* Joicey (154 g) is throughout lighter blue, with a distinct black bordering of the forewings, and very delicate black markings of the wings beneath.

*L. rona* Sm. approaches anatomically *L. cardia* so much that it would not be astonishing, if it were proved to be a *cardia*-race differing more in the colours than in its intrinsic constitution. Two areal forms have been discovered: *rona* Sm. Unknown to me in nature, according to the description about as dark blue as *L. camenae* (152 g), without any submarginal dark dots on the hindwings above. Beneath with rows of dark brown dots on the forewings, lighter brown ones on the hindwings, being arranged similarly as in *L. placida* (152 f). Island of Ron in the Geelvink Bay, North West Dutch New Guinea. — *biagi* Sm. resembles *L. placidula*-♂ (154 b) above, whilst the very delicate marking beneath recalls *L. placida*, except all the dots and streaks remaining light brown. British New Guinea, at an altitude of 1500 m. — *insulicola* Rothsch., from the Island of Dampier, as well as the Volcano Island in the north of Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, according to the description, is very closely allied to *L. rona* Sm. and *rona biagi* B.-Bak., and is surely a third insular form of the *cardia*-group, which was beside *rona* considered as a species.



**L. cossaea.** This species, being beside *L. haraldus* the most beautiful of the genus, was at first recognized by DISTANT and already figured (Rhop. Malayana 1886, t. 54 fig. 10). As DISTANT took the ♂ of the species to be a ♀, he still did not dare to denominate it for fear it might be the ♀ of a *Lycaenopsis* already known. About 10 years later the species was discovered by MARTIN in Sumatra, by WATERSTRADT in Borneo and by myself in Java at the same time. STAUDINGER denominated it *plauta i. l.*, which name was published by DRUCE in 1895. In the same year also DE NICÉVILLE described it as *coxaea* according to MARTIN's and my specimens. Who has the priority in naming it is not ascertained, but let us follow DE NICÉVILLE's example. In contrast with the prominent size and beauty of the imagines are the most primitive and also stunted clasping-organs which, however, are distinguished by uncommonly long bristles and the entire absence of distal spines. *coxaea* is a real Macromalayan, divided into 6 partly distinct local races, the homogeneousness was at first ascertained by my statements (Stett. Ent. Z. 1909). — **distanti** Fruhst., the ♂ characterized by the very broad black border of both wings, whereby *distanti* approaches much more the race *sonchus* Drc. from South Borneo than the form *plauta* Drc. (154 b) figured by us. Malayana Peninsula. — **coxaea** Nic. (152 d), not too rare in North East Sumatra. The ♂♂, as a rule, exhibit a whitish patch on the forewings, whereby a great similarity arises with *L. pupa contilia* Fruhst. (152 c) figured by us. — **hegesias** Fruhst. (152 d). Of the smallest habitus among the races known, distal margin narrow, hindwings without a light costal patch. Under surface: the black cell-end more prominent than in *coxaea*, the other maculae, however, much neater. ♀ more profusely covered with blue, much lighter, also with a narrower border than the Sumatran ♀ and more like ♀♀ from Borneo than such from Java and Sumatra. Judging from the vast material of the Coll. THIEME in the Munich Museum, there exist, however, also ♀♀ approaching those of the Sumatran sister-race by a much broader black border of the forewing. Nias. — **sabatina** Fruhst. I only found in West Java, and the beautiful figures in PIEPER's magnificent work are made according to my specimens. The ♂ appears in two forms. There are two ♂ forms: one with a whitish costal area on the hindwing above, as NICÉVILLE figured it, and a plain, blue form figured by PIEPER according to specimens of my collection. The extremely rare ♀ is above more extensively suffused with blue than ♀♀ from Sumatra. — **sonchus** Drc., described as a distinct species according to a ♂, in the Coll. STAUDINGER, found by the collector. WAHNES, approaches in the male much rather the race from the Malayana Peninsula and differs from *plauta* Drc. (154 b) by the more prominent black bordering of both wings in the ♂♂. From MOULTON's description of the ♂ we see that the ♀ is much more closely allied to the ♀ of *coxaea* from Sumatra than to the ♀♀ of *plauta* from North Borneo being abundantly covered with white. — **plauta** Drc. (154 b) rises to an altitude of 3000 m on the Kina Balu. There we find specimens almost without any white in the costal region of the hindwing above and with a grey under surface which exhibits besides smaller punctiform spots.

**L. transpectus.** An anatomically quite isolated species, recognizable by the heavy, distally very broad and rounded valves, without a terminal tooth, but with one or two dorsal spikes in the centre of the lamella. The uncus exhibits a peculiar, ventral, thumb-like appendage. The imagines are characterized by pointed forewings, with an extremely broad black apical margin which is continued on the hindwings in the ♂♂ of the rainy period. Only two areal races: **transpectus** Mr. (152 e, f) with forma *latimargo* Mr. of the generation of the wet period. From Sikkim to Burma. — **hersilia** Leech. The ♀ figured by LEECH and SEITZ in Vol. I, t. 83 f, excellently fits, particularly by the dotting on the hindwing beneath, to the ♀ of *L. transpectus* from Sikkim, lying before me, which represents the ♀ exhibiting the purest and most extensive white among all the *Lycaenopsis*.

**L. matanga** Chapm. (= *delapra* Moul.) (153 f, g). This novelty, being anatomically evidenced by CHAPMAN, has the contours of wings like *L. transpectus* (152 e, f) and a similar distribution of the white patches above. The cell of the forewing is remarkably darkened. The clasping-organs approach those of *L. albocoeruleus*, but without showing a real alliance to this species, which is already impossible on account of the roundish, hemispherical uncus. The valve remains more slender and terminates into a point bent up upwards. Certainly *L. matanga* belongs to a species quite isolated for the present, and its position among the great number of species of the *Lycaenopsis* is only ascertainable by the figure of the clasping-organs.

**L. chelaka** Moul. (153 f) is a rare species from Sarawak.

**L. moultoni** Chapm. (153 f). ♂ above with about the same broad black border of the wings as in *L. transpectus* forma *latimargo* Mr., but above, according to statements by its author, with the lustrous ground-colour of *Jamides bochus*. Clasping-organs somewhat like in *L. coxaea* Nic., the valve, however, towards the base a little more slender, before the end provided with just as long bristles as *L. coxaea* and *plauta*. Uncus apparently somewhat rounder than in *plauta*. *L. moultoni* is, however, by far inferior in size to *L. coxaea*, and the marking above is quite different, so that also in this entirely isolated species, hitherto peculiar of Borneo we cannot think of an affinity with *Lycaenopsis* having been discovered to this day.

**L. cyanicornis** Snell. Anatomically one of the most interesting species of all the *Lycaenopsis*. Both the largely extended uncus and the peculiar valve strongly strangulated in the middle, with its fungiform,



very dentate cap, are unparalleled among all the *Lycaenidae*. And besides, by the dorsal and ventral processus being covered with uncommonly long bristles it even excels *L. cossaea*. The imagines resemble above about *Bothrinia nebulosa* Leech (Vol. I, t. 83 g), but the forewings are much more pointed, and the hindwing before the distal margin still lighter whitish than in *Bothrinia chennelli*, the spotting of the under surface almost identical with that of *L. camenae* Nic. SNELLEN states the habitat to be at altitudes of 1500 to 1850 m in the Preanger. I myself collected 2 ♂♂ on the Plateau of Pengalengan at an altitude of about 1200 m in April. The ♀ seems to be still unknown, for the supposed ♀ of *cyanicornis* reproduced by PIEPERS \*) so much resembles the ♀♀ of *L. cardia astarga* Fruhst. that I cannot believe it to belong indeed to the broadly margined *cyanicornis*.

**L. catreus.** Described according to the specimens I discovered on the Plateau of Pengalengan in April 1893. Both BUTLER and CHAPMAN doubt whether this species belongs to the *Lycaenopsis*, and still *catreus* is an entirely typical species of the genus, and the ♂ might even be mistaken for the ♂ of *L. corythrus*, *L. coalita*, or of *L. albidisca*. The ♀, however, is rather isolated by its abnormal heteromorphism and the colouring above strikingly resembling a *Nyctemera*. Also the genital organs are highly specialized, but nevertheless we observe also here resemblances to continental and Papuan species. The tegumen exhibits an uncommonly broad, strongly chitinized uncus armed with short spikes, and besides it has a still more clumsy appearance by a ventral skinny appendage. The valve, however, with its long, slender shape and its sharp apex belongs to the neatest formations in the whole genus. — **gaius** Fruhst. is larger, lighter and more brilliantly blue than West Javanes. The submarginal and discal spotting beneath is much more prominent than in *catreus*. A novelty for Sumatra! Padang-Boven District, North East Sumatra. The Sumatran form is more closely allied to the East Javanese form than to the name-type from West Java: **catreus** Nic. ♂♂ make the impression of a small *L. coalita* or somewhat darker *L. cardia*, the under surface resembles that of *L. placida*. From the volcanos in West Java. — **hermeias** Fruhst. is easily distinguishable from the West Javanese race by the purely white, discal brightening of the forewing recalling *L. albidisca* Mr., as well as by a variably extensive white zone in the costal area of the hindwing.

**L. argioloides** Rothsch. is a peculiar, unpretentious species which by its dark blue above and the dull grey beneath indeed strikingly resembles a *Nacaduba*, and on the whole approximates *L. cara* Nic. (152 g) from Celebes particularly by the way how the bands are distributed beneath. In its exterior *argioloides* is thus not in the least allied to *L. catreus*. The clasping-organs, however, are so closely allied to it that we might be induced to consider *argioloides* to be a local race of *catreus*. The valve has a still longer and sharper point than *catreus*, and the uncus is elliptical in its upper part, similar as in the species of the *cardia*-group, the ventral appendage distinctly separated from it, basally very broad, outwardly extended into a pointed, chitinized, spined tip. Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea. The form is represented in great numbers in the Leyden Museum, one ♂ in my collection.

**L. idamis** Fruhst. ♂ scarcely discernible from *L. catreus* in its size, the relatively narrow black bordering of the forewings and, to a certain degree, even in the distribution of a slight, white tinge on both wings above. The blue ground-colour, however, lighter, without any violet admixture and of a more intense lustre than in *catreus*. Marking beneath exactly like in *catreus*, but without the blackish tinge of the apical region of the forewing, and deviating on the hindwing chiefly by another discal series of black striac in *idamis*, which are absent in *catreus*. ♀ on the whole most closely allied to the ♀ of *L. marginata* Nic., consequently predominantly white, with a broad black costal margin of the forewing and two black marginal bands of the hindwing. Bases of both wings dusted with a bluish grey. Clasping-organs quite isolated, tegumen very broad with an extremely short uncus. Shape of valves unparalleled in the genus *Lycaenopsis*, entirely analogous to that of *Lampides kankena* (151 a) and *L. kondulana* Fldr., i. e. fork-shaped, bipartite, the ventral lamella only with a small dorsal bar. West Sumatra 1 ♂, North East Sumatra, ♂♀ in Coll. FRUHSTORFER.

**L. cara** Nic. (152 g). ♂ above lustrous dark blue, ♀ similar to dark ♀♀ of *L. argiolus coelestina* from India and also to such of *L. musina* (152 h). Clasping-organs with a bossy, short uncus very much rounded off, exhibiting a pointed ventral appendage. Valve again allied to those of the genus *Lampides*, distantly recalling the valve of *Lampides elpis*. Valve short, the lower lamella terminating into two strong points, exhibiting besides a dorsal, inwardly bent appendage. South Celebes, where I collected it on the Peak of Bonthain, in February 1896, at an altitude of about 1500 m.

**L. puspa.** Next to *L. argiolus* and *L. cardia* the most widely distributed *Lycaenopsis*, being distributed in partly magnificently differentiated, geographical races from India to the Philippines and from the Andamans to the Key Islands. Although *puspa* has already advanced to Sula Besi, it has still nowhere reached the Northern Moluccas, and from the Southern Moluccas we only know it from Goram. From New Guinea the species has not yet been fully ascertained. As the most interesting phenomenon within the species we must

\*) Rhopalocera of Java. T. 22, fig. 76 b.



regard the amazing differentiation of the insular races of Bawcan and Kangean, situate nearest to Java, deviating among each other more than the most remote forms from Celebes and the Philippines. — Very likely the name *puspa* Horsf. 1828 will have to give the precedence to the older name of *duponcheli* Godt. (1823). GODART's diagnose, however, is exceptionally very short and uncertain in this species, so that I do not consider it advisable to change the current name, the more so since GODART was himself in doubt whether his type's habitat „Timor“, as stated by him, was correct. — Eggs on *Cylista scariosa*, a Leguminosa, where they are singly deposited in the axillae of the stalks and the bracteae of the small flower-heads, when still buds. Larva also on *Hiptage madablota* (a Combretacea), *Schleichera trijuga* (Sapindacea) and *Xylia dolabriformis*. By ants the *L. puspa*-larvae are only occasionally visited \*). — **myla** Fruhst. (= *formosana* B.-Bak.) approximates *puspa* *cagaya myla*. *Fldr.* from the Philippines, particularly the southernmost local form *ottonis* Fruhst. from Palawan, with which it has the relatively narrow, black distal margin of the forewings in common. Only the apical part is somewhat more broadly bordered with black, though not so extensive as in *georgi* Fruhst. from Bazilan and Mindanao. Under surface: the antemarginal lines of the hindwings, as well as the black dots on them are neater than in *georgi*, the submarginal band of the forewing, however, almost as broad again, composed of very strong black maculae. *myla* is the northernmost form known hitherto of the Indo-Malayan *puspa*. As I found the species in Siam and Tonkin, it is rather certain that *puspa* will also yet be discovered in South China, from where it has not yet been reported. Formosa, Polisha, July. In the whole island from the sea-coast up to elevations of about 1500 m, everywhere common. — **cagaya** *Fldr.* from the Northern *cagaya*. Philippines, Luzon. A relatively large form, ♀ with very much white, similar to the Javanese name-type, ♂ a narrow black marginal area. — **sabis** Fruhst. inhabits Mindoro. ♂ with a considerably broader distal *sabis*. margin on both wings. Forewing with a white transcellular brightening. — **georgi** Fruhst. originates from *georgi*. Camiguin de Mindanao and Mindanao. ♂ with a remarkably light blue upper surface of all the wings and particularly prominent submarginal dots on the hindwings beneath. — **bazilana** Fruhst. Larger, above darker *bazilana*. blue than *cagaya* from Luzon. The black distal margin of both wings almost twice as broad. ♀ hindwings much darker than in SEMPER's figure of the ♀ of *L. puspa cagaya*. Bazilan, February to March, discovered by W. DOHERTY. — **ottonis** Fruhst. differs from *bazilana* in both sexes by the narrower black distal margin, the lighter *ottonis*. tinge on the hindwings above, and the more intense dotting on the hindwings beneath. Palawan, January, February. Numbers of it were collected by DOHERTY. — **hermagoras** Fruhst. The ♀ is the most closely allied *hermagoras*. to that of the Indian dry period form, but it exhibits broader black distal margins and a more extensive black, as well as blue tinge of all the wings. Hainan. — In **imperatrix** *Bltr.* from Siam, Tenasserim, Tonkin we already *imperatrix*. notice the influence of the seasons by very light specimens, with narrow borders round both wings in the dry period, and such of a darker ground-colour with a broad margin of the wings, and enlarged and complete submarginal maculae on the under surface. DOHERTY found *imperatrix* in the Karen Hills, in Lower Burma. — **gisca** Fruhst. is the continental Indian territorial form which likewise changes its colouring according to *gisca*. the season. Type based upon specimens of the dry period, in which the black marginal area is the most extensive among all the *puspa*-races. In the ♀, however, the discal white of the hindwings disappears, which is sometimes reduced to a very narrow, white stripe. — The dry period form, **artena** Fruhst. remains smaller, of a lighter *artena*. blue, above always interspersed with more white, the black markings beneath reduced and sometimes turning into a pale greyish brown. Common in Sikkim, Assam, and Upper Burma, rarer in the Western Himalaya. DOHERTY sent specimens from the Naga Hills in East Assam to ELWES. — **lilacea** *Hmps.* (= *crissa* *Nic.*) is a *lilacea*. darkened form of Southern India. — **lavendularis** *Mr.* already approaches the Macromalayan races. The under *lavendularis*. surface remains more purely white than in *gisca* Fruhst. from the continent, the discal white patches above are *ris*. more sharply defined than in the continental regional form. Ceylon. — **telis** Fruhst. from the Andamans forms *telis*. a transition from the Ceylon-race to the North Indian *gisca*. The white area of the forewing is more prominent than in *lavendularis*, the black spotting beneath less coarse than in *gisca* from Sikkim. — **cyanescens** *Nic.* from *cyanescens*. Kamorta, Nicobars, has remained unknown to me, but according to the figure it shows a dark blue ground-colour, no white patch, and a very narrow black distal margin. — **prominens** is a form from the Nicobars, *prominens*. the ♀ of which exhibits a somewhat darkened white interspersement on the forewing, compared to the Andaman race, whereas beneath all the small punctiform spots are inclined to increase in size. — **lambi** *Dist.* from the *lambi*. Malayan Peninsula is a magnificent race occurring in two temporal forms and perhaps also besides in a subalpine form. *lambi*, as DISTANT denominated a ♂, belongs to a form above throughout coloured blue, whereas **splendens** *splendens*. *Bltr.* are ♂♂ with a magnificent white embedment in the forewing. A ♀ of my collection, however, belongs to a decided dry period form, with still more extensive white on the hindwing than in the ♀♀ from Formosa, Sikkim and even Lombok. — In Borneo there occur, according to MOULTON's statements, 2 areal forms, those of the extreme north of Sandakan, which MOULTON considered to be *lambi* *Dist.* and which DRUCE had already before ascertained to be allied to the Philippine race *cagaya* *Fldr.* Besides a widely distributed form without any noticeable differences in generations from the whole of Sarawak, Mount Maropok, and the Island of Labuan.

\*) According to BELL, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. Vol. 25, 15th Jan. 1918, p. 434.



The only ♀ of it in existence resembles the dark ♀♀ of *kühni* from Celebes and Bangkai by the blackish discoloration of the upper surface, leaving only free a whitish disc of the forewing, like in *hermione Fruhst.* (*tymbria subsp. nov.*). — In the Natuna Islands another insular race has developed with a very narrow, black distal margin on both wings, a hardly noticeable, whitish discal spot of the forewing and a dark grey under surface. — *volumnia mygdonia subsp. nov.* \*) Bunguran, Natuna Islands. — *mygdonia Fruhst.* inhabits North East Sumatra. ♂♂ at once discernible from *lambi*-♂♂ by the black border being almost twice as broad at the apex of the forewing. The white discal area is only noticeable in one ♂ among ten. ♀ most characteristic by an extensive, steel-blue reflection recalling *L. cossaea Nic.* (152 d) and covering the dull white parts. — *puspinus Kheil* from the Island of Nias is distinguished by the narrowly margined, light blue, brightly lustrous ♂♂ and by the ♀ being throughout suffused with a light blue, showing but very faint traces of a costal white on the hindwings. — *puspa Horsf.*, the nomenclatural type, since 1828 known in Java, is found from the whole northern and southern coasts of the island, from Batavia and Palabuan, up to the altitudes of about 1500 m on the volcanos in the interior. The species flies during the whole year. The ♂♂ occur in two forms: in unicolorously blue ones, and in such with an uncommonly large, snow-white disc on both wings, excelling the lightest *gisca Fruhst.* from the Indian Peninsula. West Java. In East Java occurs *sania Fruhst.*, a local form of a much smaller shape, the ♀♀ of which do not exhibit any blue tinge above at all. In specimens of the dry period the submarginal small lunae and rows of dots disappear on the hindwings beneath. I observed them at altitudes of about 500 to 1200 m. According to PIEPERS also found in the extreme east of the island, in Banjuwangi. Besides known from Bali. — *hermione Fruhst.* (152 c) inhabits *Bawean*, Kangean, and is a subspecies with the largest habitus. The ♀, in which the black bordering of the hindwing is so extensive that only minute transcellular spots remain white, is the most closely allied to the ♀ of *kühni Röb.* from Bangkai. — *contilia Fruhst.* (152 c). Sumbawa, Sumba, with stronger black submarginal spots on the wings beneath, and a more extensive black touch of the anal half of the hindwing above. Of a larger habitus than the East Javanese. I collected it also in Lombok, where *calata contilia* occurs particularly in April at altitudes of about 500 to 1000 m. — *calata Fruhst.* inhabits Flores. A distinct local form; ♀ with a very narrow distal margin of all the wings. Hindwing above extensively tinged with a magnificent dark violet blue. — *dammae Heron* with its slight discal brightening much rather approximates the dark races of the Key and Aru Islands than the abundantly white *contilia* and *calata*, and exhibits a more extensive black distal margin than the insular forms from Sumbawa and Flores. — *timorensis Btlr.* is the insular branch for which the name *duponcheli Godart 1823* might be readopted. Specimens from Timor exhibit a more reduced light disc of the forewing than *contilia*-♂♂. — We now come to the most interesting forms, those from Celebes, where the polymorphism of the species reaches the climax of its development, for in this island there occurs beside the generations of the Monsoon- and dry period of the lowlands also a highly specialized form of the dry period of the subalpine zone. *L. puspa* offers an analogon to the development of *Papilio sarpedon* which could only in Celebes transform itself into a race of the litoral districts (*milon Fldr.* [45 b]) and a modified subalpine or mountain-form *monticulus Fruhst.* (45 a). The *puspa*-form of the lowlands has been denominated *kühni. kühni Röb.* according to specimens from East and South Celebes. It resembles above *hermione Fruhst.* from Bawean, but the colouring is still more darkened, the black bordering of the hindwings broader. Normal ♀♀ of *kühni* exhibit only a slight bluish-white brightening of the forewings and an almost quite black upper surface. Besides there exist from the surroundings of Maros ♀♀ almost without any black and blue tinge, originating from the dry period (August), approaching the ♀♀ of *puspa puspa* and denominated *samanga Fruhst.* — The figured forma *najara Fruhst.* (152 c), however, I observed in the extreme dry period of South East Celebes in February 1896, at an altitude of about 1500 m. It approaches by the light blue colouring so much *L. puspa puspinus Kheil* that I took it to be a distinct species. Only by examining the clasping-organs I found out that it belonged to the collective species *L. puspa*. The ♀ has no analogies whatever with any of the *puspa*-♀♀ known, but it entirely resembles the ♂, with the same pointed shape of the wings, and differs above from the ♂ only by a more than twice as broad brownish-black bordering of both wings. — From the western part of Central Celebes Dr. MARTIN has brought along a very interesting form occurring in the districts to the south of Palu at an altitude of about 7 to 800 m. In this form, *martini subsp. nov.*, the ground-colour is darkened, and besides there is a bright steel-lustre on it, almost turning into a violet blue. The border of the wings, particularly along the costal zone, even excels that of *contilia* in extent and is at least as broad again as in *puspa kühni* from East Celebes, as RÖBER figured it. The under surface resembles that of *hermione*, but the white is intensely shaded with grey. Flying-time apparently all the year round in the district of Kalawara. From North Celebes, where a regional form closely allied to *kühni* must exist, *L. puspa* has hitherto not yet been ascertained in the literature. It is by no means impossible that we may expect also from there a litoral race and an andromorphous form from the mountains of the Minahassa. — *hyllus subsp. nov.* is found from May to September in the Island of Bangkai. The ♀ is above still more darkened than *hermione Fruhst.*-♀; the forewing exhibits only a slight whitish brightening, the hindwing none whatever; the under surface is entirely like that of the darkened races

\*) Differs, according to CHAPMAN, from Borneo-specimens.



from the satellite islands with a more prominent black spotting on a duller grey ground than in the forms of the chief island. — **deronda** *subsp. nov.*, according to Dr. CHAPMAN's statements, is above of a still deeper blue than Celebes-specimens and does not show any whitish brightening of the forewings; Sula Besi, described according to specimens of the Tring Museum. — **röberi** *Fruhst.* ♂ above very closely allied to forma *najara* *Fruhst.* from the mountains of South Celebes, with the same narrow distal margin of both wings, but a somewhat darker blue colouring. Under surface characterized by sharply defined, thin, but complete bands instead of single submarginal spots. The submarginal maculae of the forewings are changed into quite fine striae. Goram, as well as in the Uliassers. — **darmis** *Fruhst.* A highly specialized insular race, characterized by an extremely narrow black margin, whereby *darmis* is immediately discernible from the broadly margined *kühni* from Celebes. The colouring above on the whole approaches the most that of *puspa dammae* *Her.* from Wetter, but the white area appears still more insignificant than in the latter. The ♀ somewhat approximates those of *contilia* (152 c) from Sumbawa, but the black bordering is more extensive. Key Islands. In an allied form also in the Aru Islands. In the far east, in New Pomerania, there occurs another representative of the collective species: PAGENSTECHER mentions a number of specimens from Ralum with the following meaningless diagnose: „Upper surface sky-blue with black margins, under surface greyish-white with black macular bands and dots on the ground. *puspa Horsf.* may be identical with it.“ PAGENSTECHER's statements are applicable to nearly all the *Lycaenopsis*.

**L. argiolus** is probably the species most inclined to polymorphism. CHAPMAN has provided us with most valuable disclosures about this species, and only by him we obtained a precise knowledge of the range of the collective species in its whole extent on the Asiatic continent. CHAPMAN was also the first to ascertain that *L. argiolus* does not pass over to the Malayan Archipelago, whereas NICÉVILLE and SNELLEN presumed forms of *L. argiolus* to occur in Sumatra and Java. In the meantime we have found out that both the authors had mixed up *L. cardia*-races with *L. argiolus* and *L. argiolus coelestina* *Koll.* To the habitats ascertained by Chapman we may add as a new habitat the Island of Formosa. — **argiolus** *L.* (Vol. I, t. 83 g). Described by LINNÉ from „Europe“ according to specimens smaller than *Lycaena argus*, which fact is emphasized by its author. It is doubtful whether LINNÉ has based his diagnose on Swedish specimens remaining very small. We find *argiolus* from Ireland and Scandinavia through the whole of Europe, and KORB also found it in Algeria. Specimens from the Bretagne from April and May are, according to OBERTHÜR, *Etudes* 1910, p. 340, less dark than such of the summer breed. Among the numerous Europeans of my collection the smallest ♀♀ (4th April), and at the same time the largest ones (17th July) from the Maritime Alps. In Central Asia there occur local forms, such as in the Ili Mountains near Djarkent, where the ♀♀ exhibit on the hindwing only yet a slight blue basal tinge and the black border of the forewing reaches almost the middle of the forewing, being otherwise dark blue. — By **ladonides** *de l'Orza* the Japanese race was at first denoted. In the Japanese Islands there occur, however, at least three forms which certainly also change according to the season. First of all, a very large one approximating in the ♂ that of *L. huegeli*, as it was represented in Vol. I, t. 83 h), another one inhabiting perhaps the lowlands and on the whole approaching small specimens of *L. coelestina* from the Western Himalaya, and forma *kobei* *Tutt*, perhaps an alpine race with darkened blue and a broader marginal area above. — **levetti** *Btlr.* inhabits Corea. — **crimissa** *Fruhst.* ♀ belonging to a large form, which is hardly inferior to Chinese specimens of *L. oreas* *Leech*. Upper surface of *oreas*-♀, as LEECH figures it, distinguished only by a whitish area in the intramedian region of the forewing and a row of very large spots on the hindwing. The under surface more strongly dotted than in specimens from Tsingtau, Canton etc. On the mountains of Formosa, not common. — As **caphis** *subsp. nov.* a large form is here introduced, the ♀♀ of which appear almost just as broadly margined with black as specimens from Djarkent. The blue of the forewing does not exhibit the white patches characteristic of Japanese ♀♀, and also the hindwings are more intensely blackened. In the whole of China everywhere very common and according to LEECH just as variable as European specimens. Specimens before me from Canton and Tsingtau are relatively small and form a transition from Japanese to Central Asiatic specimens. The nomenclatural type is based upon large specimens from Omishan and Ningpo. — **coelestina** *Koll.* Chiefly confined to the Western Himalaya, where it occurs in two forms: **coelestina** *Koll.* (Vol. I, t. 83 f), strikingly similar to European *argiolus*. Forewings pointed, both sexes relatively small. From Cashmir, Ladak and the north-western province in my collection. — **huegeli** *Mr.* is probably the summer-breed, from higher regions. Magnificent specimens from Kulu, Lahul and Bashahr in my collection. The latter already approach *oreas* from West China. DOHERTY observed *huegeli* in the Kumaon-Himalaya at altitudes between 1200 and 3500 m. — **trita** *Swh.* resembles the Japanese *ladonides*. Above sky-blue, beneath cream-coloured, the basal areas of both wings suffused with blue. From Mussuri, North West Himalaya. — In **sikkima** *Mr.*, an interesting local race, specimens, as a rule, remain still smaller than the most insignificant *coelestina*. Of its two temporal forms that of the dry period, with its wings interspersed with white, most strikingly resembles *L. cardia dilectus* *Mr.*, that of the rainy period our European *argiolus*. — **albocoeruloides** *Chapm.* is a form with an extensive white spot in the disc of the forewing, but a relatively narrow, brownish-black distal margin. — **victoriae** *Swh.* is based upon specimens of an extreme dry period form. — **puspargiolus** *Chapm.* is presumably a form of the



*bothrioides*. rainy period, resembling above *L. puspa* by a very broad black border. — **bothrioides** Chapm. is the name of a deviation, strikingly similar to *Bothrinia chennelli* Nic. by the roundish shape of the wings and an extensive black marginal area. Assam. — **herophilus** Fruhst. was found in South Annam. The ♂ greatly approaches *herophilus*. *victoriae* Swh., the ♀ differing by a broader black distal margin. — **cition** Fruhst. replaces there small *L. argiolus coelestina* and belongs to an extreme dry period form.

**L. oreas**. In the habitus and genitals this species is so closely allied to *L. argiolus* that it could perhaps be presumed to be merely a very much modified mountain-form of *L. argiolus*. The marking beneath does not show any real differences, and also the genitals differ only by the valve being somewhat broader and smoothly cut off before the long-extended apex, whereas *L. argiolus* shows an indentation at the same place. A race newly discovered in the Island of Formosa, however, deviates by its magnificently lustrous dark blue colouring so much from all the forms of *L. argiolus* known that it appears to me to be advisable to acknowledge two species, as has also been recommended by CHAPMAN. To the range of the collective species disclosed by CHAPMAN we may here add yet the Philippines and Formosa, where it was recently found. — **oreas** Leech, as its author figured it in „Butterflies of China“ and SEITZ Vol. I, t. 83 f, is a mixed species, since the ♂ in fact represents the real *oreas*. The presumptive ♀, however, according to the immense material put at OBERTHÜR's disposal is a ♂ of a vicarious species, for which the name *astynome* was introduced. According to LEECH, only in altitudes of about 3000 m. Presumably confined to the high mountains. BUTLER mentions *oreas* also from the Chusan Archipelago and from Futchou. These specimens, however, may presumably be forms of *L. argiolus*. At any rate all the specimens I possess from the habitats situate near the coast, from Canton, Tsingtau and Formosa, belong to *argiolus*. — **arisanus** Mats. from Arisan in Formosa. The ♂ differs from Chinese specimens by the darker and more violet-blue ground-colour above, resembling on the whole those of *L. limbatus* Mr. and the *Nacaduba*-species approaching *atrata* Horsf. and *beroë* Fldr. The ♀ exhibits a rather broad, blackish-brown distal margin proceeding in the hindwing close to the cell in the shape of black lace. Both sexes in the basal part of the hindwing rather extensively tinged bluish-green, otherwise the under surface of the excellent local race does not exhibit any differences from *L. oreas*. MATSUMURA knew only 1 ♀ flying in October. ♂ and ♀ are in the Collection COURVOISIER, now in the Museum at Basle. — **oreana** Swh. from Assam. A large form from Continental India, only disclosed by CHAPMAN. Specimens in my possession from Batang, near the frontier of Yunnan, much rather resemble *oreana* Swh. than *oreas* Leech. — **algermoni** Fruhst. CHAPMAN mentions as „*philippina*“ a form which he identified from a definition of the GODMAN-Collection. It is, however, not *philippina* Semp., being a local race of *L. cardia*, but decidedly a branch of *L. oreas*, differing from the real *oreas* from China only by a somewhat rounder attachment of the valval apex. Philippines, exact habitat unknown.

**L. astynome** Oberth. is apparently not rare in some districts of Tibet and West China, for in the Coll OBERTHÜR there are 150 specimens from Yunnan, Szetchouan. This species having hitherto been wrongly described differs from *L. oreas* Leech-Seitz by the black distal marginal area of about 2 mm width on both wings which will naturally extend still farther proximally in the ♀ being unknown to me even in the figure.

**L. limbatus** Mr. Next to *L. musina* (152 h) certainly one of the most constant *Lycaenopsis*, being subject only to insignificant local changes. CHAPMAN has correctly grouped all the races known at his time round the nomenclatural type, but it seems not to be quite certain that *L. jynteana* Nic. belongs to *limbatus*. EVANS also expresses his doubts in this respect (Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1912, p. 982). *jynteana*, however, seems to be such a doubtful species that its insertion in *limbatus* does in no way lessen the value of CHAPMAN's statement. *limbatus* is beside *L. puspa* the only species that has proceeded to the east as far as the Bismarck Archipelago. It accompanies *L. cardia*, which it resembles very much, and from which it is in the ♂ almost not discernible at all, but very easily in the ♀. Anatomically, however, it belongs beside *L. puspa* and *argiolus* to the forms with a tooth-like prolongation of the valve, so that it may be very easily separated from the series of species of *L. cardia* and *L. tenella*. As to the range of the species in Continental India, only NICÉVILLE was correct, all the later authors created confusions and even NICÉVILLE united a false ♀ — the ♀ of *L. cardia dilecta* Wr. — with *L. limbatus*. The northernmost of all the geographical races known hitherto, **himilcon** Fruhst. is very closely allied to *L. limbatus* Mr. (= *placida* Nic.), from which it differs by the rounder contours of the wings and the darker bluish-violet colour above. The costal margin and distal margin of the forewing is narrow black as in *catreus* Nic. The marking beneath more prominent than in *limbatus* from Sikkim. Formosa, Taihanroku, July; Chip-Chip, at the end of July, occurring in numbers. — **hegesander** Fruhst. Smaller, darker, above much more extensively bordered with black than Indian *placida*. Beneath darker grey, all the dots more prominent. Tonkin, Montes Manson, April-May, 2 to 3000ft. — **limbatus** Mr. Type from Shillong, Assam. Above it resembles entirely the Macromalayan races of *L. cardia*, and beside the great, unmistakable anatomical differences it only differs by the under surface of the hindwings being more dotted. — **placida** Nic. may be maintained as the name of a dry period form for specimens from Sikkim. NICÉVILLE knew specimens from Upper Burma, from the frontier of Tavoy-Siam, and from Penang. For South Indian and Ceylon specimens,



considered as typical *limbatus* in England, a denomination may be introduced. — With *jynteana* partly considered *jynteana*. as *L. argiolus*, partly as a form of *albocoeruleus*, NICÉVILLE has probably mixed up a race of *limbatus* as well as of *L. argiolus*. This presumption is also borne out by the fact that NICÉVILLE states in the „Gazetteer of Sikkim“ 1894, p. 152, that he was unable to find out *L. argiolus sikkima* Mr., whereas he says *jynteana* to be „common at altitudes of 2 to 9000 ft.“ Its range in Continental India extends from the mountain-ranges of the Residency of Bombay across the Himalayan promontories to Assam. The form of Southern India from Travancore and the Nilgiri Hills will most probably deviate from the North Indian chief and nomenclatural form. — This is certainly the case with *amitra* *subsp. nov.* from Ceylon. MOORE, the author of the species, *amitra*. has surely obtained it from the palm-island, but he did not recognize it. It was only in 1899, when NICÉVILLE, backed up by finds of MANDERS, reported them to be not too common at mean altitudes of the mountains. *amitra*, however, according to the investigations in Ceylon, does not go up so high as *L. lanka* Ulr. which is found in great numbers near Nuwara-Eliya. The blue colour of the upper surface of the Ceylon *amitra* appears to be darker than that of the North Indian specimens; the small black striae beneath are more pronounced and closer together. — *hermesianax* *Fruhst.* (152 f). Specimens from the Southern Philippines in my collection *hermesianax*. and SEMPER's fig. 14 and 15 differ from those from Luzon by their larger size, broader black bordering, darker blue colour and more prominent black dotting beneath on all the wings. Mindanao. Similar races will probably be yet found on all the Philippine Islands. — *placidula* *Drc.* (154 b), unknown to me in nature, seems to *placidula*. be very rare, for it is not to be found in any of the collections accessible to me. CHAPMAN was induced by a wrong denomination in the British Museum to consider specimens of *tenella* from British New Guinea, anatomically belonging into another group of species, to be *placidula*. Borneo-♂♂ are superior in size to Sumatran and Javanese ♂♂, the ♀ resembles that of *lyce* from Celebes, but it is more abundantly suffused with blue particularly on the forewing. According to MOULTON, there are only three specimens in the Sarawak Museum, two of which were captured by SHELFORD and COX accompanied by five natives on Mount Penrissen, where they had been assiduously collecting in May 1900, whilst the third was found in Kouching in August. — *placidina* *Fruhst.* (152 f as *placida*). The ♂♂ are not very rare, larger, darker, with a less bright lustre than specimens *placidina*. from Sikkim. ♀ very rare, not yet known. North East and West Sumatra, Penang. — *pellax* *Fruhst.* This *pellax*. form is above, and in most specimens also beneath, not discernible from *L. cardia astarga*. However insignificant the external differences may be, the morphology of the clasping-organs nevertheless proved that beside *cardia* also *limbatus* occurs in Java. The ♀♀ of the two species being so very remarkably similar in the male, however, are very easily distinguished, as we see on table 152 f, in which row the *lyce*-♀ being brightened up by white represents the ♀ of the Celebes form of *limbatus*, whilst the dark blue ♀ of *thoria*, being hardly hued whitish, illustrates the ♀ of the *cardia*-race from Celebes. Thus the specimen in PIEPER's magnificent work on table 22, fig. 80 is neither the ♀ of *limbatus*, but that of the Javanese *cardia astarga* *Fruhst.* Correct is only fig. 82 on the same table 22, named „*placida*“ by PIEPER. For *placida* simply read *L. limbatus pellax* *Fruhst.* The ♂♂ are very scanty in Java, the ♀ being unknown. Java, Lombok, Sumbawa; certainly also Bali. — *epicharma* *Fruhst.* Flores, lies before me only in an uncommonly small form of the dry period from the *epicharma*. Island of Flores, being above remarkably light blue and with a magnificent lustre. It likewise numbers among the forms not to be accurately distinguished from *L. cardia masinissa* *Fruhst.* and *L. camenae jugurtha* *Fruhst.* from Flores, if the clasping-organs would not be examined. It is, however, not impossible that specimens of the rainy period unknown to me of all the three species from Flores may also exhibit external differences. — *lyce* *Sm.* (152 f ♀ as *lyseas*). South Celebes). A well-defined insular race described according to specimens *lyce*. collected by DOHERTY near the water-fall of Maros. MARTIN found the form near Donggala, Central Celebes; ♂ beneath distinguished by very large black maculae, so that *lyce*-♂♂ strikingly resemble the ♂♂ of *L. puspa* being very similar beneath. — *pellonia* *Fruhst.* is a mountain-form of it from the Peak of Bonthain from *pellonia*. an altitude of 5000 ft. From the same locality originates also the ♀ figured as *lyseas*, the only one I captured there. — *gadara* *Fruhst.* is a form of the Island of Obi, of a somewhat larger habitus than that of the Celebes *gadara*. specimens, the bordering of the forewings being narrower. The ground-colour appears to be somewhat darker blue, but above without any violet admixture. Apparently rare. — *beretava* *Ribbe* (what I have *beretava*. said about it on p. 866 has proved to be erroneous after having seen the type belonging to *limbata*) may, as far as can at any rate be judged from a figure, represent the *limbatus*-form from the Bismarck Archipelago. Above dark blue with an extremely narrow border of the forewing, beneath dark grey with insignificant, rather indistinct, small black spots. Apparently very rare, only observed near Kinigunang in New Pomerania.

**L. nigerrimus** *Moult.* This species, established according to one specimen without the abdomen, *nigerrimus*. is above dark brown. The under surface is whitish, the costal margin of the forewing faintly hued brownish or grey. The cell terminates by a dark line. Forewing with a postdiscal, regular series of 6 short intranervial lines and a subterminal row of spots, as well as a „fuscous lunular“ submarginal line. Hindwing with a postdiscal row of 8 punctiform spots. The species forms the transition from *L. plauta* to *haraldus*. Borneo, Sarawak.



**L. haraldus** *F.* Like *cossaea* a typical Macromalayan, undoubtedly the most splendid representative of the genus, besides distinguished by the prominent heteromorphism of the sexes. In contrast with the reflecting blue ♂♂ a plain, black ♀ with a white discal area on both wings. The clasping-organs resemble those of *L. cossaea*, they have also remained very small compared with the remarkable size of the imagines. The valve exhibits distinct distal teeth. Three local forms have already been denominated: *ananga* *Fldr.* Malayan peninsula. *cornuta*. Sumatra. Banka, according to HAGEN not very rare. The largest of the races known. — *cornuta* *Drc.* (152 d as *haraldus*-♀). North Borneo, South East Borneo; judged from 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ in Coll. FRUHSTORFER; decidedly smaller than Perak-specimens with a narrower black apical margin of the forewing. — *haraldus* *F.* (152 d only the ♂). FABRICIUS described his species from the „East Indies“, which is a mistake. We know, however, that FABRICIUS received many Javanese lepidoptera the habitat of which he transferred to „India orientalis“, so that it is not improbable that also the type of *L. haraldus* came from the Island of Java. As we already have certain names for the races from Perak and Borneo, which must by no means be synonymized with the uncertain „haraldus“, I assign the name of „*haraldus*“ to the Javanese race, thus evading a new name for it. *haraldus* is very rare in Java. Only 1 ♂ in my collection, a second I gave to NICÉVILLE. In the Coll. GODMAN there is a ♀ from Java.

*ripte.* **L. ripte** *Drc.* (152 g). An excellent species, the only species with a black, subbasal cell-spot on the forewing beneath. Known for certain only from North Borneo. I found the very rare ♀ having not been described hitherto in the Coll. THIEME of the Munich Museum. It resembles above the ♀ of *quadriplaga* (152 e), but it has a dull white ground-colour, an extremely delicate light blue shade on the basal part of the hindwing and a more extensive blackish-brown marginal border on both wings. The under surface looks much paler, but otherwise quite analogous to the ♂ of *ripte* as we illustrate it. Patria, also of *ripte*-♂, the Kina-Balu at an altitude of about 1500 m.

**L. marginata.** A magnificent species which may be and is easily mistaken above for the rainy period form of *L. puspā*. The North Indian race is again split into two rather well separated temporal forms. *L. marginata* has a peculiar range and inhabits a more extensive area than was hitherto known. We find it from the Kumaon-Himalaya to Upper and Lower Burma, then again in Penang, Sumatra and Java, finally in South India, but not in Ceylon and Borneo. The species is anatomically rather isolated and especially recognizable by a spine of the uncus, thus forming analogies to *L. argiolus*, *limbatus*, *nedda* etc., though it is in no way whatever allied to these species. CHAPMAN considered the South Indian race to be a separate species, and his illustration of it (fig. 82) in fact bears a resemblance to differences with *marginata* which, however, are due to the photographer and in reality do not exist so sharply pronounced. My preparations of *marginata* from Sikkim and *carna* from Sumatra mitigate the apparent contrasts, so that we have absolutely three „races“ before us instead of three „species“. — *marginata* *Nic.* ♂ and ♀ of the wet period with an extensive black border of both wings above. Submarginal dots beneath extremely prominent. ♂ of the dry period with an increased discal white above and smaller black dots beneath. From the Kumaon-Himalaya to Burma and Tenasserim, sometimes rising to altitudes of 3000 m. — *albidisca* *Mr.* South India. A magnificent race from the Nilgeri and Pulni Hills in South India, above strikingly resembling *L. cossaea* (152 d). — *carna* *Nic.* (152 d). This form remained unknown to CHAPMAN. The clasping-organs in no way differ from those of *marginata* from Sikkim, and the imagines also show only insignificant differences. The only essential difference may perhaps be noticed in the more prominent subterminal marginal dots on the hindwings above. North East Sumatra (7 ♂♂ in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER), Penang (Chapman). — *carnita* *subsp. nov.* is that magnificent insular race which was at first ascertained from Java by the excellent illustration of PIEPERS (t. 22, fig. 73 a and b) who denominates it *marginata* in the text. *carnita* differs from *carna* by the much broader black hue particularly also at the costal margin, and by the very much smaller white disc of the forewing. The submarginal row of dots on the hindwing is much more prominent. The ♀ resembles that of *L. ceyx dilectissima* as we figure it 154 b, but in *carnita* the black marginal area is more than twice increased. It also resembles the ♀ of *coalita* from Java as PIEPERS reproduces it, but the black bordering of the wings does not extend to the proximal margin of the forewing. PIEPERS found *carnita* on the volcano of Gede and in the Preangers at an altitude of about 1500 m; I myself took a ♀ on the Plateau of Pengalengan, West Java, well-known by *Ornithoptera vandepolli* Snell., *Dodona windu* Fruhst., *Dodona fruhstorferi* Rüb., and by the innumerably occurring *Papilio priapus* etc.

*dohertyi.* **L. dohertyi** *Tytl.* from the Naga Hills, East Assam (described in the Journ. Bombay Natural History Society Vol. 24, Nr. 1 (Sept. 1915) p. 121 and figured on t. IV, fig. 45/46) is to be considered as an intermediary between *L. puspā* and *L. transpectus*. Two generations of it were observed, that of the Monsoon period from July till October and that of the dry period from the end of October. I do not think it impossible that *dohertyi* will prove to be the Assam-race of *L. marginata*.



**L. shelfordi** Nic. (152 e). Only one form is known which was introduced by me as *armenta*. ♂ *shelfordi*. above marked like the ♀ of *puspinus*, the black costal margin, however, broader, the whitish antemarginal moon-spots of the hindwings smaller, the cilia darker, narrower. All the parts of both wings above, which are not margined with black, exhibit a bright dark blue reflection. Under surface greyish-white, darker than in *puspa*, approximating *puspa* in the distribution of the black dots, but all the maculae neater. South East Borneo, North Borneo, Lawas, Sarawak. Throughout the whole year rather common on Mount Matang, where *shelfordi* slowly flies over the bushes from 11 till 2 p. m. (MOULTON).

**L. nedda**. This *Lycaenopsis* being most variable above is found in the Papuan district, in the Moluccas, *nedda*. Celebes, and the islands of the Timor Sea. Uncus recognizable by a pointed continuation. — **gradeniga** Fruhst. *gradeniga*. (152 e). ♂ upper surface dark violet. Both wings with a uniformly broad marginal band occupying at least a third of the upper surface of the wings. Cell on both wings defined by a very small black streak. Under surface greyish-white, marking as in *placida*, but stronger. North Celebes, East Celebes. It inhabits the plains. — **proba** subsp. nov. was discovered by Dr. L. MARTIN in Palu, Central Celebes, and excels specimens from *proba*. the north and east of the island not only in size but also in the expansion of the black marginal area on both wings. On the under surface the differentiation is still farther advanced by the existence of a purely white area in the submarginal zone being absent in *gradeniga*, and from which the larger black dots and cuneiform spots distinctly and neatly stand out. — **phuste** Drc. from the Island of Timor is unknown to me in nature. *phuste*. According to CHAPMAN it seems to occur in two forms: a) one as figured by DRUCE, and b) a deviation resembling *cinctata* Sm. from the Northern Moluccas. The ♀ approximates above much more the Papuan forms of *nedda* Sm. and *artinia* Fruhst. Ground-colour light blue with a very narrow, sharply defined distal margin. Under surface as in *artinia* (152 e), but with much smaller dots and small stripes. — **labranda** Fruhst. Amboina, Ceram. *labranda*. Upper surface violet, instead of blue as in *shelfordi* and *nedda* from New Guinea, paler than in *gradeniga*. The bordering of both wings is confined to a very narrow black margin. Hindwing with a series of indistinct, neat, anteterminal dots. — **cinctuta** Sm. Ternate, Batjan, Halmaheira in every way resembles *gradeniga* and *proba*, *cinctuta*. its ground-colour being violettish-blue and the spotting beneath is analogous to specimens from South Celebes, the bordering of the wings, however, decreases in extent and thus forms the transition from the Celebes forms to that of the Southern Moluccas. — **artinia** Fruhst. (152 e). Upper surface light violettish-blue, the distal *artinia*. margin narrower than in *cinctuta* Sm., the anteterminal dots of the hindwings not being isolated as in *labranda*, but touching the distal margin. ♀ almost exactly as the ♂♂ of *L. vesontia* and of *shelfordi*, but somewhat lighter blue, with a less strong lustre and a reduced brownish-black marginal area. British, Dutch and German New Guinea. — **pullus** Joicey & Talbot (154 g as *puellus*) is another form of the Papuan district. Upper surface bluish- *pullus*. violet with an uncommonly broad black marginal area covering almost the whole distal halves of the wings. Under surface velvety-grey, markings a little like in *L. musina* Snell. (152 h), though without the postal dots, thereby approaching more *L. cara* (152 g) from Celebes and *L. acesina* B.-Bak. Wandammen Hills, interior of the Geelvink Bay, November, at altitudes of 1000 to 1200 m. — **lychorida** is the excellent *nedda*-race considered *lychorida*. as *lugra* by RIBBE in his Essay on the lepidopteral fauna of the Bismarck Archipelago. ♀: on both wings above a series of whitish crescents proximally bordering on a somewhat broader marginal band. Cell of forewing closed by a black stripe. Under surface chalk-coloured, the black dots and undulate lines of *artinia* are here light brown. Kinigunang, New Pomerania. Type in the Munich Museum. *nedda* Smith itself originates from *nedda*. Dorey.

**L. archagathos** Fruhst. Above discernible from *L. shelfordi* Nic. (152 e) only by quite insignificant colorial deviations, but anatomically so very different that we must for the present regard it as a species. Three insular races: **hermarchus** Fruhst. from Luzon is the race more scantily marked black from the Northern *hermarchus*. Philippines, as SEMPER illustrated it on fig. 12, being also smaller than *archagathos* from Basilan and Mindanao. — **vesontia** Fruhst. (152 e). ♂ smaller than ♂♂ of *shelfordi*, slightly lighter blue and with a still more intense lustre *vesontia*. than Borneo-♂♂. The black border of the forewing somewhat reduced, particularly along the costal, but expanded on the hindwing. The black punctiform spots of the hindwing more distinctly rounded and encircled by a purer white. The black marking beneath somewhat more closely together, and besides more prominent than in *shelfordi*. Philippine Islands: Mindoro, Samar. — **archagathos** Fruhst. The marginal area of both wings *archagathos*. decidedly narrower, the imagines larger than those of *vesontia* Fruhst. from Mindoro. Southern Philippines: Basilan, Mindanao.

**L. corythus** Nic. (152 d) is anatomically highly interesting. Uncus something like in *L. albocoeruleus* *corythus*. Mr., though shorter, more curved. Tegumen with a peculiar hemispherical formation resembling a knob for opening doors. Valve broad, with comb-shaped teeth arranged as in *L. shelfordi*. One of the most beautiful and most conspicuous *Lycaenopsis*; ♂ above similar to *carna* Nic. (152 d), but of a larger habitus and of a lighter blue and especially on the hindwing with a more extensive white area. The ♀ is somewhat like *transpectus* Mr.-♀ (152 f), also of a pure white ground-colour, but with rounder wings and no brown submarginal



hue of the hindwing. The species is to be reckoned among the many discoveries by MARTIN in North East Sumatra. The ♂♂ are not rare there, but of the ♀ scarcely another specimen will be found in European collections beside the type and one specimen of the Coll. FRUHSTORFER. We may expect *L. corythus* to be discovered yet in the Malayan peninsula and perhaps even in Java.

*acesina.* **L. acesina** B.-Bak. An interesting species resembles *L. cara* Nic. (152 g) in the markings beneath and differs from the other species from New Guinea by the band-like spotting beneath filled up with grey. Anatomically *acesina* represents the progressive extreme of the distal armature of the valves, the dorsal terminal tooth even excels considerably that of *nedda* in its strength and length. The spike-appendage of the uncus is likewise more robust than in *nedda* and *corythus*.

*vulcanica.* **L. vulcanica** R. Upper surface of the only ♂ known violet, the costal and distal margins dull brown. On the hindwing the brown marginal band is analwards broken up into single spots. Under surface whitish-grey, forewing with a small discocellular stripe, a postmedian series of small streaks, and of small lunae flowing together to a postdiscal band, and an antemarginal row of minute spots, all of which are cinnamon-coloured. Hindwing with three basal dots, a median black spot and two small, discal, cinnamon-coloured stripes. Volcano Island near Kaiser Wilhelmsland.

Group of species **Notarthrinus** Chapman. Uncus with apophysis lateralis.

*musinoides.* **L. musina.** As to its habitus and colouring the most insignificant of all the *hycaenopsis*, in the remarkable structure of the chitinous armature, however, it excels even the species of the *nedda-acesina-corythus*-group. The uncus is peculiar for its likewise strongly chitinized apex which by its contours recalls that of *L. albocoeruleus* Mr., but exhibits yet CHAPMAN's „hooks“. The species has a larger range than was supposed hitherto. We find it in Macromalaya from where it has reached Burma and Annam, whilst *musinoides* in the east it goes as far as Lombok. — **musinoides** Swh. from Upper Burma. — **pelides** Fruhst. ♀. Larger, much lighter than ♀♀ from Java and Borneo. The blue tint more intense, but lighter, the cell-end finely striated. South Annam, Plateau of Lang-Bian, February, about 1200 m. (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.). Hereto probably also belong specimens mentioned by BINGHAM from Tenasserim. — **candaules** Nic. Perak, North East Sumatra. ♂ beneath of a purer whitish-grey than Javanese ♂♂ and those from Lombok, the small antemarginal spots more prominent. ♀ somewhat lighter than the *musina musina*-♀ described by me from the Plateau of Pengalengan. Beneath, however, darker grey. The form was recently also ascertained from Benkulen (West Sumatra) by VAN EECKE. — **lugra** Drc. (154 c). ♂ darker than Javanese ♂♂, the markings beneath more prominent. ♀ described by me in 1909, smaller than the Javanese, with darker, almost quite blackish-grey hindwings. Cell-end of the forewing with a thicker longitudinal streak. According to MOULTON on some days very common on the peak of Mount Matang, also on the Kinabalu, from where the type of DRUCE's „species“ originated. — *musina.* **musina** Snell. (152 h). East and West Java, Lombok at an altitude of about 1200 m, in April. I found the ♀ having been unknown till 1909 on the Plateau of Pengalengan. It resembles somewhat the ♀ of *coelestina* and of *astarga* by the broad costal and distal margins of both wings, but it has a darker steel-blue reflection. The black antemarginal lunae of the hindwings are proximally bordered by a white undulate line. PIEPERS observed *musina* from an altitude of about 800 m in Central Java (Mount Ungaran) up to about 1800 m in the Preangers in West Java, the ♀ remained unknown also to him, and I myself only succeeded in capturing the one specimen figured on t. 152 h.

*lingga.* **L. quadriplaga.** One of the most interesting species of the genus, the sexes being only slightly different, particularly in the Sumatran race. After having ascertained it to belong to the „*Cyaniris*“ in 1909, I was able in 1916 to prove the presence of the „hooks“ by illustrating the clasping-organs, with which it can be introduced as „*Notarthrinus*“. The valve is remarkably broad and in its contours much more resembles that of *Lampides elpis* and *Jamides bochus* than a *Lycaenopsis*. The whole edge of the dorsal lamella is decorated with fine teeth. Uncus more clumsy, at the end more rounded off than that of *L. musina* Snell. This species has also a wider range than was supposed hitherto and will presumably prove to be a real Macromalayan, for it is only missing yet from the Malayan peninsula. — **lingga** Moul. According to its author's figure and his diagnose of the only ♀ originating from Mount Lingga in Sarawak, I do not doubt this „species“ to belong to *quadriplaga*. The ♀ by a rather broad black distal margin of the hindwing even approaches the Javanese form much more than the Sumatran *nearcha*. — **nearcha** Fruhst. (152 d). This magnificent form was among 10 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ in the Coll. MARTIN. ♂ discernible from the Javanese race by a narrower black marginal area particularly on the hindwing, the white area above thereby increases in extent. The ♀ shows instead of a compact frame five almost isolated, black, antemarginal punctiform spots on the hindwing above. On the under surface the two sexes differ by the thick submarginal spots of the forewings in *quadriplaga* being reduced to very fine striae. — **quadriplaga** Snell. (152 e) was at first observed by Dr. PIEPERS on the mountain-pass of *quadriplaga.*



Megamendung, West Java, at an altitude of 14 to 1800 m. Later on I found 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀ on the Plateau of Pengalengan, whilst PIEPERS reports besides specimens from Mount Malabar from 1700 m, from Salak near Buitenzorg from an altitude of 780 m. — *aphala* Fruhst. (= *coalita* Nic.). Two ♂♂ of this local form discovered by DOHERTY on the volcano of Arjuno in East Java, were in spite of their small size and the totally different character of the marking beneath taken by NICÉVILLE to be ♀♀ (!) of *coalita*, which mistake was revealed by SNELLEN in 1892, when he denominated the West Javanese territorial form of the collective species as *quadriplaga*. The ♂ of *aphala* differs from the figured *nearcha*-♂ as well as from *quadriplaga*-♂♂ from West Java by the narrower black margining of the wings and therefore more extensive whitish zone. The marking beneath of *aphala* appears to be fainter, more faded than in the West Javanese *quadriplaga*. *aphala*.

**L. vardhana** Mr. The giant of the genus is remarkable for the homogeneousness of the sexes and a delicate, dull greyish-blue reflection on the upper surface, already figured in Vol. I, t. 83 g. From the North Western Province to the Kumaon Himalaya. *vardhana*.

**L. boelti** Chapm. is a very rare species from Sarawak, Borneo, differing from *L. musina* especially by the clasping-organs. *boelti*.

#### Group of Species *Bothrinia* Chapm.

This subdivision comprises only three or four species with similar colourings, but very different in an anatomical respect. Examinations of the species of the Nymphalid genus *Kallima* have proved that the variation of the genital organs is less important than their external marks of distinction, and similar conditions seem also to prevail in the *Bothrinia*, for the organs differ in types that scarcely vary in the colours in such a way that clasps may be present or absent, whilst the contours of the valve preserve what the group of species have in common, i. e. a long-extended shape with one or two apices at the exterior end. The single species of the small group are extraordinarily rare, their range is at present still discontinuous, extending from Assam to West China, then quite suddenly again into Celebes. It is therefore almost certain that we may expect yet *Bothrinia* from the intermediate Macromalayan district and the Philippines.

**L. binghami** Chapm. An extraordinarily rare species of which only four specimens have hitherto been known. Above somewhat like *Bothrinia* Leech (Vol. I, t. 83 g), apparently violet, both wings with a broad, blackish-brown margin. Beneath with very small dots arranged similarly as in *L. argiolus*. Genital organs absolutely contrasting with those of *L. quadriplaga*, the valve slender, pointed without any chitinous armature. Uncus at the tegumen-appendage broader, distally more rounded off, the hooks much longer, thinner, only slightly bent. This species mentioned by CHAPMAN as *Notarthrinus*, owing to its coloured marks and to the peculiar, slender valve ending into a point, might be better inserted here than in the *Notarthrinus*. Assam, reported by TYTLER also from Manipur. *binghami*.

**L. chennelli** Nic. 1883. One ♂ from the Naga Hills (DOHERTY) in my collection; it is somewhat smaller and darker than the ♂♂ reported to originate from Sikkim. *chennelli*.

**L. nebulosa** Leech from West China, Central China, extraordinarily rare, was already figured in Vol. I, t. 83 g. *nebulosa*.

**L. celebica** Fruhst. (152 e ♂). ♂ somewhat larger and with more pointed forewings than *L. chennelli*. Hindwing in front of the very narrow margin extensively brightened up by whitish. The marginal band of the hindwing, in contrast with *L. nebulosa* and *L. chennelli*, does not extend into the anal angle, but beginning from the anterior median it is broken up into single, round spots. From beneath a thin, black, submarginal band shows through. On the whole, the upper surface resembles that of *L. cyanicornis* Snell. from Java so much that I should have taken *celebica* to be a local race of *cyanicornis*, if I had not examined it anatomically. Under surface: marking arranged as in *chennelli*, but the submarginal series of crescents on the hindwing is removed more proximally. The clasping-organs are highly specialized, and combine the marks of *L. binghami* and *nebulosa*. The anatomically remarkable species is zoogeographically of the highest interest, because it offers a new document in the ever increasing row of proofs of the close alliance of the Island of Celebes with the Asiatic continent. The discovery of a *Bothrinia* in Celebes goes hand in hand with the discovery of a *Delias belladonna*-race by Dr. MARTIN in Celebes and the evidence recently adduced by me that *Papilio veiovis* Hew. (20 d) having been isolated hitherto must be merely regarded as an insular race of the continental *P. agestor* Gray (20 a). All the three species are absent in Java and Borneo, they can therefore only have reached Celebes by way of the Philippines, and we may consequently expect all of them yet from the Philippines which are still insufficiently explored. *celebica* I collected in South Celebes, Peak of Bonthain, at an altitude of 5000 ft., in February 1896. *celebica*.



11. Genus: **Pithecops** Horsf.

The *Pithecops* form one of the most natural group of forms and are undoubtedly the most easily recognizable among all the *Lycaeninae*, and above and beneath excellently characterized. The snow-white under surface highly contrasts with the sometimes coal-black, sometimes sapphire-blue upper surface; only in one species the white ground-colour is predominant also above. In a similar way as the *Castaliinae*, all the *Pithecops* exhibit besides a characteristic mark only appertaining to them: a remarkably large, black punctiform spot at the costal margin of the hindwing beneath. Almost just as characteristic as the quite unique mutation of the internal organs are the structural conditions of the *Pithecops*. These do not only vary from one species to the other, but, if the vicarious forms *hylax-phoenix-dionisius* are considered as the radiations of one ground-form (what we are fully entitled to), even within the species themselves. These variations were already observed by former authors and led to the establishment of a collateral genus „*Eupsychellus*“. The latter is even particularly remarkable, because the variation of the veins is exhibited on the hindwings which are otherwise unvariable by the middle discocellular being shortened, because the anterior and posterior radials are close together. Another species, *zalmora*, scarcely differing from *hylax* in the colouring and chiefly distinguished by shorter wings, shows the first subcostal of the forewing separate, on which account it was denominated as „genus *Neopithecops*“, in contrast with *Pithecops* with a partial anastomosis of the two costal veins. With *Neopithecops* (1884) must also be eradicated the genus *Papua* R  b. which was introduced by the same motives. We thus find again the *Lycaenoid* and *Everid* neurulation united in the same genus. By the former there are relations established to the *Spalgis* which besides seem to be related with the *Pithecops* by another, perhaps more important mark: the monkey-face exhibited by the pupae of *Pithecops* as well as those of *Spalgis*, for which reason HORSFIELD selected the name *Pithecops*.

According to COURVOISIER's examinations, androconia are absent in the three species of *Pithecops* as well as in the group of forms *Neopithecops*. As there are neither any in the „genera“ *Spalgis*, *Taraka* and *Megisba*, the close relations of these groups of species to each other are also affirmed and established by this negative evidence. Like most of the *Lycaeninae*, also the *Pithecops* are subject to the influence of the seasons exhibited by increased white patches on both wings above in the specimens of the dry period, which is naturally most conspicuously shown in continental forms.

The *Pithecops* are stupid sylvan lepidoptera, wanting in energy, feeble on the wing, flying not far above the ground, which peculiarity is at once noticeable when they show their white under surface or when they disappear like goblins, only the dark upper surface appearing. They are fond of the lowlands, although some species (*fulgens*, *hylax*) rise to the foothills. They are distributed from India and South China to Australia and from Ceylon to the Salomons.

The larva is since HORSFIELD 1828 known to live on Leguminosae, the pupa was figured by him, too; it is very short and stout, light ochreous with darker brown patches distinctly showing a monkey-face.

PIEPERS in his work on the Javanese Rhopalocera, unfortunately took *Pithecops hylax* and *zalmora* to be one species, but on t. 20 he figures both species as 29 a and b. The figure b refers to *P. zalmora*. But as *P. hylax* represents the more common species in Java, PIEPERS' statements in the text will probably refer to *P. hylax*. On this supposition the larva of *P. hylax* is found on katja piring (*Gardenia florida* L.). It appears in all shades of green with a more or less distinct brown dorsal stripe; some larvae are quite brown in their advanced stage. The small pupa is likewise green, with a lighter ventral part, but sometimes it also discolours into a very dark extreme. A pupa of the 21st of March yielded the imago on March 27th, another of April 27th the imago on May 4th.

A. Group of forms: **Pithecops** Horsf. 1828 (*Eupsychellus* R  b. 1892).

Subcostal of forewing either disappearing in the costal or crossing it.

**P. hylax.** Nomenclatural form from „India orientalis“. Pupa figured by HORSFIELD in 1828. Larva on a Leguminosa only described by PIEPERS in 1918. Flying throughout the year. In high forests and also in young woods where remnants of former jungles are left. In the shade the collector easily loses sight of the *hylax*, but they are immediately noticed again when a straying sunbeam lightens their passage (MARTIN). The few races of this constant species are beneath easy divisible into two groups, because the submarginal line may be either reddish-yellow (Continent, Sumatra, Borneo) or black (Java, Philippines, Micromalayana). —  
*nihana.* a) Small submarginal band reddish-yellow: **nihana** Mr. Described from Hainan; presumably Formosan specimens may be united with it. Above in the disc less light than in Sikkim-specimens, otherwise scarcely any difference.  
*hylax.* Hainan, Formosa. — **hylax** F. Above brownish-black, beneath as in *corvus* (154 e). From Sikkim to Burma



and the Shan States \*). — **corvus** *Fruhst.* (154 e). Above darker than continental specimens, the reddish-yellow band beneath more prominent. ♀ frequently with a small, blue, transcellular spot of the forewing. Sumatra, known from the north-east and west. Nias, North Borneo, Perak. — b) *Small submarginal band beneath black:* **corax** (154 e). In the figure the bands are, by a mistake, reddish-brown instead of black. Very good figures of the Javanese race with HORSFIELD and STAUDINGER (*Exot. Schmett.* t. 94). ♂ above still more uniformly and deeper black than in the Sumatran form, particularly, however, the under surface of the forewing with a more extensive, dark smoke-coloured brown tint of the apical and marginal zones of the forewing. ♀ without a blue reflection on the forewing. West and East Java, Lombok up to an altitude of about 1400 m (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.), Bali, Sintang, South East Borneo and Bazilan, Southern Philippines. According to SEMPER only in the Southern and Central Philippines, but already absent in Mindoro. Claspings-organs distinguished by a wide ventral aperture of the valves and uncommonly broad apophysis lateralis.

**P. phoenix** differs from *P. hylax* by its claspings-organs with a shortened valve being open above at the apex and by the apophysis having disappeared except a small knot. This species represents *P. hylax* in Celebes and differs from Indo-Malayan specimens by its considerable size and the much smaller black costal spot on the hindwing beneath. Two areal forms are to be mentioned: **phoenix** *Röb.* (154 f as *hylax*) described from East Celebes, Tombugu, occurring also in the south of the island from the lowlands up to an altitude of about 1000 m, and **moeros** *Stgr.* with a reduced spotting at the apex of the forewing from North Celebes.

**P. dionisius** forms the natural continuation of the preceding species and begins there where *phoenix* disappears. The under surface still very distinctly shows the marking of *P. hylax*, whereas the upper surface, by the preponderance of the white ground-colour deviates much more from the western branch exhibiting a smaller habitus. — **peridesma** *Oberth.* is the race from the Northern Moluccas, differing from the nomenclatural type by the more rectilinear black distal margin of the forewing, which remains decidedly narrower, and by the basal hue on both wings which appears more broadly flown out black. Halmaheira, Ternate, Batjan. — **euanthes** *Fruhst.* (154 e). The black apical part of the forewing is expanded in such a way that it is united with the black costal margin proceeding from the base of the wing, whereas in *peridesma* it is interrupted by the white median area. The black area of the hindwing is narrower towards the base, at the distal margin, however, rising as far as beyond the middle of the wing. The blackish-brown anal zone of the hindwing beneath is broader than in *peridesma*, the white crescents, however, smaller. Southern Moluccas, Ceram, Buru, Obi, Amboina, Goram. — **bassariss** *Nic.* is the insular race differing least from the nomenclatural type. Black basal area of both wings more extensive than in *dionisius*, as well as the margins of the forewing. Key Islands. — **dionisius** *Bsd.* (154 f). In the whole of New Guinea and very constant there. German New Guinea, Hattam, Arfak, Dorey, North Dutch New Guinea and Sentani, South Dutch New Guinea, Darnley Island. — **staphylus** *Fruhst.* is a melanotic satellite-island race of the preceding and separable from *dionisius* by the increased black hue on the hindwings above. New Pomerania, Kiriwina, New Lauenburg. A bad flyer, being fond of shady, wet roads (RIBBE). — **oinopion** *Fruhst.* The black apical spot of the forewing and the distal margin beneath on both wings narrower than in specimens from more western habitats. Shortlands Islands Ahi, Fauro, Florida, Treasury. — **steirema** *Drc.* A darkened form of *oinopion*. Hindwing above almost quite blackened. Savu, Aola, Guadalcanar.

**P. fulgens**. A magnificent species hitherto only known from Upper Assam and Sumatra. We must therefore certainly expect it yet from the Malayan Peninsula, and perhaps *P. oskewa* recently described by MOULTON will have to be brought in connection with *fulgens*, so that we then know *fulgens* from the whole of Macromalaya. ♂ above lustrous dark sapphire-blue, beneath particularly in the ♀♀ not discernible from that of the red-banded *Pith. hylax*. Claspings-organs, however, highly differentiated, the uncus of an almost square shape, the apophysis equally broad from the base to the end, the valve with an apex turned up like a nose. The areal form **fulgens** *Doh.* is described from Upper Assam, Margherita where DOHERTY found numbers of them. — **mariae** *Nic.* (154 e) only differs from *fulgens* by a somewhat narrower black border. Described as a species by NICÉVILLE. North East Sumatra. — **oskewa** *Moult.* probably replaces *P. fulgens* in Borneo. MOULTON'S diagnose of the upper surface fits to *fulgens*, because only this species exhibits a blue discal spot which is rare in the ♀♀ of *zalmora* and appears in an obsolete shape what MARTIN observed in Sumatran specimens. The description of the under surface of *oskewa*, however, agrees much rather with the markings of *P. zalmora* which MOULTON as well as PIEPERS did not separate from *P. hylax*. Sarawak, Kuching and Mount Matang.

#### Group of forms: **Neopithecops** *Dist.* (1884 (*Papua Röb.*)).

Subcostal of forewing separate. The imagines of this group of forms, comprising but one species, (*P. zalmora*) resemble those of *Pithecops hylax* so much that the earlier authors, particularly STAUDINGER, mixed them up. Anatomically the organs do not differ much from those of *Pithecops hylax*, but the almost square uncus does not exhibit an apophysis lateralis, the valves are quite cylindrical and resemble somewhat those

\*) RUDOLF MELL discovered *P. hylax* in the north of the Province of Kwantung, South China.



of *Lycaenopsis albidiscus*. Oedeagus exactly as in the other *Pithecop*s. Thus we have here again the relapse to the genuine *Lycaena*-type being expressed also in the pupa not exhibiting a monkey-face on the dorsum. DOHERTY already noticed the difference of the sexual organs of *Neopithecop*s which he says to be „simply clavate“, i. e. provided with a small knot, in contrast with those of *Pithecop*s in which they end into two opposed apices looking like a pair of tongs, which is in fact the case in *hylax*. The eggs are likewise a little different. In *Pithecop*s the projecting lines laterally form triangles, in *Neopithecop*s quadrangles. But all these trifling details are not able to sustain the genus, the less so since there are even transitions for the apparent great divergency of the veins, and that on the African soil, where the forms allied with *Pithecop*s exhibit the first subcostal approaching the costal (genus *Thermoniphas* Karsch.). The development of the temporal forms reaches in *Neopithecop*s its climax within the small group of species, and SWINHOE even speaks of an extreme dry period form which he also illustrates (Lepid. Indica t. 627, fig. 2 e). — The species is chiefly distributed in the west, passing also over to the Andamans where *hylax* is absent, and we state it here for the first time to occur in the islands to the east of New Guinea, whereas hitherto the Darnley Island to the north of Queensland was regarded as the extreme outpost. — The larva was since NICÉVILLE in 1899 known to live on *Glycosmis* in South India. KERSHAW only succeeded in observing the whole development of the species in Hongkong. Egg greenish-white, hemispherical, granulated, deposited between the axillae of the twigs and small branches of the food-plant *Glycosmis pentaphylla* (Aurantiaceae), a shrub occurring both in tropical Asia and in Australia. Larva of a beautiful light green with sharply defined segments. Head yellowish, near the mandibles spotted brown. Body scantily covered with short white hair, particularly above the anus and in a lateral band above the anterior legs. Under surface and legs lighter green. Larva invariably resting on the underside of leaves in such a way that the head is entirely hidden in the second segment. Pupa of a short, obtuse shape, light green, and very thinly haired whitish.

- fedora*. **P. zaimora** Btlr. \*) is divided into a whole series of territorial and insular geographical forms. — **fedora** Fruhst. (154 e) is of a larger habitus than the Indian race, upper surface in the dry period form always without white on the hindwings, only with a rather extensive whitish part covered with grey on the forewings. Specimens of the rainy period, however, throughout greyish-brown. Formosa. — **dolona** Fruhst. ♀ differing from the ♀ of the extreme dry period form of the Himalayan district by the smaller white lustre on the forewing and the more purely white distal half of the hindwing above. The winter-form flies in November, January. Otherwise throughout the year in the small village-forest on the Nanning River in Kwangsi. Egg hemispherical, granulated, greenish white, singly deposited in the axilla of the leaves of *Glycosmis pentaphylla*. Imago flying similarly as the *Gerydinae* (KERSHAW). South China, Hongkong. — **zalmora** Btlr. was published by its author without the habitat being mentioned. According to BINGHAM, this type belongs to an intermediary forming the transition from specimens of the rainy period to those of the dry period, and exhibits only a small white spot in the disc of the forewing. — As **gaura** Mr. the winter-form was described showing beside large white patches on the forewings also whitish-hued hindwings. From the Kumaon-Himalaya to Burma. I found it in the dry period in South Annam. On the Naga Hills DOHERTY met with *zalmora* oftener than with *hylax*, at an altitude of about 600 m. — **todara** Mr. i. l. are specimens from South India which, according to ♂♂ lying before me from Madras, exhibit a purer ground-colour of the white areas of the upper surface, and an increased brownish-black spotting on the forewing beneath compared with Ceylon-specimens. Southern part of the peninsula of Dekan, from Orissa to the southern extremity. — **dharma** Mr. According to NICÉVILLE very common in the lowlands of the Island of Ceylon, occurring also in the Andamans. Of *dharma* likewise two temporal forms are known differing greatly from each other. — **horsfieldi** Dist. Described according to one specimen known to the author from the Malayan Peninsula. The forewing above uni-coloured brown. Sumatran specimens differ from them by the presence of distinct whitish spots which are not much larger in the ♀. From Borneo, where *zalmora* also occurs, I was so far not able to obtain specimens. — **indigeta** Fruhst. ♂♀ of both temporal forms analogous to *hylax* from Java on the forewing beneath with a more extensive, smoke-coloured brown apical hue and more prominent, small, brown submarginal bands of both wings. ♂♀ of the rainy period form uniformly brown, larger than Sumatran specimens. ♀ of the dry period form with a larger whitish oval powdered with brown on the forewing than in the other Macromalayan races. The ♀ thereby forms an interesting transition to the forms of the southern satellite islands of Celebes. Bawean, East and West Java, Bali, Sumbawa, Sumba. Must yet be found in Lombok. — **tituria** Fruhst. ♂♀ almost quite the same. Forewing with a large, purely white, oval spot. Hindwing with a distinct, likewise purely white distal margin, markings beneath much more delicate than in any of the insular races known hitherto. A magnificent transition to *zalmora lucifer* Rōb. from the Aru and Key Islands, but separated from this insular race by the small size and the white-margined hindwings. Tanah Djampea, Dec. 1895. Dry period form in Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **lucifer** Rōb. (154 d) is undoubtedly the most beautiful form in which the white disc of the forewing is most completely developed. Beneath most closely allied to the Javanese *indigeta*. Aru and Key Islands,

\*) Genitals with CHAPMAN Proc. Zool. Soc. 1909, p. 475, f. 121.



co-type from Aru in Coll. FRUHSTORFER. — **heria** *Fruhst.* ♀ of a smaller habitus than *lucifer* Rüb., the almost purely white discal spot of the forewing circular, not oval as in *lucifer* and not reaching the proximal margin of the forewing. Kiriwina, Darnley Island. — **umbretta** *Sm.* Described as a species, having remained unknown to me in nature. Halmaheira, Batjan. — **colutha** *Fruhst.* of a smaller habitus than the vicarious forms from Formosa, the Continent and Macromalayana, but still with a larger, white central spot of the forewing. Marking beneath darker and more distinct than in *fedora* from Formosa. Luzon, Palawan. Found by DOHERTY in January.

## 12. Genus: **Spalgis** *Mr.*

*Spalgis*, a group of species or a „genus“, according to our attaching great value to its marks, is distinguished by some peculiarities being most conspicuous in the metamorphosis of its congeners, since their pupa most strikingly resembles a monkey-head. Another peculiarity is exhibited by the remarkably short, cylindrical antennae with a very stout, though not distinctly defined club. By the marking beneath *Spalgis* approximates the *Lycaenopsis*, especially by the absence of eye-spots; their scheme of marking is even still more primitive, because not even the marginal lunae and rows of dots of the *Lycaenopsis* are present. Structurally the *Spalgis* do not offer any peculiarities, the first subcostal runs separately; we may mention besides the uncommonly long subcostal bifurcation; these two marks place the *Spalgis* near normal *Lycaena*. A characteristic mark in the *Spalgis* is an obstinate whitish spot at the cell-end, the size and contours of which vary according to the locality from the shape of an egg almost to a purely circular shape. On the upper surface this spot is repeated as a more or less transparent diffuse patch, being especially in the ♀♀ nearly always present, whilst it is absent in the ♂♂ e. g. of the Formosan race. The dull colouring of the *Spalgis* on the whole resembles that of the *Gerydinae*. Anatomically, however, this apparent affinity is cancelled again. The valves appear entirely Lycaenoidal, the oedeagus with its split, far projecting cuneus-fork recalls *Tarucus*. The tegumen with its prolonged nose-shaped and soldered uncus-plates makes us think of relations to the *Everes*. The apophysis lateralis remains very short and appears basally thickened. Judging from the tertiary sexual marks, the *Spalgis* belong to those *Lycaeninae* in which the androconia of the forewings are absent, whereby relations are created at least with a part of the *Everes*. Resumptively the *Spalgis* thus approximate the *Lycaena* by the veins, the *Everes* by the genital organs, and the *Gerydus* by the colouring. It is only certain that they cannot remain with the *Pithecopus* where NICÉVILLE inserted them, nor with the *Lycaenesthes* where AURIVILLIUS placed them. Their vast range and constancy makes us presume that they are phyletically very old species which we must consider as a shoot either of the *Gerydinae* or of the *Everinae*. But the more profoundly and comprehensively we go into arguments for or against their affinity, the more uncertain each of the bases established hitherto appears. Only in the habits we notice particularly close relations to the *Gerydinae* and also the *Pithecopus*, the *Spalgis* being sylvan lepidoptera, of a slow, lazy flight, visiting buds on the upper small branches of the shrubs around which they slowly fly and on which the ♀♀ presumably deposit their eggs. — From tropical Africa and Madagascar AURIVILLIUS mentions 3 species, from the Asiatic soil, however, 6 were known, all of which, however, only represent branches of a collective species, of *S. epius*. — Larva carnivorous, feeding on the aphid *Dactylopius adonideum*. Pupa similar to the African *Sp. signata* *Holl.* strikingly resembling a monkey-face \*). Egg above flattened and provided with fine hexagonal reticular markings. On the continent and in Ceylon *epius* is distributed among two temporal forms.

**S. epius** *Ww.* inhabits flat districts, therefore at home on the whole Peninsula of Dekan. In the Himalaya up to an altitude of about 1000 m, but hitherto only known from Sikkim and Bhutan. In the east reported from Burma where it proceeds to Chittagong to the south. — There it is already replaced by **nubilus** *Mr.* originally described from the Andamans. Surely different races are mixed up with it, about which I can only report later on, as I am devoid of material. According to Moulton, *epius* as well as *nubilus* occur in Borneo. The fact is of course, that a separate race flies there, which will approach the *nubilus* of the Andamans and the Sumatran vicarious form. Andamans (type), Ceylon (?), Mergui Archipelago, Burma, Nicobars, Penang, Borneo (Coll. FRUHSTORFER). — **fangola** *Kheil.* Island of Nias, Sumatra. Specimens extraordinarily small and consequently with a very delicate reticular marking beneath. — **titius** *Fruhst.* (154 f). ♂ smaller, forewing more pointed than in continental *epius*. ♂ without a whitish spot beyond the cell of the forewing, beneath only with an insignificant whitish macula which is in the ♀, however, larger and almost circular. ♂ beneath blackish-brown, with finer lines than in *epius*. The ♀ almost quite white and thereby at once discernible from ♀♀ of other localities. East Java (H. FRUHSTORFER), West Javanese specimens are absent in my collection, Bali, Sumbawa, Sumba. According to NICÉVILLE also in Damma or Dammer. — **substrigata** *Snell.*

\*) And thereby showing alliance with the *Pithecopus*.



*pharnus*. from South Celebes. Unknown to me in nature. — *pharnus* *Fldr.* (= *epius* *Holl* \*). Described from Amboina by FELDER, found in Buru by DOHERTY, and as a novelty for the Key Islands from Key-Tual in my collection. SEMPER already in 1889 stated Buru as the habitat, SMITH in 1894 Gani in Halmaheira. Specimens considerably smaller than those of *titius*, under surface lighter greyish-white. — *strigatus* *Semp.* flies in October. Described from Cebu by SEMPER, in a very closely allied form as a novelty for the island from Palawan in my collection.

*georgi*. *strigatus* will of course be yet discovered on all the southern Philippines, particularly in Mindanao. — *georgi* *Fruhst.* Bohol. A very different race owing to the uncommonly light colouring and the blurred longitudinal lines beneath, perhaps a dry period form of the preceding, although the flying-time being stated as November

*semperi*. scarcely differs from that of the preceding race. — *semperi* *Fruhst.* This insular form mixed up by SEMPER with that from Celebes is already separated from SNELLEN's form by SEMPER's *strigatus*. But if the Central Philippines such as Cebu and Bohol already produce a race differing from the Celebic race, the far more northern Luzon can impossibly be inhabited by a form more closely allied to *substrigata*, or even by *substrigata* itself. For the Luzon-race therefore the name *semperi* is reserved. — *dilama* *Mr.* (154 f as *didama*) is described by MOORE to be beneath darker brownish-grey and with fainter zigzag-lines than *epius* from India. The white transcellular spot of the forewing is larger. The latter is also the case in the Formosan ♀♀, and as the Formosan ♂♂ also correspond with MOORE's statements, I let the name *dilama* temporarily be current for the Formosan form. Hainan, Formosa. According to a statement of DE NICÉVILLE \*\*), the pupa is only suspended on a eremaster-thread, without a median band as in the other *Lycaeninae* which also repeats itself in *Aphnaeus*, *Tajuria*, *Cheritra*, *Horaga* and *Loxura*. DOHERTY \*\*\*)) writes that the eggs of *Spalgis* are flattened off above and finely covered with irregular hexagons. The position of *Spalgis* can only be understood when the lepidoptera of tropical Africa, where such great numbers of low Lycaenid forms are stored will once be better known.

### 13. Genus: *Castalius* *Hbn.*

This small bi-continental group of species, scarcely comprising 10 certain species in Indo-Australia, has a very short history. Its species were mostly discovered in the middle of the last century and published under the collective name of „*Lycaena*“, being customary at that time. But already in 1869 BUTLER ascertained that HÜBNER had introduced a special name, *Castalius*, for a species having been already described in the eighteenth century. BUTLER accepted HÜBNER's transcription and logically assigned the name *Castalius* in the Cat. Fabrician Diurn. Lepidopt., p. 169, to the only species *Castalius rosimon* known to the ancient authors (FABRICIUS, CRAMER, HÜBNER). This name of HÜBNER-BUTLER was then no more altered for half a century — which case is perhaps quite unique among the names of the Lycaenid genera having so often been dug out and in. DISTANT in 1884 even established a subfamily „*Castalaria*“; a systematic monstium, it is true, since it contains heterotypical genera such as *Nacaduba* and *Everes*, but does not comprise entirely genuine „*Castalaria*“ such as *Taraka*. — Of the eminent modern authors only AURIVILLIUS suppressed the name *Castalius* and distributed the Ethiopian species on three groups of his collective genus „*Cupido*“; which proceeding is scientifically scarcely contestable, but it forces us to keep in memory transcriptions such as „seventh, ninth and tenth group“, whereby a much less clear mnemotechnical constellation is created than if we adhere to the nice name „*Castalius*“. And although the „genus *Castalius*“, in spite of all the modern attempts to lay hold of it in a morphological way (androconia, anatomy), has not yet offered us any prehensible mark at all, it still reckons among those *Lycaeninae*-groups that are at once recognizable without any structural characteristic mark, only by their facies. The chief character of all the Castaliids is a larger or smaller accumulation of black spots on both wings beneath occurring only with them. Most of the species exhibit besides two eye-spots surrounded by a metallic lustrous crescent (alliance with the *Taracinae*). Some species do not possess any ocelli (alliance with *Lycaenopsis*). All the *Castaliinae*, however, whether with or without ocelli, are to be separated from all the other *Lycaeninae* by the invariably purely white base of the costal region on both wings, which is besides separated by an almost invariably straight subbasal stripe or spot from the median area being more or less speckled black. In some insignificant *Thysonotis*-species there is also a white base of the wings, but the subsequent black streak is expanded like a band. By reason of the white basal region of the subsequent stripe we are able to ascertain most accurately the homogeneousness not only of all the Indian but also of all the African *Castaliinae*. But if we take in view the structure of the veins of the wings, we do not find a single tenable

\*) Nov. Zool. 1900, p. 67. Buru.

\*\*) Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1900, 247

\*\*\*)) Ibid. 1889.



character different from the next allies. The neurulation differs from one species to another and resembles somewhat that of the *Nacaduba*-group, without, however, crossing the first subcostal as in them and in the *Everinae*. In general the first subcostal closely approaches the costal and, according to the species it is more or less coalescent with it, whilst in the *Tarucus* it is separate, though without being just as distantly away from it there as in *Taraka* or the genuine *Lycaena*. Thus we must quite at libitum insert the *Castalius* there where DE NICÉVILLE had already placed them in 1890, between *Catochrysops* and *Polyommatus*.

The morphology of the sexual organs, however, offers us still less support than the neurulation, and in Asia there are probably only few genera that are anatomically jumbled up in a similar way as just the *Castalius* are. We find in them the most primitive organs (*Taraka*, *Upolampes*) and by their side the most grotesque formations to be thought of in the Indo-Australians (*Cast. fasciatus*, *Calliclita cyara*), if we take in view the armature of the valves. Nor does the shape of the oedeagus offer us any clue to allied groups of species, although three species (*C. elna*, *roxus*, *caleta*) possess such an uncommonly clumsy, mortar-shaped oedeagus as it does not exist in any other group of the *Lycaeninae*. But this apparent differentiation being applicable systematically or generically is again lessened by the less monstrous formations in *C. mindarus*, *C. ethion*. Two more, quite pure, genuine *Castaliinae*, however, have such a normal slender penis that by its construction it is most closely allied to the genus *Lycaena* and presumably represents an organ of the lowest grade of development, if we do not want to consider it as an atavism to the great original type. — Thus, the more species we take into consideration, the more the generic characters become effaced. Nearly all our genera are crutches by means of which we only slowly make headway. Nevertheless the anatomy has even supported some genera (*Taraka*, *Upolampes*) and cancelled but one superfluous genus (*Cycliurius*), as it has also otherwise cleared up the close affinity of the species. The appliance of the anatomic method again led to a complete success also in the *Castaliinae* since by its aid was comprised what remained separated by the former authors (races of the *Cast. caleta*-group), or separated there where too much was united. Apophysis lateralis (REVERDIN) or Falces (BETH. BAKER), in contrast with the genera *Nacaduba* and *Lycaenopsis*, are a very common appearance in the *Castaliinae* and they exist more or less completely in nearly 50 percent of the species. It was, however, impossible to group the species according to the presence or absence of these secondary appendices, because species otherwise closely allied would have been torn asunder, entirely distant species, however, united. Androconia occur only in one species from New Guinea, as also among all the African *Castaliinae* male marks were only found in the magnificent *C. isis Drury*. — If we consider all the results of the comparative morphology in their relations, we find that the *Castaliinae*, in contrast with the almost unequalled uniformity and regularity of the markings on the under surface of the wings, represent, in an anatomical respect, an entirely heterogeneous mixture. But thereby the *Castaliinae* deviate from the *Thysonotis*, *Lampides*, *Poritia* exhibiting many features common among each other. Also in their geographical distribution we notice the same irregularity. We find among them widespread ubiquists (*C. rosimon*) beside entirely scattered, isolated elements (*C. fasciatus*). On the whole the *Castaliinae* must be regarded as inhabitants of the lowlands, although some species are known to be met with yet at altitudes of about 1500 m. Except the Papuan *Calliclita*, not one species inhabits exclusively the mountains. Apart from Africa, we find the *Castaliinae* distributed from India, the Andamans and Nicobars to New Guinea. In the Salomons the genus is absent, even the Bismarck Archipelago is reached by only one species, whereas of the allied *Tarucus* one species penetrates to the Pacific Islands. Most of the species are entirely tropical, only the subgenus *Taraka* passes over also to the temperate zone. India and Macromalaya are inhabited by the same, together 6 species. Sumatra and Borneo have the same number, except a *Taraka* which did not pass over to Borneo. Java possesses yet five species, Lombok only three.

In Celebes there are seven species, among them an autochthonous one; New Guinea has three, all of which are endemic. The Aru and Key Islands are not inhabited by the *Castaliinae*, whereas four species have reached the Philippines. Formosa is only inhabited by one species. Interesting is the abundance of Celebes in contrast with Java; this fact is naturally explained by the circumstance that the oriental *caleta* has immigrated there from India by way of the large Sunda Islands — which species, as far as is known, reaches neither the Malayan Peninsula nor any of the three large Sunda Islands, besides Celebes possesses endemic forms in *C. ilissus* and *fasciatus*.

The single species are distributed as follows:



India	Malayan Peninsula	Sumatra	Borneo	Java	Celebes	Philippines	New-Guinea
<i>ananda</i>	<i>ananda</i>	<i>ananda</i>	<i>ananda</i>	— — —	— — —	— — —	<i>mindarus</i>
<i>rosimon</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<i>rosimon</i>	<i>evena</i>
<i>ethion</i>	<i>ethion</i>	<i>ethion</i>	<i>ethion</i>	<i>ethion</i>	<i>ethion</i>	<i>ethion</i>	<i>cyara</i>
— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	<i>ilissus</i>	— — —	— — —
— — —	<i>roxus</i>	<i>roxus</i>	<i>roxus</i>	<i>roxus</i>	<i>roxus</i>	<i>roxus</i>	— — —
<i>elna</i>	<i>elna</i>	<i>elna</i>	<i>elna</i>	<i>elna</i>	<i>elna</i>	— — —	— — —
<i>caleta</i>	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	<i>caleta</i>	<i>caleta</i>	— — —
<i>hamada</i>	<i>hamada</i>	<i>hamada</i>	<i>hamada</i>	<i>hamada</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>	— — —	— — —
— — —	<i>mahanetra</i>	<i>mahanetra</i>	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

From the Ethiopian fauna 11 species of *Castalius* are known, distributed by AURIVILLIUS on two groups between which AURIVILLIUS inserts the African vicarious type of *Tarucus telicanus*; which proceeding was not justified by the anatomy, for all the members of the seventh and ninth groups are, according to AURIVILLIUS, genuine *Castalius* of which only the species 18 of AURIVILLIUS, i. e. *theophrastus*, must be eliminated, since this latter species does not belong to *Castalius*, but to *Tarucus*. The groups eight and nine must therefore be combined, and the group eight must henceforth comprise, instead of one, two species (*telicanus* and *theophrastus*). *Castalius isis* Drury placed to a separate division by AURIVILLIUS has a peculiarity — male androconia — as the only *Castalius* exhibiting them, whereas all the other species are without androconia.

#### Group of species **Taraka** Nic.

In the neurulation different from *Upolampes* and *Castalius* only by the first subcostal of the forewing being quite separate and even removed far away from the costal. Eyes bare. Claspings-organs beside those of *Upolampes striata* the most primitive in the whole group, clumsier and plainer than in most of the genuine *Lycaenids* anyhow. The uncus which is extended into a point is without the apophysis lateralis. The valve is built analogous to that of *striata*, but with indentations at the distal end. Oedeagus slender, somewhat like in the *ethion*-group of the genus *Castalius*. Only two species, one of which is distributed through the whole oriental region, whilst the other is confined to Perak and Sumatra.

**T. hamada.** Under this name the most heterogeneous elements were hitherto mixed up, which is

*hamada.* obvious at a look at t. 83 in the Palearctic Part and 154 in Vol. IX. — **hamada** Drc. (Vol. I, p. 383, t. 83 f, g) inhabits the chief Island of Hondo of Japan. Specimens from there by their considerable size approach our European *Lycaena arion*. Especially fine imagines are found on the mountains near Nikko, and the ♀♀ from there show a faint whitish brightening in the disc of the forewing. According to PRYER, however, both sexes probably exhibit entirely blackened forewings near Yokohama. It flies in the bamboo-bushes on the banks of rivers in July and August. — **interposita** subsp. nov. considerably differs by the pointed instead of roundish contours of the wings from the allied race from the chief island, and besides always remains much smaller, but beneath it exhibits still much more prominent black speckles than *hamada*. Kiushiu, from the surroundings of Nagasaki, brought along from my expedition there. Several newer forms we may expect yet from the Liu-Kiu Islands. — **isona** subsp. nov. we call the Chinese territorial race having been known long ago, though its difference from the Japanese nomenclatural form was not recognized. In its habitus it approximates *isona* of *interposita*, but it remains far behind the Hondo-race. Wings much narrower and thereby appearing longer. Upper surface blackish-grey. The abundant dotting beneath is very variable, but owing to the small size of the specimens much more prominent than in *hamada* from Nikko. Type from Fokien, South China, in the Munich Museum. LEECH reports *isona* from the valley of the Yangtse, besides from Szetschuan (Mupin) and from the Omei-shan. The *isona* are very conspicuous, when they settle down on the upper surface of leaves and exhibit their black-speckled under surface. — From Formosa only small specimens are known to me, whereas the majority of the Hondo-specimens are remarkably large. The Formosa-race, **thalaba** subsp. nov., however, differs from the nomenclatural form not only by its smaller shape, but beneath also by the very much reduced black maculae which are even more minute than in the Javanese vicarious form. — **mendesia** Fruhst. (154 f). The white spotting of the upper surface in the ♀♀ is more extensive than in *hamada* from Japan, the black spotting beneath, however, much smaller. Continental India from Sikkim, Assam to Burma, from North Borneo only known from the Kina-Balu. Type from North East Sumatra, from where also the figured specimens originate. DOHERTY, according to ELVES' statements, found the continental *hamada mendesia* Fruhst. near Margherita in Assam, Bernardmyo in Upper Burma and on the Naga and Karen Hills. SWINHOE is of the opinion



that specimens with a white disc of the forewing belong to the dry period. This will be also correct with respect to the continent. But according to the material of the Coll. MARTIN, both forms fly together in Sumatra in August, whilst all the other dark *hamada* of the Battak Mountains are labelled with the date „February-March“ and the lighter specimens are of October. It is certain, however, according to my material, that in Java only the light form occurs. Javanese specimens differ also from those from other habitats by the white discal brightening passing also over to the hindwings, for which reason the name: **nivata** Fruhst. (154 f) was introduced for them. *nivata* is so abundantly decorated with white, that it may be denoted as a white lepidopteron with a black margin, whereas the Sumatrans remain greyish-black with an occasional brightening only on the forewing. West Java from an altitude of about 1200 m, in the surroundings of Sukabumi.

**C. mahanetra** Doh. Described from the Padang Ranges, Perak, discovered again in Sumatra by Dr. MARTIN, inhabiting the deepest forests and being very rare. MARTIN in 13 years found three specimens of which I owe him two in my collection. Particularly the ♀ is very neat, almost resembling a neotropical *Dynamine*. Forewing black with a purely white discal area. Hindwing snow-white with a small blackish-brown costal dot. The spotting beneath turns light brown, in its distribution recalling much rather *Castalius* than *Taraka hamada*. Antennae and formation of palpi, however, exactly as in *Taraka*. North East Sumatra, July, December (♂♀ Coll. FRUHSTORFER). The clasping-organs of both *Taraka*-species were already examined by DOHERTY who quite correctly ascertained that owing to their structure *Taraka* is to be joined to the *Lycaeninae*. I illustrated them in the Tijdschr. voor Entomologie. In *hamada* the lower part of the uncus is horizontal, the upper part rounded, rising towards the apex. The valves with a rough tubercle at the apex. In *mahanetra*, however, the valve resembles a bird's head with a high rounded crown and the beak turned down. DOHERTY also calls the „prehensores very simple“, without lateral branches (apophysis) of the uncus, whilst Dr. CHAPMAN wrote to SWINHOE that the genitals in no way approach any of the species hitherto examined by him.

#### Group of species *Castalius* Hbn.

Eyes bare.

**C. ananda** is the species of the genus *Castalius* anatomically most closely approaching the genuine *Lycaena*, whilst in the colouring above it somewhat reminds us of the *Tarucus*-species \*). By its marking beneath, however, it is closely allied with the Indomalayan *Taraka hamada*. Uncus short, clumsy, anteriorly rounded off, with a relatively short apophysis lateralis. Valve extraordinarily broad, bent up high, deeply indented, in the ventral part with two dehiscent, sharp points. Oedeagus slender and besides still more tapering off in the distal part. Three geographical forms: **ananda** Nic. (153 b, c). Indian Empire: Sikkim, Assam, Chin Hills, Nilgiris, North Kanara. The ♀ differs from the figured ♂ by whitish areas in the anterior part of the disc of the forewing, so that it resembles ♀♀ of eastern forms of *Tarucus plinius*. — **vileja** Fruhst. is a well separated race, above much darker violet than continental specimens, with a narrower black border of all the wings. Beneath, however, lighter, of a purer white, covered with smaller black maculae. In the ♀ the whitish patches are still more developed than in the continental race, the black spotting beneath more transparent, but the magnificent steel-blue reflection is absent particularly on the forewing, whilst it embellishes so much the Sikkim-form. Discovered by L. MARTIN in North East Sumatra. — **waterstradti** Drc. (153 b) proclaimed by DRUCE as a new „species“ is a local race of *ananda*. The rare ♀ shows like the Sumatran form a purely white under surface, whilst it otherwise approaches more the continental form by the violet hue on the upper surface. Kina-Balu, type in Coll. STAUDINGER.

**C. rosimon**. Phyletically surely one of the oldest species and at the same time the most persistent of the whole genus. Its range extends from India to the Lesser Sunda Islands, although there do not occur any particularly distinct geographical races. But as far as the physical conditions cause it, there are both on the continent and in some groups of islands temporal forms of which the products of the dry period are recognizable by very scanty black spotting and by their small size. In the hot plains of Pegu there are, according to BINGHAM, specimens with discoloured brown instead of black maculae beneath. Dr. MARTIN found similar specimens also near Calcutta in March 1895. Clasping-organs highly specialized, by the extremely narrow uncus allied to the *Nacaduba*; valve likewise entirely different from all the others, dorsally and ventrally homogeneous, ending into a long, sharp point. Oedeagus, as the only one in the genus, long subuliform, recalling that of *Nacaduba dana* Nic. and *Orthomiella pontis* Nic. **rosimon** F. (= maimon F., clyton Cr., coridon Cr.) (153 a). — An extreme temporal form has been called **chota** Swh. Type from Poona, but occurring also in other parts of North West India. — *rosimon* is distributed on the whole Indian Peninsula, from the foothills of the Himalaya, and absent only in the deserts. Ceylon, Assam, Malayan Peninsula, Tonkin, Siam, Annam (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.). — In Sikkim the species is found throughout the whole year in the Terai and the foothills

\*) BETHUNE-BAKER combines *C. ananda* and *C. fasciatus* with the „genus“ *Tarucus*.



*alarbus*. projecting into the plains as an erratic guest. — **alarbus** *subsp. nov.* inhabits the Andamans and in an allied form also the Nicobars. By the broad margins of all the wings, the reduced blue reflection, it approaches the Sumatran race. According to BINGHAM, the Andaman-specimens belong to the darkest found in the British Museum. Specimens, however, that I collected in Ceylon, prove to be much lighter than *rosimon* from Assam, they are more narrowly margined black and resemble much more the Javanese *adoniram* *Fruhst.* than continental Indian specimens. In Ceylon *rosimon* is of very frequent occurrence inhabiting there uncultivated districts and the sparse jungles of the lowlands where it is always found together with the much rarer *C. ethion colmus* *Fruhst.* — **approximatus** *Btlr.* By this name the Burmese form may be detached, because during the dry period there occur specimens exhibiting instead of black, brown spots on the hindwings beneath. Burma, Pegu. — *baghavus*. **baghavus** *subsp. nov.* is found in North East Sumatra and Banka and may be regarded as the most easily recognizable insular race, being conspicuous for the broader brownish-black margining of the wings and particularly also the basal spotting. — **adoniram** *subsp. nov.* forms a strong contrast with the Sumatran race by the extent of the white ground-colour together with the reduction of the brownish-black marginal bands. Besides there occur particularly in the East Javanese specimens and those from the Island of Bali temperal forms of which extreme forms, such as ♂♂ found by Dr. MARTIN in Bali in September, already remind us of the hibernal race *chota* from North India. *adoniram* is found in the whole of Java and seems no more to inhabit altitudes of more than 1000 m, but it probably prefers the neighbourhood of the coast and is e. g. according to PIEPERS very common in Batavia. — The larva living on „bidara“ (*Zizyphus jujuba* *Lam.*) is yellowish-green with a lighter dorsal line. Under the lens numerous white spots become visible, as well as short whitish or reddish hairs. The pupa is sometimes light, sometimes dark green, with a brown dorsal line, otherwise more or less spotted brown. A pupa of the 16th of May yielded the imago on the 23rd, another one of the 17th of May on the 24th. — **sostrus** *subsp. nov.* differs much more from Javanese specimens by the continental *chota*-like reduction of the black margining and speckling of the wings above and by the predominant white of the ground-colour. Collected by Dr. L. MARTIN in the Island of Madura in June 1914 and Bali in September 1906. — **catrionus** *subsp. nov.* forms an interesting transition from Javanese specimens to those of the Lesser Sunda Islands. The temporal forms are distinctly separated and that of the dry period joins the normal *adoniram*, so that ♂♂ from Lombok of April and from Bima in Sumbawa of August may not be separated from ♂♂ from Sukabumi and Lawang in Java. Imagines of the Monsoon period, however, form the transition to the Celebic insular race by the jet-black, progressive margining of the wings and the darker blue tint of the basal zone of the hindwing. Lombok; up to an altitude of about 700 m, Sumbawa. — **godarti** *Fruhst.* is the name by which I comprised in my collection all the small-sized and therefore also only feebly black-spotted specimens inhabiting Micromalayana to the east of Sumba. The completest retrogressive form of *godarti* is attained in the Island of Savu. Micromalayana, Wetter, Sumba, Flores, Savu, Alor, Kisser. — **silas** *subsp. nov.* was already known to DISTANT, SNELLEN and RÖBER from Celebes, but I did not observe it there. The description of the rather little characteristic form is here made possible by the material captured by Dr. MARTIN near Makassar in September and October 1906. Imagines of a smaller habitus than those of *catrionus* from Sumbawa, above very much like them, but beneath easily separable by the more prominent black maculae. Surroundings of Makassar, September till November, Island of Kambaëna to the west of Buton (reported by JURRIAANSE and LINDEMANS). — *rosimon* was hitherto not yet observed in North Celebes and the Moluccas. But it is not improbable that the species may yet be discovered in North Celebes where it might have proceeded by way of the Philippines. — **monrosi** *Semp.* chiefly deviates from the nomenclatural type by the transcellular black spot of the forewing extending parallel with the costal margin, thus horizontally, whereas in *rosimon* it is placed vertically and does not cohere with the small stripe at the cell-wall. Philippines, Luzon, Samar, flying all the year round, though apparently rare. Unknown to me in nature.

**C. ethion** absolutely contrasts with *rosimon*; it is the most variable species of the genus, and in a series of magnificent local forms it proceeds from India to the Philippines, some branches having been hitherto regarded as species. The clasping-organs show a peculiarity by the neatest formation of the valve in the whole genus, whilst the shape of the tegumen already joins the other *Castalius*. The styloid valve is analogous to that of *Lampides aratus* *Cr.* The oedeagus, in contrast with *rosimon*, already shows the clumsy contours of the other *Castaliinae*. But in spite of the great sensitiveness of *ethion* to purely geographical influences, still in no race temporal forms have been observed, so that *ethion* has to be regarded as climatically more resistant than *C. rosimon*. The early stages are known since 1896 like those of *C. rosimon*, having been described by DAVIDSON, BELL and AITKEN in the Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. of Beng. p. 380 and figured on t. 4 fig. 4 and 4 a, and they were recently once more diagnosticated at large by BELL in the same Journal, together with that of *C. rosimon* and *decidia*. The larva like that of the other *Castalius* lives on Rhamneae, such as *Zizyphus jujuba* *Lamk.* and *Z. xyloporus* *Willd.* — **ethion** *Dbl. & Hew.* is the nomenclatural type from Silhet. I found



it in South Annam and SWINHOE reported it from the whole Indo-Chinese region, from Burma to Tonkin and Siam. Besides it has come already before that from the Mergui Archipelago. The ♀ is extremely rare, resembling above the ♂♂ of *Castalius roxus* Godt. by the entire absence of violet colouring, but beneath in no essential way different from the ♂♂. The ♂♂ are, moreover, likewise rare in Indo-China; DOHERTY for instance found only one specimen on the Karen Hills. — **vavasanus** *subsp. nov.* is an eminent territorial form, and I wonder that it has not attracted the attention of the authors hitherto, for it deserves a name just as well as *airavati* Doh. White band above uncommonly broad, more extensive than in the form from Ceylon, which is especially remarkable in the ♀ being otherwise quite black and excelling in the extent of the white zone even the broadest-banded ♂♂ of *C. roxus*. It is very-likely that there occur also temporal forms of *vavasanus* about which nothing was yet published. South India, type from Madras in the Munich Museum. Common on the low slopes of the Nilgiri Hills. — **colmus** *subsp. nov.* (145 h as *ethion*) is, compared with *vavasanus*, very much darkened — the black margining of the wings being increased in extent —, whereas all the small black bands and spots beneath are narrowed quite in contrast with the otherwise melanotic insular colouring of the race. Ceylon, occurring all the year round, except the very dry period. I am not able to state how far the Andaman form deviates from *colmus*, as I have no specimens from there. — **airavati** Doh. is an excellent insular race known by the figures of NICÉVILLE and SWINHOE and hitherto always treated as a species. ♂ distinguished by a narrowed white zone above as in the Nias-race, and very broad black markings beneath. In the ♀ there is an isolated black spot in the intramedian part of the white band above. Nicobars. — **thalimar** *subsp. nov.* is the form of the Malayan Peninsula differing from Burmese specimens by increased black spotting beneath, thereby excelling also Sumatran *ethionides* Fruhst., but deviating from them by the narrower black border of the wings and a considerably broader white median band above. Malayan Peninsula, Penang, Singapore. — **ethionides** Fruhst. Of a larger habitus than specimens from Sikkim, Ceylon, Java. Above at once recognizable by the broader black border of both wings and beneath by the more prominent black spots. West Sumatra, Padang Pandjang, North East Sumatra. — **babicola** van Eecke is an excellent insular race, characteristic by the equably broad median band above. Beneath with more delicate black maculae and bands than in the Sumatran vicarious form. Pulu Babi, Simalur-Group. — **niasanus** Schw. Distinguished by the white median band of the ♂♂ being entirely covered with blue scales, so that the whole upper surface of all the wings is opalescent blue. The ♀ having not been described hitherto resembles that of *airavati*, except the white zone of the forewing enclosing two blackish maculae and the postmedian band of the hindwing being broken up into isolated, small greyish-black spots. Island of Nias, where it is apparently not rare, as there are beside 8 ♂♂ of the Coll. FRUHSTORFER 20 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ of the Munich Museum before me. — **sangarius** Fruhst. ♀ of a larger habitus than Javanese and Sumatran specimens, the white median band, however, still much narrower. The black spotting and bands beneath still more extensive than in *ethionides* and almost as broad as in *ilissus* Fldr. from North Celebes and thus excelling all the Macromalayan vicarious forms by its luxuriant black marking. Island of Bawean. — **gadames** Fruhst. is the most closely allied to the Ceylon form, though with a more extensive white median zone of the wings above in both sexes. The contours of the white median band are more sharply defined, distally not angled as in *ethion* from Ceylon and the continent. The black marking beneath is more prominent, the spots more coherent than in *ethion*. East Java, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba. PIEPERS found *gadames* near Batavia and also near Bodjonegoro in Central Java. — Larva on „bidara-utan“ and „duri tjandel“. Larva of an oval shape bent up high, when it runs, the legs are distinctly visible, which is mostly not the case in the other Javanese Lycaenids. Colour green with a very dark dorsal stripe, whitish green transverse lines indicate the articulation of the different segments. Body with short hair, the lateral hair longer, sometimes whitish, but occasionally also reddish. Pupa light green, with some dark dorsal spots. A pupa of the 5th of March yielded the imago on the 12th. — **icenus** Fruhst. Beside *airavati* and *niasana* the insular form deviating the most from the nomenclatural type. The black border still broader than in *ethionides*, and the white median band on both wings just as narrow as in *ilissus*, without however exhibiting the sharp contours of the band in *ilissus* or *ulysses*. The under surface is, particularly considering the small size of the imagines, most prominently spotted black. To *icenus* certainly also belong the specimens of the Leyden Museum reported by VAN EECKE from the Anambas Islands, unless they represent a still more progressive melanotic race, which we must always presume in Lycaenids from satellite islands. South East Borneo, North Borneo, Anambas Islands. — **ulysses** Stgr. (145 i). This interesting race forms the transition from oriental *C. ethion* to the North Celebic *C. ilissus*. Beneath at once discernible by the median spots of the forewing being united to a band cohering at the same time with the subbasal stripe and forming a beautifully curved bow. Palawan, similar specimens also reported by SEMPER in the other Philippines and from Luzon to Mindanao. — **ulyssides** Sm. (145 k). This zoogeographically interesting race very closely approaches above *C. ethion* *icenus* from Borneo, but the white bands are somewhat broader; for the rest, however, just as angled and projecting as in *ethion* from Lombok. On the under surface the maculae, in contrast with Macromalayan *ethion*, already



begin to be united to bands, only in single specimens they remain yet isolated. The under surface thus already approaches the North Celebic *C. ilinus*-race, whilst the upper surface still exhibits the light blue and the shape of the white median zone of the Macro- and Micromalayan *ethion*-forms. The ♀ seems not yet to be known. South Celebes, discovered by DOHERTY. Samauga, November 1895, Bua-Kraeng at an altitude of about 5000 ft., March 1896 (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.). The neighbouring islands of Celebes will most likely produce still more *ethion*-races.

*ilissus.* **C. ilissus**, the most eminent species of the Island of Celebes and hitherto only known from there. *ilissus* is distributed in the island itself in three local forms, of which we figure **ilissus** *Fldr.* (145 k), the nomenclatural form from the north. FELDER stated only „Celebes“ as its habitat, but his figure is undoubtedly that of the northern form. I found *ilissus* in November-December 1895 near Toli-Toli, where I also discovered the ♀ having been unknown and not described hitherto, chiefly differing from the ♂ by the absence of the blue hue on both wings above. — *leoninus* *subsp. nov.* is the magnificent form discovered by Dr. MARTIN in the surroundings of the Bay of Palu in Central Celebes. Perhaps the larger specimens from there only are the representatives of a dry period, a natural and almost matter-of-fact feature in the purely Australian climate of the district of Palu. The latter is regarded, except a strictly localized xerothermal district in Central Java, as that place in the whole insular India that shows by far the least amount of rain with about 145 mm. This almost entire absence of rain causes a most peculiar vegetation. — *Opuntiae* and *Capparidaceae* \*) — in the borderland of which the *Castalius* fly. *leoninus* shows an almost twice as broad white zone as specimens from the rainy district of Toli-Toli, and the band remains besides more rectilinear and is peripherically surrounded by a still more intense and lighter blue than is the case in *ilissus*. The widening of the white median band is also noticed on the under surface apparently exhibiting a more luxuriant creamy hue than the vicarious races of the north and south. It presumably flies all the year round, for there are ♂♂ before me from January till November. — *cosimon* *subsp. nov.* is inferior to the northern vicarious forms in the size and development of the white median band. Besides the black serpentine lines and small bands beneath are narrowed, perhaps only on account of the small size of the imagines. Surroundings of Makassar, November 1906.

*fasciatus.* **C. fasciatus** *Röb.* This magnificent species, undoubtedly the most beautiful and also largest of the Asiatic *Castalius*, according to the structure of the genital organs, belongs to the *ethion*-group and is distinguished by its highly developed structure from all the other species known. The valve consists of the two styloid clasps exhibited also by *ethion*, and is besides armed with two uncommonly long, sword-shaped appendices. The uncus differs from *C. ethion* by the presence of the apophysis *lateralis*. The oedeagus is slender and, as in *C. rosimon*, tapering off towards the apex. *C. fasciatus* thus forms a group of its own among the *Castaliinae*, and English authors would, according to the precedent of *Lycaenopsis*, establish a separate genus for the species merely on account of the presence of the apophysis *lateralis*. The neurulation, however, in contrast with the internal organs, remains similar to the other *Castalius*. Two insular races, in addition to which certainly some more will be yet discovered in the other satellite islands of Celebes: **fasciatus** *Röb.* from Bangkai. Only one ♀ known hitherto. — *adorabilis* *Fruhst.* (153 b). ♂ almost half the size larger than the ♀ represented by RÖBER. Upper surface of a peculiar sky-blue, in a lateral light with a slight violet shine. The costal and distal margins narrowly bordered with black. Before the anal angle one black streak and one blind eye-spot, thus creating a marking as in many *Lampides*. Under surface analogous to *fasciatus*, all the stripes showing through above. North Celebes, Toli-Toli, November-December 1895 (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.).

*roxus.* **C. roxus** *Godt.* This species initiates the proper *Castaliinae* with homogeneous genera; above without blue bands and with a so very analogous arrangement of the black margin and of the white median zone on both wings that the different species cannot be distinguished at all above or only vaguely. Common to all the species is a clumsy, broad, short, mortar-shaped oedeagus with a sharply armed extensible cuneus. The species is distributed from Indo-China to Siam and Tonkin, in the whole of Macro- and Micromalaya, in Celebes and all the Philippines. STAUDINGER besides mentions New Guinea in the description of his var. *cohaerens*, but this habitat has not been fully established by the results of DOHERTY's collections. — *roxana* *Nic.* is the first and hitherto only name the continental branch of the collective species has received. The description refers, as BINGHAM (*Fauna India* II, p. 429) quite correctly comprehended, to specimens of a very extreme dry period form, as they were hitherto only found in uncommonly barren regions of Burma. A series of *roxus* which I observed in Siam and Tonkin, appears somewhat smaller than the Javanese nomenclatural type, but it is beneath scarcely separable from Javanese *roxus*, whilst *roxana* is besides conspicuous by a broader white median zone on both wings above. *roxana* seems to be very rare on the continent. NICÉVILLE writes that he got sight of but few Burmese imagines. Burma, Tenasserim, Shan States, Chin and Karen Hills. Of the Andaman form which quite certainly belongs to a separate race

\*) Note. Perhaps also Euphorbiaceae with succulent leaves.



no specimens are accessible to me. — **manluena** *Fldr.* is an eminent insular race considered as a distinct species *manluena*. by FELDER, NICÉVILLE, SWINHOE and even by BINGHAM. The marking beneath, however, most clearly shows it to belong to the total species, though as a highly specialized branch. Nicobars, rediscovered by DOHERTY in Ikuya, Little Nicobar. — **pothus** *Fruhst.* is a well distinguishable geographical form exhibiting a scarcely *pothus*. half as broad white median area on both wings above as the neighbouring Javanese *roxus roxus*. The under surface likewise differs by the increased black colour at the margin of the wings. Sumatra, Malayan Peninsula. — **manovus** *Fruhst.* The Borneo-race of *roxus* is beneath at once discernible from all its allies by the separate *manovus*. black cell-spots of the forewings (as in Indian *C. ethion*), which in the other *roxus*-forms known hitherto are coherent with the black basal stripe. Besides the white median band on both wings is widened above compared with *pothus* and even with *roxus roxus*. North Borneo, Kina Balu. — **roxus** *Godt.* HORSFIELD most excellently *roxus*. described the form occurring in West Java; *roxus* has to be considered as by far the most common *Castalius* in the islands, being one of the first *Lycaenidae* delivered by the native collectors. The species, however, does not rise beyond altitudes of 1000 m. It is found, as HORSFIELD already writes, at all skirts of woods. West Java, Kangean. — **astapus** *Fruhst.* Eastern Javanese *roxus* appear in two temporal forms both of which are *astapus*. different from the Western Javanese nomenclatural type; this is a most interesting fact, if we consider that *roxus roxus* is scarcely discernible from continental Indian *roxus*. The Eastern Javanese form of the rainy period already approximates *pothus* from Sumatra by a narrowed white median zone of the upper surface and increased black spotting beneath. ♂♀ of the dry period, however, the white median area at least a third broader than the Western Javanese. And besides we notice in *astapus*-♀ already the beginnings of a white submarginal band in the black border of the hindwing. East Java, Bali, September. — **odon** *Fruhst.* (145 i). SNELLEN states *odon*. that in *roxus* from Flores the median band of the upper surface is very narrow and that they therefore belong to the var. *angustior* *Stgr.* and are above easily distinguishable from Javanese *roxus*. The white area above of this magnificent race, however, remains still much narrower than in *angustior*, so that the black margin of both wings has a chance of expansion. The under surface is likewise separable from the Javanese sister-race by more irregular, more prominent black median spots. Lombok, from the coast up to altitudes of 600 m, April 1896 (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.); Sumba (December), Sumbawa, Flores. — In the Island of Sumbawa there occurs a form of the dry period approximating very small *roxus* from West Java in its size and markings. The white zone above attains about the extent of the Sumatran *pothus*. Such specimens I denominate **xisana** *Fruhst.* — *xisana*. **cohaerens** *Stgr.* forms a natural continuation and progression of the characters of *C. roxus* *odon* by the fact *cohaerens*. that its form of the dry period is also provided with a narrow median band and the spots beneath being widened so much that they form coherent bands. STAUDINGER mentions this form also from New Guinea, but this habitat has not been confirmed since. Timor, Wetter. — **celebensis** *Stgr.* (153 a as *rhodane*) is interesting owing to its *celebensis*. wings beneath being distinctly hued yellow. South Celebes, East Celebes (Coll. FRUHSTORFER). — **afranius** *subsp. nov.* is the excellent melanotic form from Central Celebes, of which numbers were captured near Palu by MARTIN. The white median band on both wings above almost disappears and is at any rate as a rule scarcely half as broad as in the few specimens accessible to me from East and South Celebes. Also on the under surface the melanism is shown by all the black maculae being increased. It flies all the year round. — **angustior** *Stgr.* is a distinctly separated race, easily discernible from *manovus* from Borneo by the confluent small black bands on the forewings beneath. Palawan, January; Luzon, Philippines (SEMPER). *angustior*.

**C. elna** *Hew.* The close exterior propinquity of this species with *C. roxus* is also exhibited in the *elna*. structure of the clasping-organs. The uncus is somewhat widened, the valve is inclined to prolongation, the oedeagus shows a more strongly armed cuneus; the oedeagus itself is a little more slender, but the conformity in the whole structure still remains evident. The geographical range likewise in general agrees with that of *C. roxus*, but *C. elna* has gained ground also in India, whereas it has hitherto not been found in the Philippines and in Micromalaya, but MARTIN has brought it along from Bali. *elna* is more imposing than *C. roxus* and always much rarer. Like *C. roxus* also *elna* is subject to climatic influences, and particularly on the continent well separated temporal forms are produced, by which already NICÉVILLE was struck in 1881, which, however, were only recently figured by SWINHOE. — **noliteia** *Fruhst.* is of a much smaller habitus than the Javanese type, *noliteia*. the white median band is narrower, even in specimens of the dry period. The black spotting beneath is more irregular, that of the hindwing besides more extensive. The black spots, also those of the monsoon period, invariably in a pale ochreous halo. — **elina** *Fruhst.* The white median area above is considerably widened. *elina*. Under surface of hindwings and distal region of forewings ochreous. The black markings begin to dissolve and are mostly entirely absent at the margin. Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam, Burma. — The race from the Andamans, unknown to me in nature, presumably approaches already the Macromalayan insular form. — **elvira** *Fruhst.* *elvira*. (153 a) forms the transition from Indian to Javanese *elna*. The white median part of the upper surface is decidedly



more extensive than in *noliteia*, though it does not attain the width of the Javanese race. The maculae beneath, particularly on the hindwing, are more prominent than in *noliteia* and *elna*, the spots of the Sumatran and Borneo-forms besides surrounded by a pale yellow periphery. North East Sumatra, Perak, Borneo (Kina Balu), *hilina*. Banka. — **hilina** *Fruhst.* Upper surface much more allied to *noliteia* than to *elvira*, in its size somewhat inferior to Sumatran *elna*. The under surface almost throughout hued yellowish, the spots, particularly on the hindwing, *rhode*. much more intense than in the Javanese race. Nias, rather common. — **rhode** *Hpfrr.* Described by HOPFFER without a more exact statement than from „Celebes“. I place the type, however, to the north of the island, because most of the specimens which MEYER brought along and handed over to HOPFFER in order to describe them, originated from the north of Celebes. Besides PAGENSTECHER (Abhandlungen Senckenberg 1897, t. 18, fig. 1 c) has apparently figured a ♀ of the northern form from Donggala, so that the northern race was also pictorially produced. *rhode* is a highly specialized race, almost a distinct species; but if I subordinate it nevertheless as an insular race of the collective species, it is owing to the under surface entirely agreeing with that of *C. elna elna*. The clasping-organs also show certain differences, though they are less developed than e. g. between *Lycaenopsis alboceruleus* from the continent and the Sumatran race of this species. There are differences exhibited by the uncus being roundish instead of pointed, the valve being prolonged and more deeply indented, and the oedeagus being apparently more slender. Most probably we shall yet find in the satellite islands of Celebes other forms that will help to bridge over these contrasts. One thing, however, is certain that *rhode* begins to splinter off specifically, which fact is not to be proved of the colorially more modified form of *C. ethion* from Celebes, *C. ethion illissus* *Fldr.* North Celebes, Toli-Toli, November, December 1895 (H. FRUHSTORFER leg.), Donggala, Surroundings of Palu, January, February, very rare. — **rhodana** *Fruhst.* This *Castalius* captured at first by DOHERTY, later on by myself in the South of Celebes, differs from *C. elna elna* by the width of the white median stripe on both wings. Beneath the white ground-colour is also predominant, and the black maculae are much reduced. South Celebes, Samanga, November 1895; Lompa, Battan, March 1896, ca. 1000 m.

**C. mindarus** (153 a). It is not impossible that this species originally proceeded from *C. elna* or that it replaces it in New Guinea. *mindarus* at any rate represents the most easily recognizable species of *Castalius*, being of the largest habitus and the under surface being the most plainly marked. Only the Castaliine basal stripe has remained. Anatomically, *C. mindarus* is entirely isolated. The valve already reminds us of that of the group of species *Tarucus*, and as in *Tarucus telicanus* *Lang* (Vol. I, p. 293), the broad basal part of the valve sends forth one dagger-like appendage each, which, however, attains in *mindarus* nearly three times the length of the point of *T. telicanus*. The tegumen is extremely primitive, with a clumsy, rounded uncus. The oedeagus is moderately thick, with a cuneus sharply bent downward. Little is as yet known of the range of the species, and it has even escaped being inserted in KIRBY's catalogue, and this is also the reason why RIBBE has inserted *Thysonotis* (!) *mindarus* in his List of diurnal lepidoptera of the Bismarck Archipelago as the only Lycaenid without mentioning its origin, and it may be that PAGENSTECHER has for this reason not at all mentioned it in his hastily finished Fauna of the Bismarck Archipelago. Thus of the more modern authors only VAN EECKE remains who conscientiously registered the New Guinean form. Two areal or insular races: *mindarus*. **mindarus** *Fldr.* (153 a). Described from Dorey where WALLACE discovered it. DOHERTY has apparently not found it again in the Humboldt Bay, for GROSE-SMITH does not mention it in his list of DOHERTY's collection. In my collection there is a ♂ from Dorey. A number of specimens from different parts of Kaiser Wilhelms Land correspond well with it. A ♀ from the Dutch part (3rd Dutch New Guinea Expedition) is much larger. *vocetius*. North and South Dutch New Guinea, Kaiser Wilhelms Land. — **vocetius** *Fruhst.* ♀. The black distal margin of both wings above is nearly twice as broad as in *mindarus*, so that the median band being lactean, not yellowish as in *mindarus*, is reduced to half its width. Islands near New Guinea, patria not specified (Coll. SCHÖNBERG). New Pomerania (RIBBE).

#### Group of species **Caleta**.

We now come to a singular group of *Castaliinae*, by the affinity of which no author was hitherto struck: nor is this astonishing since the specimens are very rare. The series of forms dealt with here interests us for two reasons, in the first place as to its relationship, in the second place as to its geographical range.

According to the results of the examination of the clasping-organs, *C. decidia* and *C. argola* having hitherto been dealt with as separate species, are undoubtedly one and the same species. Geographically, however, they are remarkable, because these *Castaliinae* number among those rare species inhabiting India, the Philippines and Celebes in common, being, however, absent in Macro- and Micromalaya which is situated between. It is, moreover, very probable that the present gaps in the range will be closed by future explorations. The oldest name in question for our misjudged collective species is *C. caleta*, which had fallen into oblivion in the entomological literature since its description, except its insertion in KIRBY's catalogue. Lycaenids from Celebes had not yet been dealt with, and it seems that since WALLACE it had remained reserved to me to rediscover the species in this island, for neither DOHERTY nor RIBBE brought them to Europe.

There is no doubt as to whether *C. caleta* and *C. argola* belong together. More doubtful is whether *C. decidia* belongs to them, since the shape of the uncus is somewhat different. But we already know from *Lycaenopsis alboceruleus* that the continental and Sumatran races differ to a remarkable extent in the configuration of the clasping-organs and that they nevertheless belong together. Here we have a parallel fact, and it is very easy to imagine the uncus being prolonged like a proboscis. The same is the case with the contours of the valve which in *decidia* exhibits only more sharply extended and divergent teeth than in the Chaeturian allies *argola* and *caleta*.



**C. caleta** Hew. The type presumably originates from the Minahassa, at least a specimen I collected near Toli-Toli excellently corresponds with the figure of the nomenclatural type. HEWITSON only figures the under surface, the upper surface by reason of its very narrow white discal area much rather resembles *C. elna rhodana* Fruhst. from South Celebes and also *C. caleta decidia* from Sikkim than the allied race from the Philippines. North Celebes (WALLACE), Toli-Toli (November, December, H. FRUHSTORFER). East Celebes, Tombogo. — **argola** Hew. Of this distinct insular race the author also only figures the under surface and, as SEMPER correctly presumes, that of a ♀. The upper surface strikingly resembles that of *Cast. elna* Hew., particularly that of the Sumatran form. Mindanao, Basilan, February, March (W. DOHERTY). — **gerasa** Fruhst. The climatic influence of the satellite islands in this form has narrowed the white zone of the upper surface, so that *gerasa* very much resembles *C. caleta caleta*. Camiguin de Mindanao. — **decidia** Hew. (153 a, b). The continental branch of this species otherwise only known from Chaeturia is divided into two easily recognizable temporal forms which are subject to the same differentiations as the generations of *C. elna noliteia* are. The variation of the rainless period, fa. **interrupta** Nic. exhibits above, particularly in the ♀, a narrowed black border, so that the white discal area can be expanded. The maculae beneath decrease in number and size. India, from the Nilgiris to Bombay and Sikkim, Assam, Burma. The early stages are known, and the larva differs from that of *Castalius ethion* Dbl. by two green dorsal stripes instead of one. — **hamatus** Mr. This insular form, occurring like continental *C. decidia* in two temporal forms, is wrongly synonymized by English authors with *C. decidia*, since it is above easily discernible from the vicarious type by broader bands in the rainy period form, beneath by more prominent black spotting in both generations. Besides NICÉVILLE already in 1881 wrote that, owing to the more equable climate of the island, in the Ceylon-race the extreme dry period form (*interrupta*) is not capable of development. Ceylon. In the plains not rare in the fallow land.

#### Group of species *Upolampes* B.-Bak.

Eyes hairy. First subcostal vein immediately after its rise disappearing in the costal which it crosses as in many *Nacaduba*. Subcostal fork as in *Castalius*. Claspings-organs extremely primitive, remarkably allied to those of *Taraka hamada* Drc., tegumen, however, with apophysis lateralis (falces in the sense of BETHUNE-BAKER). Valves clumsy, almost uniformly broad, oedeagus knife-shaped, above open in the shape of the sheath of a leaf, thus canaliculate. Only one species is known.

**C. evena** Hew. (= *striata* B.-Bak.) (153 c). This *Castalius* being distributed across the whole of New Guinea occurs from the coast up to altitudes of about 1500 m. It seems nowhere to differ locally and may therefore belong to a very old species which, however, is presumably everywhere rare. Here it is ascertained for the first time for Kaiser Wilhelms Land, where Dr. EUGEN WERNER discovered it on Mount Gelu at an altitude of about 1000 m. Dorey, Humboldt Bay; South Dutch New Guinea (Utakwa River); German New Guinea, Island of Dampier.

#### 14. Genus: *Callictita* B.-Bak.

This hitherto monotypical genus comprises the morphologically and anatomically most luxuriantly developed species of the *Castaliinae* known. Structure of forewings different from *Castalius* by the first subcostal immediately disappearing in the costal and crossing it. The subcostal fork is shorter, its branches more closely together than in *Castalius* or *Taraka*. Forewing exhibits a roundish, large, discal, black androconial area. Claspings-organs highly specialized, oedeagus canaliculate as in *Upolampes*, uncus remarkably feeble, short, narrow, but with very long apophysis. Valve trumpet-like, distally wide open, with a sharp dorsal tooth, everywhere extremely long-haired. Hitherto only known from British New Guinea, the only species of the genus:

**C. cyara** B.-Bak. (145 k) was also discovered in Kaiser Wilhelms Land by my friend Dr. EUGEN WERNER, at an altitude of about 1100 m, on Mount Gelu, in the hinter-land of the Astrolabe Bay. Besides from Owgarra, Angabunga River, at an altitude of about 6000 ft.

#### 15. Genus: *Tarucus*.

The members of this cosmopolitan series of species undoubtedly belong to the *Lycaenidae* which have been most arbitrarily dealt with in systematical respect and being at the same time the most misjudged. This is the more amazing since all the *Tarucus* have an extremely conspicuous mark which has hitherto curiously enough escaped the former authors. This mark, being in common exhibited not only by the *Tarucus* but also by all the *Castaliinae*, consists in the white basal and costal regions of both wings being separated from the other part of the wings by a black subbasal stripe or similar spots. This merely external, apparently insignificant peculiarity of the *Castaliinae*, however, allows us to separate their members with more complete certainty than the most difficult and most wearisome scientific methods have hitherto succeeded in doing. BUTLER's and SWINHOF's attempts, however, to ascertain the affinities of the *Tarucinae* by reason of the hairing of the



eyes, and to divide them into subordinate genera, were in vain. The presence (*Syntarucus*) or absence (*Tarucus*) of the bristly hairing of the eyes has, particularly in opposition to AURIVILLIUS, proved to be quite inapplicable, since just among the anatomically purest *Syntarucus* there appeared again two species with bare eyes. Just as little reliable proved to be the utilization of the position of the first subcostal vein which, moreover, in nearly all the *Tarucinae* approaches the costal without anastomosing with it. Thereby we find at least a contrast created with the *Lampides*, a group of species possessing a frenum, and with *Polyommatus*, in which the subcostal runs separated afar from the costal. *Lampides* and *Polyommatus*, however, are those genera between which NICÉVILLE has inserted the *Tarucus* and in the neighbourhood of which they may also remain. The close structural affinity of the *Tarucus* to the *Castalius* was at first expressed by NICÉVILLE, and later on by BINGHAM (Fauna India 307) who coordinated the two genera by reason of the course of the veins on the hindwings, whereas SWINHOE separated the groups of species of *Tarucus* and *Syntarucus* far from each other on account of the hairing of the eyes, and he even divided them in two subordinate families by inserting the *Tarucus* in Vol. VII in the „*Lycaenopsidae*“ and the *Syntarucus* in the „*Lycaeninae*“ in Vol. VIII.

BUTLER had already before subdivided the *Tarucinae* in no less than four genera, whereas STAUDINGER and REBEL in their catalogue on the contrary encased all the *Tarucus* known at present, as far as they inhabit the palearctic region, in their jumbled up, heterotypical genus „*Lampides*“.

Considerable progress, however, in the judging of the *Tarucus* has been recently made by COURVOISIER who succeeded in finding in the androconia a mark common to at least a part of the *Tarucinae*. These are male scales with a peculiarly thickened sinus as the members of allied genera do not exhibit. We must, however, admit that of four species examined only three showed the common characteristic mark, whilst a fourth species (*T. balkanica*) deviates considerably, exhibiting a retrogression to the *Lycaenopsis*. Of but little better result and more success the anatomy of the clasping-organs proved to be. By its application it was possible to separate with certainly different species, among which there were several doubtful ones, and even to prove some species that had before been placed in other genera to belong to the *Tarucinae*. But also here there were among 11 species examined again 3 in which the chief characteristic mark of the other *Tarucinae* was absent, among them even the nomenclatural type of the genus (*T. theophrastus*). We must also consider that there is no correlation between the interior organs and the development of the androconia. Thus in the *Tarucus* the ever recurring fact is established that only a part of the species maintains the character of the genus, whilst species being allied in their exterior lose it again. We must thereby take into account that the species deviating from the type of the special genus almost invariably seek to obtain a junction with the organs of the chief genus *Lycaena*, so that thus only a part of the members of the split-off genera is modified and emancipated from the habitus of the *Lycaena*. The principal mark of the *Tarucinae*, however, is presumably the remarkably developed oedeagus, with an armature in the cuneus and the carina, which is even superior to that of the most strongly armed *Castalius*. In the *Tarucus* there are no enfeebled or intermediate forms as in the *Castaliinae*, because the species are merely divided into such with a sharply armed or entirely unarmed oedeagus.

The *Tarucinae* are, like the *Libytheae*, one of the few groups of species that are distributed over five continents, so that we may attribute to them, like the *Libytheae*, a great phyletic age. This assumption may also be testified by their resistency in maintaining the characters of the markings, for only 2 or 3 *Tarucinae* are inclined to the development of territorial races, and temporal forms are known only of just as many or even fewer species. Except *T. venosus* (153 c) and two or three inhabitants of islands, the *Tarucus* belong to the most expansive Lycaenids, one of which (*cassius* Vol. V, t. 144 l) has acquired for itself the whole neotropical district as a domicile, while another (*plinius*, 153 b) inhabits the whole tropical and subtropical Austro-Malayan district.

Analogous with the kindred *Castaliinae*, also the *Tarucus* must be regarded as inhabitants of the lowlands. They prefer hot, dry regions, for which reason they are entirely absent in the rainy island of Sumatra and are very rare in Borneo and Celebes, whilst in Java they are more frequent and the rainless island of Sumba even homes two species (*T. plinius* and *T. theophrastus*). According to NICÉVILLE, the Indian *Tarucus* are yet found at an altitude of about 1800 m. We owe the same author interesting accounts on the relations of the *Tarucus* to the ants. (Butt. India III, 1890, 190).

The larva lives on *Zizyphus jujuba* and has already been described by SEITZ in Vol. I, p. 293. To the same author we also owe the hitherto most detailed statements about the habits of the *Tarucus*. Of late STAUDER reported that he observed colonies of *Tarucus theophrastus* in Algeria having reacted upon the sound of a whistle, but these statements must yet be re-examined. Lately BELL has given a most detailed description of the early stages of the *Tarucus theophrastus* and *plinius* in a very valuable essay on the knowledge of the common day-butterflies of the Indian lowlands (Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1918 Nr. 1, 115 to 121). BELL is, by reason



of the affinity of the larva, inclined to unite also *Castalius ananda* (153 b, c) with *Tarucus*. *Cast. ananda* thus also biologically forms a transition from *Tarucus* to *Castalius*; this being one more proof for the untenableness of the present „genera“ which we only approve of from conventional reasons and as being mere external means of determination.

Group of species **Tarucus** Mr. (1881).

**T. plinius** F. (153 b). This species being known since 1793 was always acknowledged to be a species by English authors, whereas AURIVILLIUS was inclined to consider it to be a form of the European *T. telicanus*. The anatomy of the clasping-organs has most clearly elucidated the specific independency of *plinius*. There are no relations with respect to the sexual organs noticeable with *T. telicanus* being so closely allied in the colouring; this is another proof of the fact that, in judging apparently similar *Lycaenidae* we must only rely on their internal structure, if we wish to avoid mistakes in their exact determination. The essential character of their difference from *T. telicanus* consists in the oedeagus being uncommonly strongly armed, by which *plinius* even excels all the *Tarucinae* examined hitherto. The apophysis lateralis of the tegumen is likewise more developed than in *T. telicanus*, which is also the case in an African vicarious type, *T. pulchra* Murr., and its geographical form *T. rabefaner* Mab. from Madagascar. The latter, although they were combined with *T. plinius* by AURIVILLIUS, are distinctly and easily separated from the Indian *T. plinius* by their valve being in the distal part armed with prominent teeth, whereas in *plinius* it remains quite unarmed. Owing to the results of the anatomical examination, the collective species has not such a vast range as was supposed hitherto, since Africa is entirely eliminated as patria. Nevertheless there remains yet for *T. plinius* the enormous area from India to Australia, the Salomons and South Sea Islands. In the Malayan Archipelago *plinius* is dissolved into a series of even anatomically sharply separated insular races which are morphologically already bordering on species, or at any rate very near to dissolve or to be transformed into species. I was unfortunately not able to examine Australian specimens. — **plinius** F., already described in Vol. I, p. 293, exists in my collection from India and Ceylon (from where the specimens of the temporal forms originate, figured on f. 153 b), Formosa, Java, Micromalayana. It is yet very common in the hot lowlands of India, but apparently it is entirely absent in Sumatra and the Malayan Peninsula, being known from only one locality of Borneo and even in Java rather rare, although it occurs there in the whole island at not too great altituds. — **plutarchus** subsp. nov. (153 b) ♂ at once discernible from *T. plinius* by a broad brownish-black border on both wings above, which is proximally most sharply defined. At the apex of the cell a distinct, though narrow, small black stripe being absent in *plinius*, but present in *T. theophrastus* and *T. venosus*. The ground-colour of the whole upper surface is darker violet than in any other species of *Tarucus* known hitherto. Beneath distinguishable from *T. plinius* only by the blackish-grey maculae of the hindwings being more intense than even in the most prominently spotted *plinius* of continental or insular habitats. Clasping-organs highly specialized, approximating more those of the genus *Castalius* than those of the other *Tarucus*. Uncus more elliptical than in most of the *Tarucus*, with a plain, unarmed apophysis; valve likewise of the plainest structure, cylindrical, distally thickened. Oedeagus more primitive than in the other forms of the *Tarucus plinius*-group. — **celis** subsp. nov. differs extremely from *plutarchus* by the uniformly dark violettish-blue upper surface and the darkened dull whitish-grey under surface. The red-brown spots are all very small, but they stand very close together. East Celebes. — **zingis** subsp. nov. forms a transition from *plutarchus* to *celis*, being above just as dark as *celis*, but exhibiting a somewhat narrower black border of the forewing than *plutarchus*. The ♀ is above almost completely covered with a deep brown, so that it contrasts remarkably with the sometimes purely white Indian and still very light Australian ♀♀. Island of Buton, April 1906, collected by Dr. MARTIN. — **juvenal** subsp. nov., another excellent form of a larger habitus than the races from East Celebes and Buton, forewing still darker bluish-violet than *zingis*, but with a blackish, though rather faint marginal band. ♀ above only in the disc with insignificant brighter patches; beneath darker than *plutarchus*, with more densely arranged brown maculae. Batjan. In Amboina there occurs an allied form unknown to me in nature — **pseudocassius** Murray. Above paler violettish-blue than the allied races of the Moluccas, with a very narrow, but extremely distinct, small black marginal band. ♀ more similar to the light Indian ♀♀ than to the brownish forms of Celebes. Under surface by its light greyish-white likewise more approaching *plinius plinius*, the brown spots especially in the disc of both wings much broader. It is most likely that there exist temporal forms of *pseudocassius* in Australia, and I presume that the only couple from Queensland lying before me from the Munich collection belongs to a rainless period. Australia, Bismarck Archipelago, Salomons, South Sea Islands. I was unfortunately not able to ascertain from the description of **leopardus** Schultze in the Phil. Journ. of Science which was not accessible to me, whether this *Tarucus* belongs to *plinius*, as I presume.

**T. theophrastus** F., already dealt with at large in Vol. I, p. 293, is an energetic species fond of a roving life, distributed from the Senegal and the Somali Land across the whole of North Africa. It is also known from



Arabia, Persia, Beloochistan, and besides it inhabits the whole Indian Empire inclusive of Ceylon and Burma. The Munich Collections are in possession of a ♀ from the Malayan Peninsula, and DOHERTY discovered *T. theophrastus* in the Island of Sumba. On the Indian continent the species occurs in several generations, the forms of which were separately denominated. — *callinara* Btlr., described from Upper Burma, has very large spots beneath, in *extricatus* Btlr. they have turned reddish, and in *alteratus* Mr. from the North Western Himalaya the under surface of the wings is yellowish-grey. MANDERS (Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 14, p. 717) reports that the form occurs near Trincomali in Ceylon in desert-like districts where it flies throughout the year. The dry period form is smaller, the markings beneath are reduced and hued reddish. But such extreme specimens (*alteratus* Mr.), as are known from the Punjab, do not occur. Certainly the climate of Ceylon is also more equable, whereas in the Punjab 5 to 6 degrees of frost are not rare and the days very hot, and MANDERS lays more stress upon this variability of temperature than upon the influence of the seasons.

*clathratus.* **T. clathratus** Holl., described according to a ♂ discovered by DOHERTY in South Celebes; its author compares it with *Castalius fasciatus* Rôb., to which the *Tarucus* is not in the least similar, especially not on account of the extremely pointed forewing and the hindwing being sharply angled in the median part. Forewing above lilac with a smoke-coloured grey margin. The black markings beneath show through above, forming a Y.

*venosus.* **T. venosus** Mr. (153 c) is an interesting species, by its colouring so closely allied to *T. theophrastus* that REBEL-STAUDINGER and recently also SEITZ treated it as a form, the former even as a synonym of *theophrastus*. The structure of the clasping-organs, however, is so diametrically opposed to those of *theophrastus* that an affinity of the two species is not to be thought of. They at any rate have only one mark in common, the unarmed, Lycaenoidal, plain oedeagus. Otherwise all the parts being remarkably prolonged in *theophrastus* are uncommonly shortened in *venosus*. As to the development of the valve, however, *venosus* is quite isolated among the *Tarucus*, since the valve only consists of two thin, sinuous hooks distally extended into a sharp point. The uncus, however, is not remarkable, being clumsy, very convex, with a moderately developed, likewise upturned, aculeiform apophysis lateralis. The species has a very much confined range; according to BINGHAM, from the North Western to the Kumaon Himalaya, besides in the Pundjab and in Bengal.

To the genus *Tarucus* belongs also the South American *Lycaena cassius* (Vol. V, p. 820, t. 144 k, l), not only on account of its androconia which Prof. COURVOISIER has ascertained to correspond with those of *Tarucus*, but also owing to the clasping-organs. Anatomically allied with the *Tarucus* is besides yet the Canarian *T. webbiana* Brullé (Vol. I, p. 291, t. 77 k).

#### Group of species *Azanus* Mr. (1881).

By reason of the characters of the marking beneath AURIVILLIUS calls the *Azanus* a very natural and easily recognizable group. Easily recognizable are also their sexual organs which, in their structure, belong to the daintiest found not only among the *Lycaeninae*, but among all the diurnal and nocturnal lepidoptera examined hitherto, being immediately discernible from those of other allied genera. Principal characteristic mark: a cylindrical valve of a most slender and delicate structure, uncommonly long-haired as in the Castaliine genus *Calliclita* and exhibiting in a second species (*gamra*) beside the hairing also tufts of long bristles. The uncus remains relatively small, being of an irregular, sometimes deeply strangulated shape and having an insignificant apophysis lateralis. The oedeagus is utricular, mostly very long with a plain cuneus. — Eyes hairy (alliance with *Syntarucus*), structure without any peculiarities, the first subcostal anastomosing with the costal. The group of species is preponderantly African, and the few Asiatic species are surely only branches and emigrants resp. descendants of the larger Ethiopian tribe. Nearly all the species are widely distributed, without varying to a great extent; even temporal forms seem not to exist. Characters of ancient, consolidated species, relics of former times of creation and of old territorial connections!

*ubaldus.* **T. ubaldus** (Vol. I, p. 294), hitherto known from India and Ceylon, discovered in Siam by myself. Two areal forms: **ubaldus** Cr. (153 e). Distributed over the whole of India and presumably also Indo-China. Eggs on flowers of *Acacia arabica*. Pupa mostly in a cocoon of light silky threads, which does not quite wrap it up and may only be intended to hold the small blossoms together. Imago everywhere common where acacias are in bloom, round which they flutter during the hottest hours of the day. The imagines fly well and swiftly, though they never fly far. They are also fond of resting on the ground, particularly if it is covered with the blossoms of acacias. (According to BELL at the place cited [450] in *A. uranus*). — **thebana** Sigr. SEITZ has at first correctly comprehended this „Lampides“ to belong to the group of species *Azanus*, in the sense of STAUDINGER.

*uranus.* **T. uranus** Btlr. Hitherto only known from North West, Central, South India, Beloochistan and the Pundjab. In my collection absent. Chiefly distinguished from *ubaldus* by the presence of only a thin black



marginal line on both wings instead of a broad brown border; besides the black punctiform spots beneath are less developed. — Larva lustrous dull flesh-coloured with a dorsal reddish band and lateral traces of such a band on each segment. Upper surface with extremely fine hair. Pupa not uni-coloured as in *ubaldus*, but all over spotted black. Larva on *Acacia arabica* and *A. senegal*. Pupa without a silky cocoon. Imago always together with *ubaldus*. (According to BELL, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 25, Nr. 3, 15. 1. 1918, 452.)

**T. jesous** is also supposed to be distributed across two continents. I had only access to the Syrian *jesous*. branch of the collective species. We must for the present leave the question unanswered whether the anatomy of South African specimens will bring surprises or prove their real identity with Asiatic *gamra*. At any rate three areal forms were for the present denominated: **gamra** Led. (Vol. I, t. 78 c) is the name-type from Syria. *gamra*. Distributed over the whole of India to Burma. Arabia. — **crameri** Mr. (153 c). Ceylon. Specimens smaller *crameri*. and darker than Syrian *gamra*, so that the name of *crameri* may be maintained. — *jesous* Guér. According to AURIVILLIUS from Abyssinia and the Somali Land to the Cape Colony.

**T. asialis** Nic. Distinguished by uncommonly large black spotting beneath. The figure of the type *asiaticus*. is without the black basal streak on the hindwing beneath characteristic of *Azanus*, in the place of which NICÉVILLE mentions three maculae. Nias, 1 ♂ in the Coll. COURVOISIER at the Museum of Basle. Uncus primitive, of the plainest structure, with a very long apophysis. Oedeagus with a ventral, strong spine and a two-pointed, long cuneus. Valve, however, again most primitive, oblong, trough-shaped, with a slightly upturned edge, very long, but only scantily and most delicately haired.

## 16. Genus: **Polyommatus** Latr.

This monotypical genus has already been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 290. The species penetrating also in Europe from the Mediterranean region rather far to the north was already known in 1775 from Valais, but strange to say its occurrence there was denied by STAUDINGER. About the habits, particularly the early stages of *P. baeticus*, there already exists copious literature, but we feel entitled to call our readers' attention to the explicit and intuitive reports of Dr. ROEPKE. BELL also described at large (Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. 1918, 26, p. 133 to 135) all the early stages. According to KERSHAW, the eggs are in Hongkong singly deposited on the flower-buds and young shoots of *Vigna sinensis* Hassk. The imago itself is common in Hongkong in the dry period from October till March, whereas it occurs only singly during the other months.

**P. baeticus** L. is in Asia everywhere common in the southern part and on its way towards east it *baeticus*. has penetrated by way of Australia, the Pacific islands to Hawaii. On the European soil, according to Mr. DANNEHL's observations, *P. baeticus* has intimate ecological relations to *Tarucus telicanus*, since both deposit their eggs on *Melilotus*, the egg being deposited on the bud. The larvae live in the blossom which they eat up. The pupation, however, mostly takes place below on the stalk. The imagines like to fly swiftly and wildly in the sun and have the peculiar gift of returning to a posture of rest from the most headlong flight, in order to begin at once with sucking. At night they hide and take refuge on bushes, especially in acacias and ash-trees. „The larva has the typical shape of the Lycaenid larvae. Its contour is elliptical, its dorsum feebly convex, but the anal end of the larva is somewhat more flattened. The small, roundish head is brownish, lustrous, more or less marked blackish. In the resting larva the head is entirely hidden under the neck, but whilst it is feeding, it is also visible from above. The small, delicate pectoral feet are light brown. the likewise very delicate, small ventral feet whitish diaphanous as the whole under surface of the larva; the lateral margins of the body project far beyond these feet. In running across a glass plate, for instance, almost the whole ventral surface of the insect rests on the glass, though not so much as e. g. in the Limacodid larvae. The colouring of the larva is a dirty green of most variable shades, being sometimes lighter, sometimes darker, or more brownish-green, or more yellowish-green. Of frequent occurrence are also such forms in which a dull violet tint expands from the direction of the lateral parts and the height of the dorsum. In all, however, the dorsal line is more or less distinctly prominent in the shape of a darker, narrow stripe. On both sides of it there appear occasionally lighter, segmentally defined oblique markings. The whole upper surface of the body of the larva is somewhat velvety; by means of the microscope we notice that this structure is caused by numerous, very short, small, densely compressed bristles. The stigmata are not very prominent. The younger larvae differ but little from the adult larvae — of course except by their size. Their colouring and marking is more intense or rather more distinct, and specimens with a preponderantly violet ground-colour are of more frequent occurrence. The very earliest stages which I found — about 2 to 3 mm long — are so to speak colourless. Adult, resting larvae were 16 mm long and 6 mm broad.“



„The pupa is relatively slender and everywhere uniformly rounded; even the abdominal apex does not show any particular mark of distinction. Only the corners of the shoulders project a little. Female pupae originating from well-fed larvae are easily discernible from males by a somewhat stronger abdomen. The length of the pupae is 11 to 12 mm, their greatest thickness (a little before the posterior edge of the wing-sheaths) 4 to 5 mm. The whole upper surface of the pupa is of a dull lustre. I was not able to discover the pupae in the open air. In the browsed pods the larvae, under normal circumstances, seem not to pupate, although they sometimes did so in captivity. — After exactly 10 days my pupae of *P. baeticus* yielded the imagines, preferably in the forenoon. It is amazing to see how quickly the insects attain their full growth: in about five minutes the wings are stretched, and already after a quarter of an hour the small imago begins to fly. I cannot find a substantial difference of the (Javanese) imago from European specimens; single Indian specimens grow rather large, and I had some in which the costal margin of the forewing was 19 to 20 mm long. Most of the specimens bred, however, are somewhat smaller. — Another point seems to me to be noteworthy, although my observations relating thereto have been of a quite negative result. Very many Lycaenid larvae are known to live in company with ants. From the beginning I gave heed whether this was also the case in *baetica* in Java. This assumption was the more easily to be believed, since the *Crotalaria striata* seems to be a plant harbouring ants. It is, even if it does not harbour any aphids, extraordinarily much frequented by a small, black ant (*Dolichoderus bituberculatus* Mayr?). The latter are allured by small, bulb-like formations found on the starting points of the pollens beneath. These tiny bulbs are greedily fed by the ants and exercise such great attractive force on the small black guests that the pollens are mostly all over covered with them. They even build very small nests between the ripening pods and also penetrate into the pods inhabited by the larvae of *baetica*. The larvae thus come sufficiently into contact with the ants. Now I have very precisely observed the behaviour of these animals towards each other, both in the open air and in captivity by confining the ants together with the larvae, but I have not been able to see one single time the ants taking any notice of the larvae or the contrary, and although I observed more than a hundred larvae. The small black ant and the larva of *baetica* seem here not to exist for one another. This fact may have different reasons: either the larva of the Javanese *baetica* is not visited at all by ants, or it lives together only with quite certain species of ants which were not present in this case. The former may be possible, since I was not able to discover any glandular organs by the secretions of which the ants are allured, at least not in superficially observing the larva. At any rate it is certain that the larva of *Polyommatus baeticus* may be quite normally developed in Java also without the presence of ants.“ (ROEPKE. Ent. Ztschr. Stuttg. 1910, S. 175/176.)

### 17. Genus: **Lycaenesthes** Mr.

The genus *Lycaenesthes* belongs to the numerous groups of Lycaenid species which, without possessing an essential, structural mark, are so well to be limited merely in their exterior that we may nevertheless consider them to be a „genus“. By their habitus and colouring they approximate the *Nacaduba* from which, however, they are easily discernible by the separate first subcostal vein of the forewing. The most essential mark of the genus is formed by three small, short, almost parallel tails of the hindwing, which are very easily broken off and have, as a rule, disappeared altogether in the specimens of collections, as DE NICÉVILLE was quite correct in stating. The clasping-organs neither offer any peculiarities; the tegumen exhibits the „hooks“, as CHAPMAN calls them, or the „scaphium“, as VAN ECKE denominates the ventral clasps of the uncus looking like the teeth of a wild boar. These clasps are noticed in the *Nacaduba*, in nearly all the genuine *Lycaena* and the *Thysonotis*, whereas in the majority of the members of the genus *Lycaenopsis* they are absent. *Lycaenopsis*, however, has a separate subcostal in contrast with the *Nacaduba*. As *Lycaenesthes*, in contrast with the *Nacaduba*, likewise exhibits a separate subcostal, one mark showing a certain affinity outweighs another. We are thus forced to arrange the single genera beside each other for the present without any connection.

In contrast with the *Poritia* which exhibit beneath a certain analogy with the *Lycaenesthes*, the latter do not possess any scent-spots. The male androconia of the forewings in two species examined are extremely differentiated. In *Lycaenesthes lycaenina* they approximate those of the genus *Chilades*; in *Lycaenesthes philo* more those of the *elpis*-group of the genus *Lampides*. The contours of the androconia are elliptical in *lycaenina*, leaf-shaped in *philo*. — Judging from coloristic marks, there exist only two Indo-Australian species easily discernible by the following marks:

a) Upper surface dark violettish-blue; hindwings rounded off; under surface with a broad submarginal band interrupted at the second median, the margins of which are bordered by a faded whitish-grey (*Lycaenesthes emolus*);

b) Upper surface light greyish-blue; hindwing terminating into a rather distinct apex; under surface with a narrow submarginal band being dissolved already at the anterior median and being bordered by a pure white (*Lycaenesthes lycaenina*).

If we compare, however, the clasping-organs, we must approve of a third species, *Lycaenesthes philo* *Hpfjr*, forming the intermediary between the two species by its colouring and the contours of the hindwings. The course of the submarginal band on the forewing beneath, however, exhibits decidedly a close alliance with *Lycaenesthes emolus*, which affinity is also expressed by the valval teeth being upturned. At any rate we have to assume the rare case in the genus *Lycaenesthes* that the morphology of the genitals helps to increase the number of the species, whereas we are otherwise enabled just by them to decrease the legion of the species.



*Lycaenesthes emolus* and *Lycaenesthes lycaenina* have almost the same range. They are almost inseparable, Dioscure among the lepidoptera. It seems, however, that *Lycaenesthes emolus* represents the most expansive and most common of the two species, since it has advanced as far as the Salomons, whereas *lycaenina* was not ascertained to the east of New Guinea. Still there are gaps in the range, *emolus* being absent in Ceylon and the Philippines, whilst *lycaenina* is extremely rare in Java.

The larva is entirely lycaenoid, and found on *Nephelium litschi* Lamb., *Cassia fistula* L. and *Heynea trijuga* Roxb. It is visited by the magnificent and common ant *Oecophylla smaragdina* F.

**L. emolus** Godt. (153 e). From India to the Salomons, in the Philippines hitherto only registered *emolus*. from Palawan: *emolus* Godt. described from „Bengale“ (= *L. bengalensis* Mr. 1865). From Kulu to Burma, chiefly in the lowlands; in Ceylon it is absent. I very often found it in Tonkin and Siam. — According to BELL (1918) the eggs are singly deposited on a Leguminosa, *Saraca indica*. Larva on leaves beneath, often half a dozen of various stages together, abundantly exuding sap which is absorbed by the ant *Oecophylla smaragdina* with great energy and rapidity. The snail-like larvae also stick closely to the leaves, if one touches them, presumably relying upon their immunity, since they are always surrounded by their defenders, the ants. „Red ants, en masse, are never pleasant customers to tackle.“ Imago on low vegetation and very small trees in the jungles. — **andamanicus** Fruhst. The ♂ remarkably differs from continental specimens by the darker *andamanicus*. ground-colour of the blue upper surface. Beneath the longitudinal bands are narrower and more irregularly defined. Andamans. — **goberus** Fruhst. is generally larger than continental specimens, of a darker blue and *goberus*. more intense lustre. The markings beneath more distinctly prominent. North Borneo, North East Sumatra, South Borneo. — **javanus** Fruhst. (153 f) is an excellent form, the only one, among the 50 specimens of my *javanus*. collection with a light grey, instead of smoke-coloured brown under surface. ♀ above more extensively and lighter blue than ♀♀ from Siam. East and West Java. — **modesta** Stgr. from Palawan. ♀ smoke-coloured *modesta*. brown, forewing intensely hued blue and hindwing very slightly strewn with blue. — **lycaenoides** Fldr. Ori- *lycaenoides*. ginally described from Amboina, according to HOLLAND it also occurs in Buru. ♂♂ from Halmahera and Obi, the genitals of which I examined, proved to be absolutely identical with *L. emolus* from Sumatra. Habitat: Northern Moluccas, Obi, Halmahera. — **seltuttus** Rüb. The material lying before me from Dutch and German *seltuttus*. New Guinea is not sufficient to distinguish whether the New Guinea form can be separated from *seltuttus* of the Aru Islands. ♀♀ from Aru are beneath somewhat lighter grey with more purely white undulate bands and above somewhat darker and more extensively hued bluish-violet than ♀♀ from New Guinea. Aru, Key Islands, New Guinea. Numbers of it from Dutch Central New Guinea are in the Leiden Museum. — **paraffinis** *paraffinis*. Fruhst. Bismarek Archipelago. ♂ considerably smaller and somewhat lighter bluish-violet than New Guinea specimens. The black anteterninal spotting on the hindwing above is prettier; the under surface darker; the white borders of the submarginal and other macular bands more prominent. — ♀ much more approaching the light ♀ of *L. affinis* Waterh. from Queensland than the very dark ♀♀ from New Guinea. Forewing even still lighter than in *affinis*-♀♀. The black border of the forewing scarcely half as broad. Hindwing more extensively covered with a light greyish blue. The submarginal crescents of the hindwings flatter. Beneath more similar to the New Guinea race than to the very much lighter and more purely white-speckled under surface of *affinis*. New Lauenburg, ♂♀ type in the Coll. COURVOISIER. The genitals of this extremely different form have proved to be absolutely identical with those of *L. emolus* from Sikkim. — **affinis** Waterh. (nec Stgr., *modestus* *affinis*. Waterh.) from Queensland. According to the material of the Munich State Collections, *affinis* seems to occur in two forms: a larger one being above relatively dull blue, to which above uni-coloured violettish-blue ♀♀ seem to belong, and an extremely neat form with an intense light violet lustre, the ♀♀ of which are distinguished by a greyish-blue tinge in the basal area particularly on the forewing. — **violacea** Btlr. (153 e), described from *violacea*. the Louisiads, also occurs in a similar form in Rubiana (Salomons).

**L. philo** Hpffr. In spite of the great difference of the valve I should not treat this form as a „species“, *philo*. if a geographical real *emolus*-race from the more eastern Bismarek Archipelago had not proved to exhibit organs absolutely identical with those of Indian specimens. Thus *philo* represents an intercalary species inhabiting a zoogeographical enclave between Macromalayan and the Papuan District and only occurring in the Celebic subregion. The species is very rare, and there are only few specimens known, having been collected by Dr. MARTIN near Maros, South Celebes, and in the central part of the island. In the Leiden Museum there is a ♂ from Sangir, the genitals of which correspond with those of a ♂ from Saleyer in my collection. If the habitat mentioned of an *emolus* from the Coll. SNELLEN in the Leiden Museum is correct, *philo* occurs in Sangir beside *emolus*. Central South Celebes, Saleyer, Sangir. In Kalawara, to the south of Palu, Central Celebes, beside a dark violettish-blue form also a much larger form is found with a bright lustrous upper surface of a lighter colouring and rounder hindwings (f. **praeclara** form. nov.). Flying in December, whilst the more insignificant, *praeclara*. dark specimens from Lewara and Kalawara are from February and October.



- lycaenina*. **L. lycaenina**. The genitals of this species are at once to be separated from those of the preceding species by the chitinous spines being turned downward instead of upward. The contours of the valves vary in the chitinous spines according to the habitat. The spines and protuberances are stronger in the Palawan race than in that of Celebes. The New Guinea form is for the present still without any intermediate forms. These may nevertheless occur in the plain districts of the island. If they should not be found, *sutrana* will have to be regarded as a species just like *philo*. — **lycambes** Hew. is described from Northern India. Distributed from Sikkim to the Naga Hills and Siam. In my collection also from Hainan. Imago strong on the wing, on the leaves of high trees. — **orissica** Mr. seems to be a South Indian dry period form being of a smaller habitus and more purple than violettish or lavender blue. — **lycaenina** Fldr. from Ceylon, where it inhabits the foothills; somewhat darker than Indian specimens. — **miya** Fruhst. ♂ easily separable from the Ceylon specimens of my collection by the minute size of the imagines. Under surface darker grey. ♀ above uni-coloured greyish-brown without a blue reflection. Borneo, Sintang, North East Sumatra, Malayan Peninsula. — **togata** Fruhst. (153 e) is of a larger habitus than the Macromalayan specimens. Total colouring above darker bluish-grey. Under surface with more purely white lines. Lombok, Sumbawa. Presumably also in Java, from where SEMPER knew it. Dr. PIEPERS wrote me that he also owns a specimen from the west of the island. — **licates** Hew. (= *villosa* Snell.) (153 f as *villosa*). Though SNELLEN has figured and described it much better, yet his denomination is supplanted by the name of *licates* being 4 years older and hitherto entirely neglected. South Celebes; I observed it from the littoral district up to an altitude of 1000 m on the Pik van Bonthain. Numbers of it in the Leiden Museum, besides in great numbers found by Dr. MARTIN near Talu (West Celebes). COURVOISIER examined the androconia the shovel-shaped contours of which he found to be similar to those of several *Lampides*. — **addenda** Fruhst. (153 f) is an eminently distinguished form. Somewhat larger and of a brighter lustre, also lighter blue than *licates* with which SEMPER quite correctly united it. Beneath at once recognizable by two subbasal, white, supplementary, slightly upturned small streaks above each other, which are absent in *licates*. Genitals by a more sharply dentate valve slightly different from those of *licates*. Palawan. — **villosina** subsp. nov. Luzon, Mindanao. Apparently very rare and certainly to be yet discovered also in other Philippine Islands; upper surface dull slate-coloured blue. — **philetas** Fruhst. ♂ beneath most closely approaching *addenda* Fruhst. (153 f) from which it differs by the forewing exhibiting beside the two white median markings two more sub-basal striations on the under surface. The white bands more prominent than in the Palawan form. Batjan, type in the Coll. COURVOISIER. — **pegobates** Holl. was established according to a ♀. Buru, Ceram (1 ♂ in the Leiden Museum). — **godeffroyi** Semp. (= *turneri* Misk.) (153 g ♀ as *turneri*) is a magnificent race, the marking of which beneath strikingly resembles that of *emolus*. I am without any ♂♂, still I think to be justified in connecting this form with *lycaenina*, because *affinis* Waterh. and *paraffinis* Fruhst. being just as distant from the nomenclatural type *emolus* in the colouring likewise exhibit in the genitals absolute analogies to the vicarious types not differing in the colouring. Key Islands, Australia. — **sutrana** Fruhst. has the largest habitus among the races of *lycaenina* known hitherto and is most closely allied to *licates* from Celebes in the slightly darkened colouring above. Forewing beneath as in the Lombok form; hindwing without the black spot in the centre of the costal margin exhibited by all the Macromalayan and continental specimens, which, however, is absent in *licates* and *addenda*, as well as in *godeffroyi*. Snow Mountains, Dutch New Guinea. Numbers of it in the Leiden Museum. The valves of this race or species are distally widened; the distal end is vertically sharply cut off, not gently convex as in the vicarious forms, the ventral apex much longer.

### 17. Genus: **Pseudodipsas** Fldr.

The name of *Pseudodipsas* will most probably take the place of *Lycaenesthes*, at least the accurate schedules in WATERHOUSE's appendix to his Catalogue of Australian Rhopalocera do not exhibit the least structural difference. *Lycaenesthes* is thus degraded to a mere designation for that group of species which is most abundantly developed on the African soil. I was not yet able to bring morphological investigations about the clasping-organs to a close, for which reason we did not yet alter the conception by which *Lycaenesthes* was understood by English authors. The larvae and pupae of some species live together with ants, about what WATERHOUSE gave a detailed account (Victorian Naturalist 1913, 156—159). The genus predominates in Australia, some forms have penetrated into the Papuan District.

- myrmeco-phila*. **P. myrmecophila** Wath. Above brown with a bronze lustre and somewhat darker base of the wings. Beneath greyish-brown with a marking resembling that of *L. addenda* (153 f), though it is more vertical and more distantly separated. ♂ 11 to 12, ♀ 12 to 14 mm. The extremely vivacious larva is bare, cream-coloured with a black head, but in the last stage it turns brownish and even the head also assumes the brown colour. The pupa is golden brown. The imago creeps out on hot, sunny days, always in the forenoon. The eggs are



deposited in small heaps of 40 to 50 on the trunks of trees and apparently transported by ants to the food-plant, *Acacia pycnantha*. Both the larva and pupa are found in the nests of *Iridomyrmex nitidus*, ants by which they are most carefully attended to. A pupa, for instance, being exposed to the sun was at once covered with a small heap of dirt by the ants, in order to protect it against the heat and light. Also across the newly crept out imagines the ants run and climb without, however, doing them any harm. Flying from October till February, both sexes creeping out from the pupae almost in the same number. Environs of Sydney.

**P. eone**, the nomenclatural type of which originates from the Aru Islands, only occurs very rarely. In the Key Islands it seems to be absent, but the species was recently discovered in Central Dutch New Guinea. The ♂ is known to me only from FELDER's figure and somewhat recalls *Hypolycaena*, being above black and on the hindwing with a narrow blue submarginal band, which is besides accompanied by a neat white line before the distal margin. ♀ beneath whitish, in the whole exterior resembling species of the group of forms of *Holochila*. A black subanal wedge-shaped spot of the hindwing is situated in a light brown area. — **eone** Fldr. (145 k) inhabits *eone*. the northernmost part of Queensland from Cairns to Cape York. The specimens accessible to me differ but slightly from FELDER's figure of the Aru specimens. — **iovis** subsp. nov. (145 k) is a race of a larger habitus *iovis*. with a more extensive yellowish part on the hindwing above and a faded blackish marking beneath. Dutch New Guinea.

**P. brisbanensis** Misk. is of a larger size than *myrmecophila*; the ♀ with a broader brown marginal *brisbanensis*. area of both wings. Marking beneath more distinctly black. Brisbane, Queensland. — **cyrillus** And. & Spry *cyrillus*. is a smaller race of it from the environs of Sydney.

**P. fumidus** Misk. is a distinctly separated species, the tails of the hindwings being more distinctly *fumidus*. shaped than in the preceding species. Upper surface black with a metallic blue spot on the basal half of the forewing. Under surface silvery grey with dark brown spots. Distributed from Richmond River, New South Wales to Cairns in Queensland.

**P. digglesi** Hew. is a magnificent species which by its intensely lustrous light blue upper surface *digglesi*. may compete with the most beautiful *Theclidae* and *Amblypodiae*. Forewing with a somewhat broader margin, hindwing with a narrow black one. Under surface dull silvery grey, resembling Indo-Malayan *Iolaus* and *Tajuria*, with delicate blackish-grey bands and spots, as well as coppery subanal maculae of the hindwings. Range extending from Brisbane to Cairns in North Queensland.

**P. tualensis** Rüb. is an extremely rare species inhabiting both the Key Islands, where it visits the blossoms of Leguminosae. As to its systematic position I am still in the dark, since the only specimen accessible to me does not permit of an examination. Neither did Nicéville know where to place it, he thought of *Holochila* and found that the marking beneath somewhat recalls *Zizera*. From *Pseudodipsas* it differs by the absence of the tails. ♂ above dark purple, ♀ uni-coloured dark brown.

## 18. Genus: **Una** Nic.

*Orthomiella* numbers among those monotypical „genera“ which from a rational point of view can be put aside. Its author DE NICÉVILLE inserted it between the *Azanus* and *Lycaenesthes*, which proceeding is justified by the close relations of *Orthomiella* to the *Lycaenesthes*. It does, however, in no way harmonize with the *Azanus*, neither in the veins nor in the anatomy of the genitals. BINGHAM placed *Orthomiella* between *Chilades* and *Niphanda* which, in an anatomical way, do not show the least affinity to the *Orthomiella*. SWINHOE preferred to attach it to *Azanus* and *Catochrysops*, to which we must likewise make objections. The strangest fact, however, is that neither of the authors who were occupied with this „genus“ was struck by its close affinity to the „genus“ *Una* of which *Orthomiella* has the same total colouring, the arrangement of spots on the under surface, the veins and even the very peculiar shape of the uncommonly long palpi with dense bristly hair. Both *Una* and *Orthomiella* belong to those *Lycaeninae* that are without androconia, which is another though negative proof of the relations of the two groups of species. If it is yet stated here that the morphology of the clasping-organs has, in all the essential points, resulted in a complete harmony, it goes without saying that *Orthomiella* must be subordinated to *Una* which name had been published 75 pages before. NICÉVILLE, however, applied the „genus“ *Una* to the *Pithecopus* and *Neopithecopus*, a group of forms with which *Una*, except some subordinate marks in the veins, does not exhibit the least conformity, certainly still less than with the *Zizera* to which DISTANT joined *Una usta* which at that time was the only species known. Furthermore, the eyes of *Orthomiella pontis* are very long-haired, whereas the *Una usta*, which I examined, show bare eyes, in contrast with NICÉVILLE's statements. I have already mentioned above in *Tarucus* (p. 992) that bare or bristly eyes by no means con-



stitute special characters of a genus. As to the early stages of *Una* we are still quite uncertain; it was also unknown that the *pontis*-forms are subject to the influence of the seasons. According to the material lying before me, however, the specimens of the rainless period exhibit, beside the different shape of the wings, a denser cover of modified scales on the hindwing than those of the rainy period. The „genus“ *Una*, according to the statements hitherto made, occupies a vaster area than had hitherto been assigned to it. It occurs from Southern and Central China through Burma to Sikkim and towards south from the Naga Hills in all the principal regions of Macromalaya. Two species:

*U. pontis* exclusively occurs on the continent where it is divided into three territorial forms: from *sinensis*. China it is known as *sinensis* *Elw.* (Vol. I, t. 72 e) from Ningpo, Kiu-kiang, Changyang. It resembles *pontis* (153 g), but the margin of the wings is broader, and beneath the dark spots are more densely arranged. — *rovorea*. *rovorea* *Fruhst.* is of a much smaller size than *pontis* from China and Sikkim; the contours of the wings are more pointed, whereby it approximates *usta* much more than *pontis*. Ground-colour above not bluish-violet as in *pontis*, but brown with a sharply defined light violet reflection on the anterior half of the hindwing. Beneath it differs from *pontis* by the absence of the brown band of the forewing and the narrowed and thereby nearer brown macular band of the hindwing. Total colouring beneath preponderantly yellowish-grey instead of greyish-black as in *pontis* and thereby again similar to *usta*. Chin Hills, North Burma. (Coll. FRUHSTORFER). *pontis*. The ♂ lying before me decidedly belongs to a dry period form. — *pontis* *Elw.* (153 g) from Sikkim where the species occurs especially in May at an altitude of about 2000 m.

*usta*. *U. usta* *Dist.* Kinabalu (very rare), Sarawak on the sands of the Limbang River in the company of *Lycaenopsis dilecta*, sometimes hundreds together (MOULTON). Shape of wings more pointed than in *pontis*, upper surface without a marginal band, under surface grey with 2 large costal punctiform spots resembling species of *Lycaenopsis*. The ventral parts of the clasping-organs more robust than in *pontis*, the valve with a dorsal ledge with extremely sharp, projecting, chitinized teeth. Uncus as in *pontis*. Oedeagus likewise more robust with a broader base and more extensive carina. Expanse of wings: 13 mm. Assam to Singapore, Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

### 19. Genus: **Niphanda** *Mr.*

One of those monotypical groups of forms discernible at first sight from all the allies by their facies, although they do not exhibit any mark at all, by which they might be separated for certain from the neighbouring series of species. NICÉVILLE and SWINHOE place *Niphanda* beside *Lycaenesthes* and in doing so have most correctly ascertained the real affinity. LEECH also found a very natural ranging by combining *Niphanda* with *Polyommatus baeticus* and *Orthomiella pontis* in one group which he placed right after the real *Lycaeninae*. Only in the Catalogue of STAUDINGER REBEL *Niphanda* was, in spite of NICÉVILLE and LEECH placed in to the most inapt place, and it was tried to insert *Niphanda* between the *Sithonidae* and *Theclidae*. Even BETHUNE-BAKER, the anatomist, was deluded by the Catalogue and in 1914, presumably without having examined the organs, retained the *Niphanda* among his Rurilids. Structurally *Niphanda* only differs from *Lycaenesthes* by the first subcostal vein running more closely at the costal, and as NICÉVILLE correctly states, also by the absence of the characteristic small *Lycaenesthes*-tails of the hindwings, which in *Niphanda* are of a most characteristic, mostly very much tapering shape, at least in the ♂♂. The robust ♀♀, of course, by their colouring and contours of the wings strikingly resemble the *Amblypodidae* and certain *Theclinae*. Anatomically the *Niphanda* are indisputably separated from the *Lycaenesthes* by the primitive genital organs. Especially by the entirely unarmed valve it is separated from the abundantly armed *Lycaenesthes* with their sharp distal teeth of the valves. By the plain, squat valve *Niphanda*, however, approximates *Pol. baeticus* and *Lycaena baton*. *Niphanda* is besides isolated by the oedeagus with its sharp carina which, in the same way as in the *Castillinae*, projects downward, and by a cluster of three teeth in the cuneus. The only species of the genus is widely distributed across the whole oriental region, inclusive of the Southern Philippines and Macromalaya. It will very likely be yet discovered in Celebes, where it may easily have penetrated by way of the Philippines. The northern race of the collective species is so very different that it was considered as a separate species by all the authors. Its valve, in fact, deviates very much from the south-continental geographical branch, but still not to such an extent that a specific separation seems to be necessary. And besides it is certain that there are anatomical intermediate forms in Central China, just like the West Chinese specimens already form in their colouring a transition from the southern race to the northern. COURVOISIER has besides proved that both the principal forms have the same, most highly specialized androconia in common, thus a male distinction without the least resemblance to those of the neighbouring genera. We therefore combine here all the forms known by the oldest name: *N. fusca* *Brem.-Grey*.

*N. fusca* *Brem.-Grey* is a highly interesting species inclined to individual formation of races and presumably also occurring in different temporal forms differing so much from each other that their first author



gave them two names: *fusca* Brem. ♂ and *dispar* Brem. ♂. Unfortunately the material is not dated, so that I can only presume that specimens being beneath sand-coloured or earth-coloured belong to the autumnal generation, whilst those being intermixed with white and abundantly spotted and banded in brown represent the forms of spring and summer. Of the ♀ there are two forms known hitherto. That being above monotonously brownish-black, and the form *lasurea* Graes. figured by LEECH (Vol. I, t. 72 c) with a predominantly whitish ground-colour and a light blue reflection. From Mongolia, the Chingan Mountains, there is now yet a third form before me, being above brownish-grey, the base of the forewing covered with a light blue (f. *tituria* *tituria*. *Fruhst.*). In the latter form also the total colouring beneath differs considerably from all the other ♀♀ lying before me by the predominantly white scaling of the pale grey hindwings. The forewing are likewise almost entirely whitish-grey with relatively small brown punctiform spots extensively encircled with white. — *fusca* *fusca*. *Brem.-Grey.* (153 g). The nomenclatural type originates from North China. I cannot tell to what extent specimens from the Yang-tse-kiang agree with it, but *fusca* from Tsingtan certainly represents the form being beneath most decidedly sand-coloured and most scantily spotted. From Tsingtau I only possess ♀♀ being above brownish-grey, from Mongolia only the form *tituria*. Of *lasurea* LEECH and SEITZ figure magnificent specimens. North Central West China, Kiukiang, Itchang, Ningpo. — *dispar* Brem. Described from Eastern Siberia. My *fusca* *dispar*. from Sutchan, as well as ♂♂ from the Coll. COURVOISIER from Corea are beneath much darker and more prominently banded and spotted than North Chinese specimens from Shantung. Amur, Corea, Sutchan near Wladiwostok. — *shijima* *Fruhst.* ♀ beneath at once separable from continental ♀♀ by the series of narrower *shijima*. and smaller postdiscal brown spots on both wings. Hondo, on the Fuji and near Nikko (June till September). Everywhere in Japan common (LEECH). Specimens from Kiushiu mentioned by MATSUMURA certainly differ from those of the main island. — *marcia* *Fawc.* (153 g) is an excellent race approximating the Indian dry period *marcia*. form. The ♀ figured by SWINHOE from the Mergui Archipelago, does not exhibit above a blue reflection. Tungo Burma (June), Siam, Mergui Archipelago. — *cymbia* *Nic.* (153 g) was described and figured by its author according to the ♀ being above almost entirely blackish-brown, which SWINHOE likewise reproduced. It is not unlikely that the name *pliniodes* Moore may be transferred to ♀♀ of the dry period form being almost white slightly *cymbia*. hued with blue. Such specimens on the one hand form the transition to *marcia* from Burma, on the other hand they also form the connexion with the West Chinese *lasurea* Graes. Sikkim, Assam. — *tessellata* Mr. This areal *tessellata*. race figured by DISTANT on t. 42 and 44 initiates the series of the very closely allied Macromalayan forms chiefly distinguished by the more prominent or reduced development of the punctiform spots in the ♀♀. The ♀ of *tessellata*, moreover, excels all its allies by its size. Malayan Peninsula, Penang. — *onoma* *Fruhst.* (153 g). ♀ *onoma*. smaller, in the apical part more intermixed with white spots and in the disc with black ones than the ♀ from the Malayan Peninsula being so well figured by DISTANT. Hindwing beneath with more prominent blackish-brown spots. *onoma* is very rare in Sumatra. Dr. MARTIN only captured 2 ♀♀ in 13 years, one of which is now in my collection. Sumatra, Billiton. — *cyme* *Fruhst.* ♂ forewing more curved, hindwing extended into a longer *cyme*. apex and with larger black subanal dots than ♂♂ from Borneo. Beneath it exhibits as a genuine Javanese lepidopteron a purer and more extensive white colour than ♂♂ of *reter* Druce and the ♂ of *tessellata* as DISTANT reproduces it. The brown bands, especially those of the forewings are decidedly narrower than in *reter* from Borneo. West Java, East Java. — *reter* *Drc.* (153 g). There are only some ♂♂ known found by WATERSTRADT *reter*. on the Kina Balu, which are now in the collections of STAUDINGER, DRUCE and in mine. North Borneo (Kina Balu). — *aristarcha* *Fruhst.* This eminent insular race is known to me from the specimens of the Coll. STAUDINGER *aristarcha*. in the Berlin Museum. Dr. PLATEN only found ♀♀ distinguished from those of *tessellata* by increased white colouring and reduced blue reflection. The under surface is more faded than in the allied Macromalayan forms. South East Mindanao.

## 20. Genus: *Jamides* Hbn.

As to this genus we refer to what has been said about it and its only species known on p. 290 of Vol. I. From the *Lampides* being purely Indo-Australian and therefore not mentioned in the palearctic part the *Jamides* differ by the absence of a distinct anastomosis of the costal and the 1st subcostal vein and by the ♂♂ being without androconia which are found in all the ♂♂ of *Lampides* (except two species). We may add that FRUHSTORFER considers these differences to be too trifling for justifying a separation of the *Jamides* from the polytypical genus *Lampides*, and that he approves of the former only as a subdivision within the genus.

77. G & H.

**J. bochus** Cr. (Vol. I, t. 773 h) is the Ceylon form which must be regarded as the type. The blue *bochus*. colour of the ♂ above is dark, though with a very intense metallic lustre, so that NICÉVILLE compares it with the blue of the *Morpho*. In no *Lampides* we find a similarly intense metallic colour; and besides the under surface of the *Lampides* mostly shows much brighter and lighter bands, whereas that of *Jamides* already distinctly exhibits the characteristic features of *Nacaduba*. — Whilst the typical form figured in Vol. I is confined to



Ceylon, where I daily observed it near Kandy in single specimens, there flies already in Southern India the form **plato** *F.* which is regarded as the rainy period form of the smaller **nava** *Fruhst.*, being smaller than Ceylon specimens, above with a narrower black margin, beneath of a lighter ground-colour. In the Nilgiri Hills this form is found in February yet at considerable altitudes. — **nicobaricus** *Wood-Mas. & Nic.* differs from the preceding by the more extensive blue colour above and the black margin of the forewing extending in almost constant width along the distal margin and not extending along the costal margin as in continental specimens.

**siraha**. Andamans and Nicobars. — **siraha** *Kheil* is the form from Sumatra and Nias, differing from **enganicus** *Fruhst.* from the Island of Engano by the very narrow black costal margin. — **nabonassar** *Fruhst.* from Borneo on the contrary has (in the ♀) the black margin above almost twice as broad as **siraha**. — **nila** *Horsf.* from Java has a still broader black margin on the upper surface of the ♀, but it is otherwise lighter; in the ♂, however, the black distal band is not distinctly widened. — **nilana** *Fruhst.* is a dry period form of it. — In **phaneas** *Fruhst.* from Lombok the ♂ is larger, darker than **nilana**, the black distal band on the forewing a little broader than there, but narrower than in the following **tamborana**. The ♀♀ exhibit above a darker blue than the Javanese forms. — **tamborana** *Sm.* is the form from Sumbawa with a distal band of the forewing being costally 2, dorsally 3 mm broad, but which does not bend round to a costal-marginal stripe. — **pulchrior** *Sm.*, from the Island of Pura (described by their authors by mistake also from Halmaheira, where, however, according to FRUHSTORFER only the form *toscius* flies), very closely approaches *astraptus*, from the ♀ of which the ♀ differs by a reduction of the blue colour above; from *pulcherrima* it deviates by the broader black margin of the forewing. In the ♀ above the cell and the space behind and below it is lavender-blue. — **herdonius** *Fruhst.*, from the Island of Wetter, resembles *grata* from Tenimber and is just as small, but above more violettish-blue, the marginal band of the forewing broader, the small marginal spots of the hindwing more intense. FRUHSTORFER believes that the specimens flying in Timor also belong to this form. — **grata** *Sm.* from Tenimber is rather a small form, the ♂ above more cyanean than violettish blue, the black marginal stripe of the forewing narrower; the ♀ rather dark blue, the antemarginal dots of the hindwing in small, narrow, light blue rings. — In **soarchad** *Fruhst.* from the Key Islands the hindwing above shows much brighter markings than in the preceding forms; the under surface is darker, too, and the marginal spots of both wings are beneath more distinct. — **astraptus** *Fldr.* is beside the Ceylon specimens one of the forms most widely distributed in European collections. It originates from Amboina, and greatly resembles **polassar** *Fruhst.* from Obi, which, however, is beneath lighter grey and has a narrower black margin above. SEMPER herewith combines also the specimens from the Philippines as well as from the South Sea Islands, where *bochus* occurs almost everywhere and not unfrequently. However the Luzon form **herodicus** *Fruhst.* differs from *astraptus* from Ceram and Amboina by the lighter blue colour above and the more distinctly defined black margin of the forewing; the ♀♀ of *herodicus* deviate more from those of *astraptus* and approximate those of *nilana* from Java. — **georgi** *Fruhst.* is quite similar, but it has a somewhat broader margin of the forewing. Mindanao. — **formosanus** *Fruhst.* (152 a) in both sexes has an extraordinarily broad black margin of the forewing being at the costal and proximal margins expanded towards the base, whereby it already inclines to **seminiger** *Sm.* which is the Halmaheira form flying also in Batjan and distinguished by the ♂ exhibiting only the cell of the wing and a narrow part above and below it blue; thus in contrast with its name more than half of its upper surface is black. — **tiglath** *Fruhst.* from Sula-Mangoli also forms a transition to it, but the black colour does not extend quite so far towards the base as in *seminiger*, and the blue colour of the ♂ above is more intensely tinted violet. — **phaidon** *Fruhst.* is the Celebes form; the black margin of the hindwing recedes somewhat more than in the preceding forms; the blue tint similar to that of **formosanus** (152 a) and *herodicus*. — **toscius** *Fruhst.* from Halmaheira resembles the forms *polassar* and *astraptus*, but it is smaller, darker, more violettish. The under surface is more red-brown than greyish-brown, and the transverse undulations are distinctly yellowish-white. — **paulanensis** *Fruhst.* flies in the Pelan Archipelago and the Caroline Islands, being above deep dark blue, very broadly margined with black, the undulations beneath only indistinct. — **argentina** *Prittw.* (= *carissima* *Rbl.* nee *Btlr.*) is allied to *astraptus* from Ceram; it is the form from the Samoa Islands, whilst **candrena** *H.-Schäff.* is from the Fidji Islands; both differ but very little from each other, but they are not so common there as in the continent and the Malayan islands. — From the latter (from Viti-Levu) another form was separated: **woodsfordi** *Btlr.* flying in Vanua-Levu. This form also flies in Mango from where also the smaller **lobelia** *Btlr.* is mentioned; perhaps it is merely the produce of a very long dry period, just like **campanulata** *Btlr.*, according to FRUHSTORFER, is only a temporal form of *woodfordi*, dark blue with a lilac reflection. — **kava** *Dree.* originates from the New Hebrides; small, though of a wonderful Morpho-like blue; here the ♂ also shows traces of the small marginal eye-spots of the hindwing being well developed in the ♀♀ of the other races. — Of the Papuan forms we figure **amarauge** *Dree.* (152 b); from Alu, Guadalcanar and Florida Island. — **cephion** *Dree.* from Guadalcanar is probably only a seasonal form; ♂ with a narrow black costal-marginal stripe. — **soemias** *Drc.* is pretty large, violettish blue, ♀ above tinted dark violet; from Alu, Florida and Malaita; though it slightly differs from *bochus siraha* in the genitals, FRUHSTORFER regards it merely as a temporal form of *amarauge*. — **purpurata** *Sm.* is above almost lilac, the ♂ with a narrow (about 1 mm broad) black margin and fine marginal dots of the hindwing, the ♀ more sky-blue, with a very broad marginal black of the forewing, and in the hindwing with very well marked marginal eye-spots; from Humboldt and Astrolabe Bay, probably in the whole north of New Guinea. — **timon** *Sm.* from New Pomerania and New Lauenburg already inclines towards *soemias*: the black margin of the forewing is



here in both sexes narrower than in *purpurata*, in the ♀ scarcely half as broad as there; beneath the brown ground-colour appears in lighter and darker bands separated by the light undulations. — *carola* Sm. from the Salomon Islands very much resembles *grata* and is of a magnificent cyanean blue, but the ♂ has a much narrower black margin of the wings, whilst the ♀ has better developed marginal eye-spots owing to the marginal spots of the hindwing being thicker and more finely encircled. — Allied to this Papuan forms is the Australian *phaseli* Math. (152 a, b) showing a still more intense lilac tint with purple reflection than the forms similar to *purpurata* do; we figure both sexes of it; it flies in the whole of North Queensland, to the south as far as Brisbane. — As from the Fidji Islands quite a number of „races“ of *bochus* were described, the same may be done from the New Hebrids: *morphoides* Btlr. from the Montagua Island with a more extensive blue colour above; presumably the dry period form of it is *goodenovi* Btlr. with a reduced blue which, however, shows yet an intense metallic lustre, though not the reflection of *pulcherrima* Btlr. which by its magnificent splendour equals *candrena*, and originates from the Islands of Tanna and Mallicolo (New Hebrids). — The race being farthest removed towards the east is *walkeri* Drc. from the Cooks Islands (from Aitutaki and Rarotongia). Here the upper surface is similar to *carissima*, the very narrow black distal margin but little broader than it is there. ♀ above beautifully sky-blue, the hindwing shows the veins delicately shaded with black. The absence of the little tail may only be due to the typical specimen having been damaged, just like the form *petunia* Drc. is presumably attributable to a specimen in which the colouring has been spoiled, according to FRUHSTORFER by dampness. — Considering the very vast range of the species the forms of which were in many cases regarded as species, we cannot wonder at such a great number of distinguishable local forms. There are even still more deviations known that have not yet been denominated. Thus a form flies in the Peninsula of Malacca, the ♂♂ of which exhibit only yet blue at the base of the forewing (thus already transitions to *seminiger*), whereas the ♀♀ are said not to differ from Indian specimens (DISTANT). — The adult larva is olive-green, turning olive-brownish before the pupation. It is covered with small fine hairs and in its form and marking entirely resembles that of *Catochrysops pandava* (comp. Vol. I, p. 292; food-plants are *Xylia dolabriformis* and the blossoms of *Butea frondosa*). The pupa, according to BINGHAM, is not at all discernible from that of *Catochr. pandava*. — The imagines fly much and rather swiftly in the sunshine and like to rest, with closed wings, on blossoms, preferably on that of *Lantana hybrida*. They are met with particularly in damp districts, in single specimens though not rarely. The metallic reflecting surface of the ♂♂ flashes brightly when flying in the sunshine, so that the species is at once discernible from among the *Lycaenids* of other genera flying in the same places, such as *Nacaduba*, *Polyommatus*, *Lampides* and so on. The reflection is the most intensely noticed if one turns one's back towards the emanation of the light and holds the imago with its wings spread turned away from the light. Both sexes are met with in about the same frequency.

## 21. Genus: *Lampides* Hbn.

The relationship of this genus to the preceding genus is the very common one among the *Lycaenids*, i. e. the members of these two genera are at first sight so very distinctly separated from each other that no one will take a *Jamides* to be a *Lampides* or vice-versa. Still there are thorough anatomical differences wanting, just like the *Zizera*, *Everes* etc., although they are at once recognizable, oppose such great difficulties to a precise diagnose that some authors entirely renounce it and for good reasons combine the most heterogeneous elements in one gigantic genus (*Cupido*) which, however, in order not to lose sight of it, would then have to be divided again in numerous groups of species which approximately correspond to the „genera“ hitherto applied in the literature. The key to this procedure may be found in the *Lycaenids* seeming to be a very young lepidopteral race, may-be even the very youngest, in which both the species and genera are still in embryo and have not yet consolidated to such an extent as to answer distinctly in all cases the questions whether it is a race or species, genus or subgenus. In *Jamides* we have ascertained but 1 species, of this, however, more than 40 forms, and we have referred to the fact that in further comparisons we should find still more partly constant partly transitory local races. The same conditions we find in many *Lampides*.

This genus in general shows species being above very light blue, sometimes almost uni-coloured whitish (♂) or black-margined (♀), the under surface being grey, traversed by white undulations. The 200 forms described have been subordinated to about 25 species, the distinction of which, according to DOHERTY, is said to be especially facilitated by the examination of the clasping-organs. FRUHSTORFER has exhaustively investigated these organs \*), so that we follow his classification here, although he intended to improve in a short time the system established in this work. He was no more able to carry out this project.

To the *Lampides* quite a number of very common *Lycaenids* are reckoned, so that in many tropical districts they number among the characteristic lepidoptera. Some, as for instance *L. celeno*, have an immense

\*) Archiv für Naturgeschichte, 81. Jahrg. (1915) Heft 6. The main difficulty in dealing with the genus *Lampides* consists in the various seasonal and local forms of the same species frequently exhibiting greater and more remarkable deviations from each other than the corresponding forms of different species, and in the fact that no author has yet completely succeeded in indisputably fitting together the homogeneous forms of the single species.



range, whilst others are confined to certain islands or groups of islands. They are fond of flying much about, often indefatigably, though not very swiftly; the ♂♂ often seem not to have the disposition to settle down, in contrast with the *Jamides* from which they differ by the following marks. The 3rd palpal joint is mostly long, sometimes the palps are porrect almost beak-like. The costal is connected with the 1st subcostal vein by a recognizable anastomosis with the 1st subcostal vein. The ♂♂ of the *Lampides*, according to COURVOISIER, nearly all possess androconia which are absent in the ♂♂ of *Jamides*. On the other hand, the latter exhibit an intense reflection on the wings above, which is not found in any *Lampides*. The larvae have the shape of woodlice, slightly bossed, with fine fluffy hair, and live on different plants, often on garden plants (Cardamomae, Leguminosae), on and in their fruits. The lepidoptera are therefore also frequently found particularly in cultivated districts where they fly restlessly to and fro especially in shady places; mostly at an altitude of about 1 m, so that they are easily captured. Some species fly all the year round, but generally vary according to the season. Whilst the centre of the range of the *Jamides* is situate more in the east of the Malayan region, most of the *Lampides* occur more to the west, in the South Asiatic islands, particularly in the Sunda Islands. To the north and south of the hot zone they disappear soon; the palearctic region is no more reached by any species.

- celeno*. **L. celeno** Cr. is in its typical form, as it flies in continental India, one of the most magnificent and most conspicuous species, the ♂ above delicately and lustrous sky-blue, through which colouring the light band-stripes beneath slightly show through. — *alexis*. **alexis** Stoll (= aelianus F.) (151 c) is a dry period form with very distinct, dark, defined bands beneath. It occurs both in continental India and in some Sunda Islands and to the east as far as Formosa. — *conferenda*. **conferenda** Btlr. is known from India (Deyra-Dun, Poona, Calcutta) to Upper Burma, in the marking almost like *alexis* and like this a dry period form, but easily discernible by the colouring beneath which is sand-coloured instead of greyish-brown, and by the bands being removed a little towards the base, owing to which the light space between the discal band and the margin grows broader. — *pura*. **pura** Mr. (= cleodus Nic. nec. Fldr.) (151 g) has quite a different exterior, the under surface not being yellowish-grey with dark bands, but brown, traversed by chains of whitish comma-like spots. Besides the contours of the wings are different, obtuser and more roundish, and the colour of the ♂ above is lighter, more milky. Indo-*elpinides*. China, Hongkong, in August and September, thus towards the end of the rainy period. — In *elpinides* Fruhst. known only from Assam, the under surface is similar to that of the *elpis*-forms and like the figure 151 e of *tissama*. the form *elpis-dromicus*. — **tissama** Fruhst. (151 b) is the Ceylon form being in some places extraordinarily common, occurring also in the Andamans. Here the white undulations of the under surface in the ♂ show through above as coherent transverse lines; in the ♀ the marginal band is of a bright black, distinctly contrasting with the sky-blue colour of the wings, though somewhat irregularly defined, sending black rays on the veins towards the base. — *kinkurka*. **kinkurka** Fldr. lives in the Nicobars, where it is the most common *Lampides*. The ♀ being above chalk-coloured, faintly opalescent, represented by FELDNER's figure (Novara, t. 34 fig. 24), seems to be from the dry period, though the marking beneath is not so much reduced as in continental dry period forms. Owing to the entirely altered exterior NICÉVILLE took it to be a separate species, whereas BINGHAM placed it to *juliana*. *celeno*. — **juliana** van Eecke forms in the ♂ an intermediate stage between typical *celeno* and the form *cleodus* (151 h), the ♀ being above chalky white, the marginal band jet-black and slightly broader than in *eyria* (151 g, h). *arama*. Islands of the Simalur Group. — **arama** Fruhst. (151 c ♂, h ♀) is the *celeno* from Nias. The ♂ has a most delicate light blue intertwined by white undulations showing through from beneath, whilst in the ♀ the marginal band of the forewing is broken up into some nebulous lines. — *zebrina*. **zebrina** Fruhst. so much approximates *zebra* Drc. (151 c) that it can sometimes scarcely be distinguished; beneath the white transverse stripes are somewhat broader and the yellowish-red spot at the anal angle is larger. ♀ similar to that of *van eecke* (151 h), but *eyria*. above lighter, almost coloured white; a form of the Nias-*celeno*. — **eyria** Fruhst. (151 g, h) in the ♂ shows a slight lilac tint; somewhat smaller than Javanese *celeno*; in the ♀ the black streaks at the ends of the veins in the forewing are particularly distinct, the black marginal band broad and jet-black; Island of Engano. *agnata*. — **agnata** Drc. from Indo-China across Malacca to Sumatra chiefly differs from typical *celeno* by the position of the proximal bands beneath which are more irregularly arranged. According to BIGGS it is found in the *ruvana*. Peninsula of Malacca in great numbers in the shade of large, densely foliated trees of the forests. — **ruvana** is the form from Java, Bali and Lombok; from continental specimens it chiefly differs by the ♀♀ being above always chalky white and showing a light brown distal margin. — **parazebra** Fruhst. is likewise from Java; here the ♂ shows a colouring between *pura* (151 g) and *eyria* (151 g); the ♀ has a narrower brown distal margin than *gennadia*. the ♀ of *pura*. — **gennadia** Fruhst. comes from East Java; the white undulations beneath are distinctly paired, *zebra*. thus similar to the Indian *celeno*-form *elpinides* \*). — **zebra** Drc. (151 c) is one of the largest and finest forms *levasa*. of *celeno*; the ♀ has a narrow dark distal margin. Form Borneo and the Natuna Islands. — **levasa** Moult. *sundara*. refers to a melanotic aberration; a very dark specimen from Sarawak. — **sundara** Fruhst., described from Banda,

\*) To this form belong the specimens having been dealt with by PIEPERS and SNELLEN in their „Rhopalocera of Java“.



also comprises all the Papuan specimens as well as those of most of the Lesser Sunda Islands. Smaller than *ruvana*; the ♀ has such a narrow black margin of the wings that it almost resembles the ♂. — **lucianus** Rōb. *lucianus*. resemble rather much the *sundara*-specimens occurring in the Key Islands, but they are somewhat smaller, and the under surface shows brighter colours and more distinct markings; from the Aru Islands. — **optimus** Rōb. *optimus*. (151 c) from Celebes; the marginal band of the ♂ wings is somewhat hazy, but very broad. The ♀ is dimorphous: f. **grisea** Rōb. has an entirely smoky grey upper surface, the form **obscura** Rōb. shows a faint bluish-white tint *grisea*. *obscura*. at the base and costal margin of the forewing. As according to examinations by COURVOISIER the androconia of the ♂♂ of *optimus* are different from those of typical *celeno*, the relations of both forms to each other are not yet quite certain. — **sandya** Fruhst. (151 c) shows also in the ♂ a rather broad marginal band of the forewing *sandya*. and also in the ♀ the black is rather extensive, especially in the apical part of the forewing, and obliquely cut off towards the disc of the wing; Moluccas. — **batjanensis** Rōb. distinctly shows the melanism so often *batjanensis*. observed in this island, by a very broad black distal part of the hindwing; conditions quite similar to those ascertained in Batjan-specimens of systematically remote species, such as in the Hesperid genus *Tagiades* (comp. *Tag. masistius*, t. 164 f). — **evanescens** Btlr. from the Salomons and Bismarck Islands, in contrast with *evanescens*. *batjanensis*, exhibits a but very narrow black margin of the wing in the ♀ and is a rather insignificant, little form; whether it is the only one in its district, is unknown to me. — **vuniya** Fruhst. (151 e) has the upper surface *vuniya*. of the wings almost entirely blackened, except a proximal oval of the forewing and a slight bluish reflection round the cell of the hindwing having remained light; Halmaheira. — For the determination of these numerous forms their origin is of course the best clue, for which reason we give a brief classification in the following table in order to facilitate the insertion of the collective specimens.

India: <i>alexis</i> , <i>conferenda</i>	Lombok: <i>juliana</i> , <i>ruvana</i>
Ceylon: <i>tissama</i>	Celbes: <i>optimus</i> , <i>obscura</i> , <i>grisea</i>
Andamans: <i>tissama</i>	Buru: <i>sundara</i>
Nicobars: <i>kinkurka</i>	Banda: <i>sundara</i>
Assam: <i>elpinides</i>	Batjan: <i>batjanensis</i>
Indo-China: <i>agnata</i> , <i>conferenda</i>	Halmaheira: <i>sandya</i> , <i>vuniya</i>
Malacca: <i>agnata</i>	New Guinea: <i>sundara</i>
Sumatra: <i>agnata</i> , <i>alexis</i>	Key Islands: <i>sundara</i>
Nias: <i>arama</i> , <i>zebrina</i>	Aru Islands: <i>lucianus</i>
Engano: <i>eyria</i>	Bismarck Archipelago: <i>evanescens</i>
Borneo: <i>zebra</i> , <i>levasa</i>	Philippines: <i>celeno</i> , <i>alexis</i>
Natuna Islands: <i>zebra</i>	Formosa: <i>celeno</i> , <i>alexis</i>
Java: <i>alexis</i> , <i>juliana</i> , <i>ruvana</i> , <i>parazebra</i> , <i>gennadia</i>	South China: <i>pura</i> .

The larva of *celeno* is of the usual Lycaenid shape, woodlouse-shaped, thinly clad with fine fluffy hairs, on the sides of the dorsum with oblique diffuse spots. Spots olive-greenish. It attains a length of 1½ cm and is covered with very fine, small, whitish tubercles. It lives on *Heynea trigutta*, *Butca frondosa*, but presumably also on other plants, such as *Cardamomae*. In India the larvae are closely guarded by the ants *Camponotus mitis*, until they change into the pale violettish-brown pupae of the usual shape. The imagines are very common in many districts, and like to settle down on damp places in the roads, but not so much on blossoms as the *Jamides*; they avoid vast sandy plains and agglomerations of boulders.

**L. vaneeckeii** Fruhst. (151 h) shows an extraordinary resemblance to the form *tissama* of *celeno* from *vaneeckeii*. which it chiefly differs in the exterior by a more complicated marginal marking of the very light silvery blue wings above, but anatomically it is said to differ very much by showing most primitive clasping-organs. It was hitherto found only in Nias and in the collections it is presumably inserted amongst the *celeno* from there; it is the most common *Lampides*-form in Nias.

**L. cleodus** Fldr. (151 h) exhibits a great resemblance to *celeno*, particularly to its Indo-Chinese form *cleodus*. *pura* (151 g), to which it may be better joined and with which it has also been united. The most conspicuous difference is the very delicate light blue above being so very transparent that the marking beneath shows very distinctly through. This under surface is so distinctly reproduced in our figure that the differences in the white undulations are at once visible. From Formosa and the Philippines to Sumatra and Nias. Moreover, the westernmost specimens (from Sumatra) vary by exhibiting a deeper sky-blue colour above than specimens from the Philippines do, the latter having also been separated by FRUHSTORFER as **semperi** from Mindoro, **manias** from *semperi*. Mindanao and **potidolon** from Bazilan; the latter name refers to a dry season form. — **trichonis** Fruhst. (151 i) *potidolon*. *trichonis*. is the form from Palawan and North Borneo with a much plainer marking beneath. The neat, rather bright marginal marking of the hindwing beneath of *cleodus* has here become a plain row of rings. — **lydanus** Fruhst. *lydanus*. (151 b), as the figure shows at once, is based upon a dry season form, the under surface of which is without



the white undulations. The under surface resembles that of *celeno alexis* (*aelianus*) (151 c), but the transverse bands of the disc represent a torn Y, whereas in *alexis* this appears to be rather complete. From Celebes. — The *cleodus*-forms fly in the same districts as the corresponding *celeno*-forms, they have the same habits and on the wing they are not discernible from them.

*suidas.* **L. suidas.** This species also resembles *celeno* very much and is likewise divided into a great number of insular forms of which, however, we place here some only from FRUHSTORFER's evidence based upon examinations of the clasping-organs. The figured form **celinus** *Fruhst.* (151 g) is at once discernible from all the *celeno* by its darker blue colour above; it represents the species in Sumatra and, according to FRUHSTORFER, it is identical with *saturata* *Mart. & Nic.* described from there, whereas **saturata** *Snell.* from West Java is more of a mountain-insect from altitudes of more than 1000 m. — From the East Javanese **agnatinus** *Courv.*, with which **parasaturata** probably agrees pretty well, *saturata* *Snell.* differs by the blue of the upper surface being lighter and more subdued, not showing the bright lustre of the West Javanese specimens; the subanal spots of the hindwing beneath are absent, and almost invariably the white submarginal line is absent, too. Forewing more broadly margined with black. Under surface in *parasaturata* and *celinus* darker slate-coloured, the white strokes broader. — **tenus** *Fruhst.* (= *coruscans* *Moult.*) from North Borneo is above very much like the following form, the black margin of the forewing and hindwing is narrower, but the submarginal bands of the hindwings are more brightly marked. Anal spot of hindwing beneath only very faintly showing through above. — **cordaea** *Fruhst.* from Palawan in the female somewhat resembles the ♀ of *cleodus*, the forewing with a broad black border, the hindwing distally as far as the middle black; hindwing beneath with a large orange subanal spot showing through above in two large high bows. — **spitamenes** *Fruhst.* comes from the Island of Obi; it has a conspicuous white blue of the upper surface with a dull mother-of-pearl lustre. Upper surface without markings except two small very faint anal spots. Under surface pale grey with very distinct white transverse strokes. — The typical **suidas** *Fldr.* is described from the Philippines; it differs from the Obi-form *spitamenes* especially by the browner under surface with very numerous white transverse strokes and by these strokes showing distinctly through above, which in *spitamenes*-♂♂ is only well recognizable on the light falling laterally on it. — **malaccana** *Röb.* has an entirely unmarked light blue upper surface on which the bands beneath show little through according to the description, whilst according to the figure they do not show through at all. Distal margin in the ♂ very fine black; at the distal margin of the hindwing a very dull row of faint nebulous dots; the small, black spot in the anal angle of the hindwing beneath is dusted with metallic green and proximally encircled with yellow. Malacca, though RÖBER also joins specimens from the Philippines with it, which according to FRUHSTORFER can only represent typical *suidas*. — **coruscans** *Mr.* originates from Ceylon and was regarded as a separate species by DE NICÉVILLE and BINGHAM. The ♂ is above cobalt-blue, its apex very narrowly and faintly covered with black. The colour shows in a certain light a somewhat greyish reflection, in another light a violettish one. Beneath the white strokes are rather feeble in the disc of the forewing, the marginal markings, however, especially the submarginal dentate line, prominent and much stronger than in *celeno* or *elpis*. — On the whole, the *suidas*-forms seem to be less common than those of *celeno*; their habits, however, are the same.

*kondulana.* **L. kondulana** *Fldr.* was described from the Nicobars, but like most of the *Lampides* it seems to be distributed over a great part of the tropical region of the Indo-Australian fauna and to be divided into 2 sharply separated temporal forms whenever there is a distinct rainy and dry season. BINGHAM figures as the type an unmistakable dry season form, whereas FELDER's figure does in no way agree with it. The species so much approximates *elpis* that some authors take it to be a race of it. The species is recognizable by the very feeble and delicate transverse strokes beneath being almost of an earthy ground-colour. — **paliassa** *Fruhst.* regarded as a dry season form of *elpis* by SWINHOE is above lighter blue than typical *kondulana*, the costal-marginal part of the hindwing with a peculiar yellow reflection. Beneath with very fine and delicate transverse strokes, the black and yellow colouring in the anal part insignificant. ♀ with a narrow black distal margin. Hereto belongs **atina** *Fruhst.* as a rainy season form with more distinct white lines beneath and a brighter yellow anal crescent. This is the Indian form. — **croculana** *Fruhst.* flies in the Andamans; the ♂ does not exhibit the small, submarginal, black crescents on the hindwing being characteristic of the *kondulana* from the Nicobars. — **lacteata** *Nic.* has above entirely the light blue of *elpis*, perhaps still slightly paler; forewing with a very fine black marginal line before the fringes, at the apex faintly brownish; under surface uni-coloured greyish-brown, the white transverse strokes almost exactly as in *elpis*, but the submarginal lines are formed of small crescents, not straight as in *elpis*. — A specimen in COURVOISIER's collection (now in the Museum at Basle), without a statement of the patria, has above a distinct opalescent reflection as in a rainy season specimen from Sikkim (*paliassa*); upon this one specimen a form was based: **jambia** *Fruhst.* — **talinga** *Kheil* is the Nias-form; it is very closely allied to: **virgulatus** *Drc.* (153 b) from South East Borneo; the ♀ also resembles the ♀ of *elpis*, but the brownish-black margin in the anal angle of the forewing is more distinct. — **sydra** *Fruhst.* is the Javanese form; ♂ darker blue than in the other insular races. ♀ very closely allied to *pseudelpis* *Btlr.*, but the ♀ with a narrower black margin of the forewing. Under surface somewhat darker slate-coloured and the orange subanal spot of the hindwing is feebler than in *pseudelpis*. — **pseudelpis** *Btlr.* \*) represents the species in Malacca; ♂ above quite

\*) Nec *pseudelpis* *Mr.*, which is presumably directly synonymous with *lacteata*.



uni-coloured sky-blue with a scarcely noticeable marginal marking, ♀ on both wings with a black border of almost 3 mm width, in which on the hindwing the submarginal dots are encircled by white; beneath the small band situate on the transverse band is remarkably slanting, which peculiarity is not distinctly exhibited in DISTANT's figure (Rhopaloc. Malayana t. 20, fig. 27). — *gerra* *Fruhst.* (151 a) is above slightly lighter blue than *gerra*. *pseudelpis* and more opalescent. ♀ dull bluish-white, similar to a *celeno*-♀; the marginal band is not continued along the costa towards the base, whereby the form differs from *pseudelpis* and *paliassa*. Under surface distinguished by the large, honey-coloured subanal spot. From Palawan. — *phaliga* *Fruhst.* comes from Bazilan; *phaliga*. ♂ smaller, above with a brighter blue lustre than *gerra*. ♀ above delicately sky-blue, the black of the distal margin is continued at the costa towards the base. — *insularis* *Röb.* Upper surface of the ♂ whitish-blue, *insularis*. forewing costally reflecting violet, the white transverse stripes of the under surface show through, the margin very finely brownish; under surface greyish-brown (♂) or doe-coloured (♀); the honey-coloured subanal spot mostly rather large. Batjan. (RÖBER, however, also includes herewith specimens from Batavia, Ceram, Celebes, and the Philippines). *saunda* *Fruhst.* inhabits the Island of Obi, it is much smaller than the preceding form with *saunda*. more pointed wing-contours. Before the distal margin of the hindwing no small black spots. Recognizable by the drab colour beneath not exhibiting any brown tint. — *espada* *Fruhst.* (151 a) also in the ♂ shows a *espada*. distinct black margin of the forewing, and on the hindwing submarginal black spots, whereby the form somewhat resembles *talinga* and *virgulatus* (153 b). Stripes beneath intensely white. ♀ above, as in the preceding form, of a darker blue; the marking is recognizable from our very good figure. Celebes. — *comeda* *Fruhst.*, finally *comeda*. from Djampea is light blue with a very light silvery lustre. Forewing still more tapering than in *saunda*, and the under surface whitish-grey, still paler than in *saunda*; the white transverse bands very distinct, the yellow subanal luna narrow. — We may add that another *kondulana*-form is yet stated from Java, distinguished from the East Javanese *sydra* by its paler upper surface and more faded under surface; this is *piepersi* *Fruhst.* — *piepersi*. The forms of *kondulana* are in most of the districts much rarer than those of *celeno* and *elpis*. I do not know any particulars about their early stages; in their habits they agree with the other species of *Lampides*.

**L. kankena** *Fldr.* (151 a). This species being above deep *Morpho*-blue, exhibits a rather dark earthy *kankena*. brown on the wings beneath. The species was discovered in single specimens at very remote places, but in many districts it seems to be extremely rare. It is peculiar that *kankena*, being that form of *Lampides* which exhibits a ground-colour entirely similar to that of the dark blue *Jamides bochus*, according to COURVOISIER's examinations does not possess any androconia in the male, as we have reported of the *Jamides* in contrast with the *Lampides* being otherwise invariably provided with male scales. The typical *kankena* originates from the Nicobars. Our figure refers to the rainy season, whilst the dry season form of it will presumably be *rogersi* *Bingh.* with a scantily white-marked under surface. — *selvagia* *Fruhst.* (= *kankena van Eecke nec rogersi*. *Fldr.*) is much smaller, the black margin of the forewing broader, the under surface darker. Sinabang, Simalur. *selvagia*. — *metallica* *Fruhst.* (= *bochides Fruhst.*) from Java is like the preceding form, but slightly larger; ground- *metallica*. colour still paler than in *bochides* *Nic.*, but of a brighter silvery lustre; under surface lighter drab. Java. — *caerulea* *Drc.* (151 a ♂, 153 a ♀ as *caeruleus*) has above a wonderfully deep and metallic blue in the ♂, whilst *caerulea*. the ♀ is dark sky-blue with an almost quite uniform black distal margin on both wings, which in the hindwing is only crossed by a light line. Borneo. — *bochides* *Nic. nec Fruhst.*, according to its name, is above similar *bochides*. to *Jamides bochus*, of a *Morpho*-like, deep dark, but lustrous blue; distributed from Assam across Malacca to Sumatra. — As to the *kankena*-forms on the whole, their great resemblance with *elpis*-forms is conspicuous. As to their distinguishableness, FRUHSTORFER says: „this is one of the species being the most surely discernible“, and BINGHAM: „*kankena* which I am not able to separate from *elpis*, seems to me only to differ by the absence of the marginal marking on the hindwing above in the ♂.“ — This contradiction seems to me to be scarcely entirely removed by the discovery of the androconia by COURVOISIER.

**L. cunilda** *Snell.* The typical form was hitherto only found in Java. From all the other Javanese *cunilda*. *Lampides* it differs by the colouring above being darker than even in *suidas saturata*, with a distal violet hue. Under surface with a very large, reddish-yellow subanal spot. ♀ above similar to that of *kondulana sydra*, but lighter blue and with a decidedly narrower black distal margin. Rare. — *aditja* *Fruhst.* (151 a) has a some- *aditja*. what broader shape of the wings than typical *cunilda*, the blue without the violet hue, recalling the blue of *suidas saturata*. The black margin of the wings is considerably broader. Beneath darker, more brown than drab. Borneo. — *nisanca* *Fruhst.* To this form originating from Malacca FRUHSTORFER joins the (nameless) *nisanca*. figure 24 on t. 21 of DISTANT's „Rhopalocera Malayana“. Accordingly, the ♂ is much brighter sky-blue without any lilac reflection, but in the colouring deep and intense; the distal margin of both wings is only linear black, the upper surface without any other marking, the under surface dark earthy-brown, not fallow or drab, the white transverse lines distinct, though thin. — As to the habits of the forms of *cunilda* I do not find any statements, and DISTANT merely says (p. 230) that he possesses only 1 ♂ and for this reason cannot give a description of it.

**L. limes** *Drc.* (151 a). The ♂, as our figure shows, only differs from *cunilda nisanca* figured in DISTANT *limes*. by the more dark greyish-brown (in DISTANT's figure dark red-brown) ground-colour beneath. But FRUHSTORFER



calls the species „most remarkably distinguished in a morphological and anatomical respect“. The ♀ of the size of large *elpis*-♀♀, but with a rounder apex of the forewing. Above light blue, the white marking beneath showing through above in large areas. The black border of the forewing relatively narrow, in its course somewhat like in *kondulana phaliga*. Hindwing without a submarginal band, but with a complete row of black antemarginal dots. Beneath similar to the ♂. Borneo.

*lugine*. **L. lugine** Drc. (151 a). ♂ above dark violet-blue and therefore not to be mistaken for anything else. The ♀ above resembles more an *Arhopola* from the group of *A. agelastus* or *azius*. Beneath there is a certain resemblance with *Jamides* in the colouring, with *Nacaduba macrophthalma* in the marking; anal spot bright yellow. Borneo.

*callistus*. **L. callistus** Rōb. is much smaller than *lugine*, ♂ above light blue. The under surface is typical, the white transverse streaks extending as scarcely bent lines almost to the base of the forewing parallel to each other, whilst at and before the margin there extends one row each of bossy spots with a pointed vertex. From Luzon. — **amastris** Fruhst. (151 b) from Mindanao is somewhat larger, distinguished by the very large submarginal spots encircled by a whitish grey on the hindwings. — **neaethus** Fruhst. (151 b) may perhaps be the normal ♀ still undescribed of the preceding form. Both wings with a very broad blackish marginal band enclosing bright white markings. Likewise from the Philippines (Mindoro). — **cleitus** Fruhst. from Bazilan is above lighter and duller than the ♂♂ from Mindanao. Hindwing with small, indistinct submarginal spots. ♀ delicately sky-blue with a scarcely traceable brownish-grey tint. Under surface lighter grey than in the other races of *callistus* with more distinct transverse stripes.

*alsietus*. **L. alsietus** Fruhst. differs from *callistus* more anatomically than by external marks. From Bazilan. *sabatus*. From the figured form **sabatus** Fruhst. (151 b) differs by its smaller size, more indistinct, small submarginal spots on the hindwing and a duller marking beneath which is very intense and distinct; the reddish-yellow subanal spot is less developed in typical *alsietus*. *sabatus* probably originates from the Philippines; the patria is not exactly stated.

*abdul*. **L. abdul** Dist. (151 b) is recognizable by the very broad black distal-marginal part of both wings, enclosing fine white markings in the hindwing. Under surface pale earthy brown; the white transverse strokes do not offer any characteristic marks. Our figure exhibiting about double the size of DISTANT's figure, reproduces the usual size, whereas DISTANT's original specimen was uncommonly small. Malacca, Sumatra. —

*daones*. **daones** Drc. (153 a) is the Borneo-form; here the blue proximal area of the forewing is, though not distinctly, but straightly cut off, and the marginal black of the hindwing extends in the ♀ so far towards the base, that it reaches the cell. — **daonides** Rōb. is the Javanese form scarcely different from it. — In **hamid** Fruhst. *hamid*. the blue proximal area of the forewing projects below the costa in the shape of a finger almost to the distal margin. Nias. — According to DOHERTY, the species lives in the dense forest.

**L. elpis**. One of the largest, most common and widely distributed *Lampides* inhabiting all the hot districts (except in the Papuan-Australian special fauna). Above there exists rather much resemblance with certain forms of *celeno*, but the markings beneath do not show through above so much as for instance in *celeno tissama* (151 b). Beneath the white transverse stripes are only in the distal half of the wing intense and distinct. — **dromicus** Fruhst. (151 e) from Formosa has a much broader black distal margin on both wings, the upper surface is of a lighter blue, with a faint lilac reflection, and the submarginal dots of the hindwing are more distinct. In the ♀♀ of the rainy season the hindwing is more broadly suffused with black in the distal part than in the ♀ of the dry season, which we have figured. This dry season form has a softer blue, a narrower margin, and the submarginal dots of the hindwing encircled by whitish. Similar forms of *elpis*, according to CROWLEY, occur in Hainan and according to FRUHSTORFER in the Philippines; but not all the specimens from the Philippines having been described and figured as forms of *elpis* belong to this species. — **euryasces** Fruhst. from Sikkim through Assam to Tenasserim has a somewhat paler blue; this is especially the case in the generation of the entirely rainless season, denominated **ozea** by FRUHSTORFER. The under surface of this form is of a dingy, faded earthy brown, whereas specimens of the rainy season from Southern India exhibit a darker blue with a slight lilac reflection and a brighter lustre. — **meilichius** Fruhst. from Ceylon is hardly different from it. The blue of the ♂♂ is of a more intense opalescence, the black margin is somewhat narrower, the marginal dots of the hindwing indistinct. Under surface faded whitish-grey. — **thanetus** Fruhst. (151 e) is the Nias-race, recognizable by its small size and a silvery blue lustre on the blue upper surface of the ♂. — **mentawica** Hag. exhibits a somewhat lustrous blue in the ♂♂ above with a 2 mm broad distal margin, which on the forewing grows proximally duller and on the hindwing encloses dark, rather large dots. ♀ quite similar to the ♂, but the black margin broader; from the Mentawej Islands to the south of Sumatra. — **elpidion** Doh. is closely allied to *mentawica* from which it differs but little; it originates from Engano; it is much larger than *kondulana talinga* with a narrower black margin. Submarginal spots of the hindwing dark, bordered with white, separated from the basal blue by a broad, coherent undulate band. — **ageladas** Fruhst. (151 f, g as *agelades*) somewhat resembles *alsietus sabatus* above, but it is much larger, the ♀ scarcely different above from that of *dromicus* (151 e), except the costal margin not being black as there. From Sumatra. — **rajatus** Fruhst. is recognizable by the broad black distal margin of the ♀ showing about double the width of that in *ageladas*. Hindwing almost as far as *elpis*. the cell shaded with a smoky brown. Indo-China. — **elpis** Godt., the typical form, was described from Java



and also occurs in Bali and Lombok; beneath with almost purely white stripes; in eastern specimens these stripes beneath are very finely darkened with a whitish grey. The larger specimens belong to the rainy season, whilst those of the dry season are distinguished more by their small size than by a different colouring or marking. The dark margin of the wings is distinctly broader in the ♀♀ than in the following form. — **eurysthenes** *Fruhst.* *eurysthenes*. (151 e, f) is well reproduced by our figure; the ♂ distinctly exhibits the submarginal chain of eye-spots on the hindwing, and the ♀ the broadly blackened costal margin of the forewing. From Sumba and Sumbawa. — **alecto** *Fldr.* in the ♀ very much resembles *eurysthenes*; the ♂ has a broader black margin, but is otherwise like *alecto*. *eurysaces*; from Ceram and Amboina. — **latimargus** *Snell.* (151 f) is characterized by its name. The distal margin of the wings is in the ♂ everywhere 3 mm broad, in the ♀ still 2 or 3 times as broad black, and even the part of the wings not being covered by the black distal marginal band is suffused with a sooty blackish grey. South Celebes. — **alvenus** *Fruhst.*, from Saleyer to the south of Celebes, has a somewhat paler blue ground-colour than *latimargus*, the apex of the ♂ forewing is more pointed, the under surface more uniformly brownish-grey, the submarginal spots not so prominent as there. — **argentiferus** *Fruhst.* (151 f) is one of the most beautiful *elpis*-forms; the ♂ of a very delicate milky light blue, the ♀ almost entirely blackish-grey with a light blue part in the disc of the forewing; from North Celebes. — **demetrius** *Fruhst.*, probably from Sula-Mangoli or Sula-Besi, is much smaller than the two preceding forms. Upper surface of the ♂ more bluish-white than silvery blue. Forewing with a submarginal nebulous band. Hindwing likewise with a prominent submarginal band, thereby resembling *thanetus* from Nias. — **schatzi** *Röb.* is a large, very beautiful form; ♂ with a whitish-blue upper surface in which the white transverse lines of the under surface faintly show through. Only the fringes and a very fine marginal line is dark; before the margin of the hindwing a row of dark dots, of which that before the small tail is the largest. Under surface bright doe-coloured grey, the white transverse strokes divided into numerous contiguous comma-like spots; in the anal angle a small, metallic green spot proximally surrounded by a reddish yellow. Batjan. — **cytinus** *Fruhst.* (151 f) is the New Guinea form, the ♂ above very monotonously coloured in a wonderful deep azure-blue. From this form described from German New Guinea (Sattelberg) FRUHSTORFER separates another form from Central Dutch New Guinea as f. **reverdina** which is said to be smaller than *cytinus*. — **cyta** *Bsd.* finally, described from New Ireland, has a lustrous silvery-blue ♂ upper surface; of the marginal row of dots of the hindwing those being nearest to the anal angle are provided with yellow and golden green. Otherwise very much like *elpis elpis*. — Larva greyish, across the dorsum tinted reddish, with narrow reddish dorsal and similar subdorsal lines; head small, brown. Lives on various plants, such as *Kaempferia pandurata* etc. and sometimes becomes noxious to the *Cardomomae* (*Elettaria cardamomum*) on the fruits of which it settles. Pupa similar to that of *celeno*, of a dingy yellowish-brown marbled with dark brown spots being on the dorsum combined in 3 irregular stripes. It was found in the interior of fruits. The imagines, as a rule, are much rarer than those of *celeno*, where they fly together with them; they are fond of shady places and seem to occur more perennially.

**L. lucide** *Nic.* This species from Java and Sumatra, which seems not to belong to this genus, is still inserted here by reason of anatomical examinations in FRUHSTORFER's Synopsis. The main difference is exhibited beneath, where the whitish transverse strokes are so much widened that the brown interspaces traverse the light ground as narrow stripes. The upper surface of the ♀ being figured by the author may be best compared with that of *ageladas* (151 g), except that also here the brown undulations beneath show through as narrow, somewhat dentate stripes. Apparently rare and only at greater altitudes.

**L. aratus** *Cr.* (151 d). This species being widely distributed in numerous slightly differing forms was described from the Moluccas, presumably from Amboina. The typical ♂ is greyish-white with a very faint light blue tint; it otherwise resembles the ♂ of *argentiferus* (151 f) above, though it shows a still finer, hair-like, dark marginal line. The ♀ also above distinctly shows the white knobbed spots with pointed vertices, which are particularly prominent on the under surface and separate the species from all the *Lampides* having so far been dealt with. Known from Amboina as well as from Ceram, Saparua, and Gisser, probably in most of the Southern Moluccas. — **ezeon** *Fruhst.* is the form from Banda; smaller, the ♀♀ with a narrower black distal margin, the submarginal band of the hindwing, which in typical *aratus* is so beautifully marked, faded and divided into separate spots. — **pseudaratus** *Fruhst.* in both sexes shows a similar marking: hindwing above with a characteristic marginal band, before the margin itself a row of small black spots. The ♀ hindwing is without the submarginal band which is also absent in single male specimens. Described from Obi. — **lunatus** *Nic.* (151 d) from the Minahassa (Celebes) is easily recognizable by the ♀ being above uni-coloured dark brown and exhibiting only on the hindwing a chain of fine, white marginal rings; beside the quite brown, figured form, however, also specimens being somewhat lighter basally are said to occur. — **minthe** *Fruhst.* from the Sula Islands occurs in 2 forms; in one the blue distal area is more sharply defined towards the margin, in the other the brown submarginal spots of the hindwing beneath show through above. — **nausiphanes** *Fruhst.* in the female resembles *masu*-♀, but the submarginal brown moon-spots of the hindwings are higher; from Palawan. — **adona** *Drc.* from Borneo and the Natuna Islands is recognizable by the brown distal margin being especially broad on the forewing. — **tryphiodorus** *Fruhst.* (151 d) has also in the ♂ above blackish submarginal dots; East Java and Lombok. — **masu** *Doh.* differs from the similar **djampeana** *Snell.* from the Island of Tana-Djampea by the latter form, which is also larger, being more extensively white in the distal part of the hind-



wing. *masu* which is above not so milky white, but of a more intense blue lustre than *typhiodorus*, occurs in Sumba, Sumbawa, Flores and Timor. — As to the habits of the *aratus*-forms we only know that they do not differ much from the other *Lampides* in their habits.

*aetherealis*. **L. aetherealis** *Btlr.* (151 d) is a species having often been mixed up with or mistaken for other *Lampides*. The typical ♂, from the Key Islands, is above milky bluish-white with a very feeble lilac hue. — *sestus Fruhst.* was founded on the dry season form, as the scanty bands beneath exhibit. The black, small, crescentiform antemarginal spots of the forewing only form small fine streaks, encircled by white, emanated crescents. Also on the hindwing the white crescents are strongly developed. Timor. — *anops Doh.* is larger, the black marginal band of both wings not so extensive as in *sestus*; from Sumba and Sumbawa, where it flies beside *ayrus*. *aratus masu Doh.* — *ayrus Fruhst.* The ♂ is above somewhat darker and of a more intense lustre than typical specimens from the Key Islands. The ♀ is closely allied to that of *anops*, with a narrower black distal-marginal band of the forewing and neater markings of the hindwing. Dutch New Guinea. — *duvana Fruhst.* Upper surface dull blue, costal part of the hindwing broadly covered with a smoky grey; distal-marginal band of the hindwing twice as broad as that of the forewing. Under surface quite blackish-grey. Island of Dampier. — *caerulina Math.* (? = *lucianus Ribbe* nee *Röb.*) is a doubtful race which is not distinctly recognizable and not to be ranged with certainty. It is reported to originate from the Bismarck Archipelago and the Salomons, but it is not mentioned in PAGENSTECHER'S Lepidopteral Fauna of the Bismarck Archipelago (*Zoologica*, number 27).

**L. philatus.** This polytypical, widely distributed species is in many of its forms recognizable by an almost black distal part of the wings beneath with very bright white markings contrasting with a proximal lighter and more uniformly coloured part. This is most distinctly exhibited in the form *osias Röb.* from Luzon. — The typical *philatus Snell.* is quite similar, but it occurs in Celebes. — *amphyssina Stgr.* from Palawan, which *DRUCE* considers to resemble *osias*, according to *FRUHSTORFER* has a milky white upper surface in the female with an uncommonly broad, jet-black margin of the wings. — *andrus Fruhst.* from Basilan. The ♂ is of a brighter lustre above than in *amphyssina*, the white stripes beneath show through more distinctly. Under surface lighter slate-coloured, the small anteterminal spots are flatter and finer. The subanal, reddish-yellow crescents are almost extinct. — Beside in the Philippines, however, the species flies yet in numerous other districts; e. g. as *subdita* in Indo-China. The ♂ of this form is above quite light lavender blue; according to some authors with (*BINGHAM*), according to others without (*DE NICÉVILLE*) a dark distal margin. According to the latter author, the form is easily discernible by the under surface in which the two proximal submarginal stripes enclose a row of dark spots, whereas the most proximal one of these lines in the hindwing exhibits high cucullate spots with pointed vertices; the honey-coloured subanal spot is very large. This form is reported to occur in the Mergui Archipelago, in Tenasserim and Burma. — *arius Fruhst.* is the form from Sumatra and Billiton, a very rare insular race, much lighter than Javanese, the under surface also lighter grey. The blackish submarginal band of the forewing more intense than in the Javanese. — *arcaseius Fruhst.* from Nias is still lighter than specimens from the neighbouring Sumatra, with a brighter silky lustre. Under surface with more prominent white transverse strokes and a large yellow subanal spot. In the ♀ the upper surface is lighter, almost whitish-blue, the black margin of the forewing narrower than in *subdita* or in Javanese *athanetus*. — *telanjang Doh.* is recognizable by the basal blue projecting angularly into the black distal-marginal part of the forewing above; it originates from Engano, an island to the south of Sumatra, being besides called Telanjang. — *athanetus Fruhst.* from Java is very closely allied to the continental *subdita*, but in the ♀ the blue of the upper surface is somewhat lighter, the black distal margin narrower. Beneath darker grey, more like *osias* from the Philippines. — *armatheus Fruhst.* originates from Borneo; ♀ similar to that of the Nias-form *arcaseius*, but with a broader black distal margin of the forewing, the blackish-brown submarginal band of the hindwing more prominent. Beneath similar to that of *arius*. — From the Moluccas two forms have been distinguished: *callinicus Röb.* from Ceram and *emetallicus Drc.* from Batjan. The former in the male above entirely whitish-blue, without a real margin, nor any distal-marginal marking on the hindwing. Beneath the white transverse stripes are divided into streaks of about 2 mm length; before the margin of the hindwing high, white cucullate spots. ♀ greyish-blue with a broad blackish-grey margin. *RÖBER* herewith also combines Nias-specimens (*arcaseius*). — Another group of *philatus*-forms is Papuan: *amphissina Sm.* is the form from New Guinea (*Humboldt Bay*); it ought to be named differently, in order not to be mistaken for *amphyssina Stgr.* from Palawan; the ♂ resembles *celinus* (151 g) or *cytinus* (151 f), it is above sky-blue, the hindwing in the disc with a scarcely noticeably lighter reflection; beneath the form entirely shows the brownish-grey colour of *pura*, but the white cucullate spots are similarly arranged as in *lunata* (151 d), though broader, more distinct and more numerous, particularly in the proximal half of the hindwing. — *malaguna Ribbe* represents the *amphissina* in New Pomerania, New Mecklenburg and New Lauenburg.

**L. amphissa.** According to *FRUHSTORFER*, this species differs much from all the other *Lampides*. Its range extends from Sumatra to the Salomons; in New Guinea it has hitherto not yet been found, and in the Asiatic Continent, in the Philippines and in Australia it is absent. — *lividus Drc.* (153 a) is the form from Borneo; one of the largest *Lampides*, the ♂ of a magnificent sky-blue with a lilac reflection. Typical *amphissa Fldr.* from the Moluccas (Batjan, Halmaheira) differ from it by small, dark antemarginal streaks on the hindwing above. Beneath marked and coloured in a similar way as *lunata* (151 d), between the white submarginal cucullate



spots and the marginal line large black spots. — **margarita** *Martin* from Sumatra most closely approximates *margarita*. the Borneo-form *lividus* (153 a), but it seems to be somewhat smaller, as a rule. — **courvoisieri** *Fruhst.* from *courvoisieri*. Nias resembles the Sumatran form (*margarita*), but in the ♂ it is somewhat lighter blue, the black subanal spot of the hindwing above is more prominent; the honey-coloured subanal spot beneath on the hindwing likewise larger. More different is the ♀ exhibiting a doe-coloured antemarginal transverse band. — **leiothrix** *Fruhst.* *leiothrix*. from Engano. ♂ more whitish blue, ♀ with a broader black distal part of the wings above. — **vardusia** *Fruhst.* *vardusia*. from Java is smaller, ♂ darker blue and beneath of a more intense slate-colour; in the ♀ the black submarginal band above of *leiothrix* is brown as in *courvoisieri*. — **viosa** *Fruhst.* (= *margarita* *Nic. nec Martin*) flies in Sum- *viosa*. bawa and Lombok; larger and with a darker blue ♂ than the Javanese; beneath similar to *margarita* *Mart.*, and distinguished from *vardusia* by the smaller orange spot in the subanal region. — In **zella** from Celebes *zella*. the reddish-yellow subanal lunae of the hindwing beneath have almost disappeared. The ♂♂ are very large and the black spots in the marginal area of the hindwing beneath are higher and more pointed than in the other races of *amphissa*. — **megdora** *Fruhst.* has a very pure, milky whitish-blue upper surface in the ♂; the ♀ is *megdora*. like that of *madara*, but with a narrower brown distal margin of the forewing. Hindwing with a soft blackish-grey submarginal band. From the Island of Obi. — **hellada** *Fruhst.* from the Sula Islands is in the *hellada*. colouring the transition between *megdora* and *zelea*, but it is smaller than they are. Beneath similar to typical *amphissa*, without a distinct honey-spot in the subanal region. — **aruanus** *Röb.* of which I only know the figure *aruanus*. of the ♀ (Iris 1, t. 4, fig. 12), shows above a jet-black, though proximally very irregularly defined distal part of both wings; beneath the disc of the forewing is all white, the transverse stripes of the hindwing are divided into small, white, comma-like streaks; Aru Islands. — **madara** *Fruhst.* from the Key Islands entirely differs *madara*. from the ♀ of the Aru Islands, but approximates more the typical *amphissa*. ♀ with a bright reflection on the upper surface. — **areos** *Drc.* and **georgiana** *Ribbe* are Papuan; the former originates from Alu and Quadel- *areos*. canar, the latter from New Georgia; they differ little from the forms of the neighbouring islands. *georgiana*.

**L. nemea** *Fldr.* is easily discernible from the allied species by its smaller size (♂ expanse 30 mm) *nemea*. and the distinct black, rather thick marginal line. Besides the marking beneath is characterized by a proportionate width of the white lines, so that the intermediate grey shades and black spots appear smaller. The arrangement of the spots itself resembles that of *callistus*. The impression of *nemea* is about that of a small, stunted race, perhaps of the said *callistus*, but FRUHSTORFER takes it to be an independent, though very rare species. The typical form originates from Amboina and, according to HOLLAND, it also occurs in Buru. — **echeilea** *Fruhst.* (misprinted as „*echeilea*“) is the form from Celebes. Hindwing only with a distinct subanal *echeilea*. spot before the small tail, in the anal angle with 2 parallel, undulate, short lines in the anal angle. The ♀ somewhat resembles very dark ♀♀ of *elpis* or *kondulana* and exhibits a black costal margin and very broad distal margin. The costal-marginal part of the hindwing likewise broad black, the blue disc of both wings smoky brown. — **sanaya** *Fruhst.* from Obi approximates *amphissa* *megdora*-♀ from the same habitat; *sanaya*. the upper surface of the ♀ in its blue tint forms about the transition from *megdora* to *kondulana*.

**L. snelleni** *Röb.* The ♂ hindwing exhibits before the margin a dark nebulous line which in the anal *snelleni*. third flows together with the marginal black into a broad band. Thereby it cannot be mistaken for any other species. South Celebes.

**L. festivus** *Röb.* This species is easily discernible from all the preceding by the white lines beneath *festivus*. not only in the hindwing but also in the forewing extending almost to the base of the wing; thus, counting from the base to the apex, there are 6 very straight and regular transverse stripes, of which only the two distal ones are interrupted, then 2 chains of white cucullate spots and furthermore the light marginal line (before the broad dark fringes). Celebes.

**L. orestes** *Röb.* The smallest *Lampides*, only as large as a *Zizera lysimon*; it has an expanse of only *orestes*. 21 mm. Beneath with very scanty markings, the basal halves of both wings unmarked, hindwing without the honey-coloured spot near the anal angle. The ♀ is above almost white with a very broad uniform marginal band. Pik von Bonthain (South Celebes).

**L. alenas** *Fldr.* This species flying together with certain *Thysonotis* (t. 143) is decidedly influenced *alenas*. by their exterior. It deviates from all the *Lampides* hitherto described by both wings exhibiting a white band-like stripe obliquely across the upper surface. In an anatomical respect it is said to be allied to *L. kankena* (151 a) which, however, it resembles neither above nor beneath. The upper surface is also entirely of the soft, though radiant azure-blue which we have already noticed in some *Thysonotis* and which resembles more blue silk than blue metal. The typical form is from Mysol, very rarely met with in collections compared with **coelestis** *Misk.* (142 b) figured by us, in which only the white and blue cucullate spots in the marginal area beneath prove it to belong to the *Lampides*. The ♀ is above broadly margined with black and the white band broadly bordered with a greyish blue. Queensland. — **allectus** *Sm.*, from which FRUHSTORFER separates another form *allectus*. **pholes**, is the form from New Guinea, with a narrower white discal band. In *allectus*-♀ this band is not more *pholes*. than 4 to 5 mm broad at its broadest places, and in the form *pholes* it is still more reduced; besides the ♀ is without the greyish-blue border. — **alcas** *Fldr.* (= *arcas* *Fruhst.*) is from Waigiu, the ♀ exhibits above a very *alcas*.



- broad black margin, but also a very broad white discal band proximally joined by the blue basal colouring and the broad blue costal band; in a proximal direction from the white band there is above no more black at all.
- sarsina*. — **sarsina** *Fruhst.* resembles *coelestis* (142 b), but it differs by a more intense blue above, resembling much rather the deep *Morpho*-blue of a *kankena-bochides* or *metallica* than the soft, light-blue of *coelestis*-♂. The white discal band is broader than in *allectus*; ♀ larger than that of *coelestis* (142 b) with a broader marginal black entirely covering the blue distal margin of the white discal band. — **sarmice** *Fruhst.* from New Mecklenburg (type in the Museum of Basle) exhibits at the costal margin a broad black costal band instead of the basal blue of the preceding forms. The marginal black of the ♀ hindwing is also very much widened so that the upper surface of the insect appears predominantly black, although the white discal band of the upper surface is of a purer white and somewhat broader than in *allectus*. — **paralectus** *Sm.* from New Pomerania and the somewhat larger *elath*. **elath** *Fruhst.* from New Hannover, of which I only know the ♂ of *paralectus*, may have to be separated as distinct species owing to the complicated structure of the ♂ of *paralectus* which has an expanse of 38 mm and is of a magnificent azure-blue and very much like the form *allectus*. In the ♂ the only difference above is exhibited by the white discal band of the forewing being above more pointed. The forms of *alenas* are mostly, where they do not approach the boundaries of their range, rather common lepidoptera, but difficult to discover from among the very common *Thysonotis* flying there, too.
- euchylas*. **L. euchylas** *Hbn.* (= *hylas* *Cr.*). As long as the disintegration of the old genus *Cupido* (= *Lycaena*) into numerous, easily discernible genera has not yet been universally acknowledged, the older name *hylas*, since it has already been (twice) bestowed upon genuine *Lycaena*, is not to denote another *Lampides*, too. Typical *euchylas* occur in Ceram, Amboina and Saparua; a separate form was described from an altitude of 700 m in Central Ceram, **plumbeus** *Rothsch.*, in which the charming soft blue above is replaced by a leaden grey. — **umbriel**. **umbriel** *Fruhst.* (151 i), from Waigiu, according to OBERTHÜR also from Salawatti, resembles *coelestis* (142 b) in the male to an extraordinary extent; but the blue colour above is different, and a comparison of our figures shows how much more abundant and more complicated the white marking beneath in the costal region of the forewing and the marginal third of the hindwing is in *umbriel*. — **ariel** *Fruhst.* (= *euchylas* *Stgr.*) (151 i) from the Key Islands is much smaller, the ♂ with a rather broad (2 mm) black distal margin, and especially on the hindwing a narrower white band. — **aruensis** *Pag.*, from the Aru Islands, shows on the hindwing beneath in both sexes round the distally verdigris-coloured, dark dots of the anal region another very distinct ochreous colouring. The blue above in the ♂ is also more distinctly defined and the ground of the band remains purely white. — **phosis** *Fruhst.*, from the Islands of Roon and Jobi, forms the transition from the Moluccan to the Papuan forms. The blue of the ♂ above is more greenish, ♀ with a broader marginal black than Moluccan specimens show, which, however, is not so extensive as in New Guinea specimens. — The latter, **eclectus** *Sm.* (151 i), are above deeply coloured and distinctly marked, the ♀ with a purely white, rather uniform discal band of 5 mm width, which is only proximally bordered with dark blue, otherwise with blackish-brown. — **polyaemus** *Fruhst.*, from Salawatti, is very much like *umbriel* (151 i) and perhaps identical with the form mentioned by OBERTHÜR from the Island of Yule as „*euchylas*“ (*Lépid. Océan.* p. 62). The ♂ of *polyaemus* differs so little from *umbriel*-♂, that this statement by OBERTHÜR is quite comprehensible; in the ♀, however, the black is so extensive that the white discal spot of the forewing is very much confined. The blue dusting in the cell is increased as well as the blue colouring behind the discal band of the hindwing. Also beneath the black is increased and the white discal band narrowed. Types in the Leiden Museum. — In **epilectus** *Sm.* the white band of the forewing is very broad where it touches the proximal margin. On the hindwing only the marginal third is blue with a proximally convex interior bordering, the whole rest of the hindwing is white except the most proximal base which appears dull blue. In the ♀ the white of the forewing is costally, the white of the hindwing anally margined with blue. Under surface like that of *umbriel* (151 i), but the discal band of the forewing is much more pointed, and the small light crescents in the dark part of the hindwing are nearly all blue instead of white. Described from the Island of Fergusson; also from Kiriwina. — In **hyphasis** *Fruhst.* (152 a) the white discal band above is rather pointed, in the ♂ the veins crossing it of a blue lustre, on the hindwing the distal margin of the discal band is in the ♂ proximally very convex; in the ♀ the band is on both sides margined with blue. Dutch New Guinea. — **corana** *Fruhst.* (= *hylas* *van Eecke*) (152 a) occupies more the central part of the island; the ♀ differs little from that of *hyphasis*, only by the shape of the discal band and the base of the hindwing above being dull light blue; but in the ♂ the white band of the forewing above is almost entirely covered with blue. Beneath — especially on the hindwing — the white discal area is likewise very much confined by the marginal black being very extensive. *corana* flies at the same places (Kloofbivak, Central New Guinea) and at the same time (February, March), so that also owing to the beginning anatomical differentiation of the genital organs the beginning process of a collateral and nascent new species is presumed.
- nemophila*. **L. nemophila** *Btlr.* (151 i). This species was separated with the other species with a white-banded upper surface by the name of *Pepliphorus* as a separate genus. Above very much like *euchylas*, though much larger, the white discal band beneath very smoothly defined, at the margins very little shaded; the rest of the wings dark brown, the undulations and small cucullate spots somewhat lighter, but rather inconspicuous. British New Guinea. Very closely allied to this form are **minor** *Rothsch.* from the Snow Mountains in New Guinea and probably also **pseudeuchylas** *Strd.* from the upper course of the Kaiserin Augusta River and Seba in Dutch New Guinea, where they presumably represent the *nemophila*. Type in the Zoological Museum of Berlin.



## 22. Genus: **Nacaduba** Mr.

This genus with but 2 species touches the southernmost frontier of the palearctic region and has therefore been mentioned in Vol. I (p. 291) with but few words. Dealing with them according to the same principles as with the genus *Lampides*, FRUHSTORFER in a synopsis \*) which we shall follow here at large tried not only to find a new name for every occurrence of the single species in all the islands of the South Asiatic Archipelago and to justify this by differences in the shape, but he also cited numerous „subspec. novae“ without adding the name or description, which must of course be left out here.

The *Nacaduba* generally have a more compact shape than the *Lampides*, but are otherwise not dissimilarly marked beneath, exhibiting fine, somewhat undulate, rather parallel transverse lines composed of confluent comma-streaks; we frequently notice a subanal eyespot in a yellow or red halo, but it is often also only replaced by an enlarged submarginal dot. Great weight was formerly attached to the fact whether the hindwing showed a small tail behind this subanal eyespot or not, until it was discovered that the species may, according to the season, occur both with tails and without tails. In the veins the genus is likewise allied with the *Lampides*, and by COURVOISIER's recent examinations of the androconia their close affinities have likewise been substantiated.

The colouring above is mostly much duller and darker than in the often radiantly blue *Lampides*. Many show above in both sexes a neutral brown, some a sooty-brown colour hued with -violet. The ♂♂ are mostly above uni-coloured, the ♀♀ with a blackish border of about 1 to 1½ mm width. Very little is so far known about the early stages; the shape of the larvae is not striking; they are of the woodlouse-shape being usually met with in the Lycaenids, the segments are distinctly jointed, the last is flattened; the dorsum is carinated. Colouring mostly green or brownish with a dark dorsal line; head small. Pupa compact, somewhat strangulated behind the slightly crooked thorax, upper surface smooth. — The imagines fly swiftly, though not continuously; they like to settle down on shrubs and grasses near the ground, keeping the wings half opened. Some species are rather rare.

**N. pavana** Horsf. (Vol. I, t. 78 a) is that form of this rather inconspicuous species, which flies through the whole of India and a part of Indo-China and has been dealt with in Vol. I on p. 292. The ♂ upper surface exhibits a uniform violettish blue with a silvery blue reflection, similar to *macrophthalma* (p. 914). The species is best discernible beneath where the hindwing is divided into distinct dark bands by 7 partly not quite complete arcuate stripes. In the forewing the basal third is without these lighter transverse lines. This species extends from the southernmost part of the palearctic region to Java, Celebes, the Moluccas and Philippines. The numerous names of races given to this species are only partly justified. — *pavana* (= *subperusia* Snell. pt.) was described [from Java, but it is reported to fly in the very same form also in Bali. — **metallica** Fruhst. is a form from Celebes, the upper surface of which is said to exhibit a peculiar bronze lustre. Ground-colour greyish-blue with a violet tint. The white lines beneath are very prominent. — The ♂♂ of the dry-season form of it are without the metallic lustre above so very conspicuous in specimens of the rainy season; besides the wings are rounder; beneath there appear prominent submarginal spots; this form is called **visuna** Fruhst. — **hermus** Fldr. is the form from the Southern Moluccas, from which specimens from Luzon differ by the steel-blue upper surface of the ♂♂ resembling Borneo-specimens; they are lighter than those from Mindanao; they were named **beroë** Stgr. and are remarkable by the absence of the subbasal band beneath. — **tairea** Fruhst. (= *pavana* Semp. nec Horsf.) originate from Mindanao and Bazilan. — **georgi** Fruhst. (= *kerriana* Semp. nec Dist.) seems to be the dry season form, whilst *tairea* is from the rainy season. — **minja** Fruhst. (= *subperusia* Snell.) originates from Lombok; ♂ above with an intense violettish blue lustre. The ♀ shows above a very dark, deep blue colour as is reproduced in our figure of *Jamides bochus*-♀ (Vol. I, t. 77 h). — **asaga** Fruhst. (= *beroë* Stgr. p. p., *pavana* Drc. and *Moulton* nec Horsf.) in contrast with the deep lustrous dark blue *minja* shows light leaden-grey ♂♂; beneath paler with more prominent white lines than in *lysa*; Borneo, Palawan. — **lysa** Fruhst. (= *macrophthalma* Dist. nec Fldr., *pavana* Martin nec Horsf.). Beside *minja* the only form of *pavana* with a light violet upper surface in the ♂. ♀ with a broader or narrower blackish margining. Also here the blue above, though it is duller, shows a purple violet reflection, particularly in the disc of the forewing and in the costal part of the hindwing. In the ♀ the subanal spot of the hindwing beneath is proximally bordered by rather a large orange crescent. Malacca, Sumatra. — **sanaya** Fruhst. has the ♂ above light steel-blue; wings rounder than in the other forms of *pavana*. ♀ similar to that of *lysa*, but of a more delicate and lighter blue, both wings more narrowly margined with black. Here the orange crescent proximally to the eyespot of the hindwing is still larger and brighter; from Nias. — **vajuva** Fruhst., a dry season form from Siam and Burma, combines the round contours of the wings of *sanaya* with the pale violet tint of the following Indian form. The ♀ only exhibits a slight dull blue tint which is still more covered by the broad marginal black. — **nabo** Fruhst. is the form figured in Vol. I (t. 78 a as *pavana*), but which was detached from the Javanese

\*) Zoologische Mededeelingen v. d. Rijks Museum Leiden II (2) p. 103 seq.



form by FRUHSTORFER in 1916. It inhabits India from the Himalaya to the Andamans. — *pavana* is a rather common species though by no means as common as *macrophthalma*.

- sericina*. **N. sericina** Fldr. (= *smaragdina* Semp.) This pretty species extremely resembles *Lycaenopsis quadripлага* (152 e) above except the dark transverse stripes beneath showing through in the white areas of the wings as very dull nebulous stripes. Beneath, however, these dark stripes are likewise so much reduced that the white transverse lines are partly widened partly quite confluent, so that in the disc of both wings broad white patches are produced; from Luzon. — *thaumas* Fruhst. (= *smaragdina* Fruhst. p. p. nec Semp.) (152 h) from Mindanao and Basilan differs from the typical form by a still larger white area of the forewing. The ♀ to a certain extent recalls the ♀♀ of *perusia laura*. In the ♂ the white area of the forewing is covered with a bluish grey, and both wings are also above crossed by thick black transverse lines.
- angusta*. **N. angusta** Drc. is a form of **kerriana** (152 h) being distributed in Indo-China across Celebes and the Philippines. It almost exactly resembles a large form of *sericina thaumas* (152 h) except the disc of the forewing being more intensely dusted with a whitish blue, whereby the black transverse strokes are more prominent. Beneath our figures exhibit the light transverse stripes in the ♀ white and distinct, whilst in the ♂ they are dull and yellowish-brown. Indo-China, across Malacca to Sumatra; in Borneo the typical form of *angusta* occurs \*). The ♂ of *kerriana* has above approximately the colour of *Catochrysops cnejus*-♂. The species, moreover, is not common. — *honorifica* Fruhst. from Nias is much larger than the Sumatran specimens (*kerriana*) usually are. ♂ lighter violet with a more prominent black costal margin and distal margin. Under surface darker grey with broader white stripes and more prominent black submarginal spots. — *flumen* Fruhst. from Java in the ♀ exhibits the wings above and beneath more intensely intermixed with white. — *cyaniris* Rüb. from Flores shows by the distribution of the white colour, as the name implies that a certain external resemblance prevails with the species of the genus *Cyaniris* (= *Lycaenopsis*) as we have figured them 152 d to f. — *thespia* Fruhst. (♂ = *kerriana* Stgr. nec Dist.). Whilst Borneo-specimens (thus typical *angusta* Drc.) exhibit a narrower black distal margin than Sumatran *kerriana*, the specimens from Palawan are darker violet than those, and the ♂♂ are larger and in the colouring already approach the form *pamela* as it flies in Celebes. Forewing beneath whiter cream-coloured, the longitudinal stripes more blurred. — *sangira* Fruhst. (= *kerriana* Stgr. p. p. nec Dist.) ♂ above similar to the ♂ of *thespia*; ♀ above almost invariably darkened and beneath likewise more intensely grey than specimens from Sumatra and Malacca. — *limbura* Fruhst. (= *azureus* Semp. nec Rüb.) (154 a) is above lighter blue than ♀ from Celebes, the white crescents of the hindwings more extensive, so that the total impression of a much lighter lepidopteron is produced than in specimens from Celebes; these specimens from Celebes are **azureus** Rüb., those from the Philippines being called *limbura*. — But whereas genuine *azureus* only come from the north and east of Celebes, to the south of the island the form **pamela** Sm. flies, which has already been mentioned above. From the water-fall of Maros, moreover, another form is mentioned — *atromarginata* Drc. — the ♂♂ of which exhibit above a particularly broad black anal margin of the hindwing. — Finally *angusta* probably occurs in Ceram and Amboina. FELDER mentions 4 *Nacaduba* from this island: *calauria*, *helicon*, *panormus* and *niconia* which being without a figure and insufficiently described, cannot be determined for certain without seeing the types. FRUHSTORFER presumes one of these 4 forms to be the Amboinese representative of *angusta* which therefore seems to be widely distributed, though rare in all its forms.
- pactolus*. **N. pactolus** Fldr. (= *macrophthalma* auct.) is a form distributed from Ceylon and the Nicobars to Formosa, Amboina and the Salomons, which has been described from the Southern Moluccas. — *hainani* B.-Bak. (152 i) is the north-easternmost form; ♂ above radiantly violettish-blue, ♀ with a broad black margin. Under surface sepia-brown with very distinct transverse stripes composed of round, light-centred and light-margined spots, the submarginal stripe of which is proximally particularly bordered with light. — *neaira* Fruhst. (= *pactolus* Semp. nec Fldr.) is the form from the Philippines; very similar to the Amboina-form, but not quite the same amongst each other, but slightly varying according to the island from where they originate. — *odon* Fruhst. (= *macrophthalma* Dist. nec Fldr.) shows above in the male a magnificent purple violet lustre; on the earthy-brown under surface the transverse strokes are not white, but only lighter, paler than the ground-colour and undulate, though coherent; from the Large Sunda Islands and Malacca. — **macrophthalma** Fldr. originates from the Nicobars and chiefly differs from *odon* by the transverse marks beneath being on the contrary dark or at least finely bordered with dark on a lighter brown ground. — *andamanica* Fruhst. has above more beautiful ♀♀ with a more intense and lighter lustre. The black subanal spots of the hindwing are margined with white not blue as in *macrophthalma* from the Nicobars. Beneath more brownish-grey instead of blackish-grey, the white transverse stripes are more prominent. — *continentalis* Fruhst. (= *macrophthalma* Sukh. nec Fldr.) are the specimens from Continental India to Burma. The ♂ is lighter violet and larger than specimens from the Nicobars and than *andamanica*. Under surface in specimens from the rainy season smoke-brown, in those from the dry season blackish-grey. ♀ above of a brighter and more extensive bluish-violet than insular specimens. — *lycoreia* Fruhst. are Javanese specimens. ♂♂ and ♀♀ on both

\*) DRUCE figures this form in Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1873, t. 32, fig. 9, but the figure is so bad that DRUCE himself at another place says it to be entirely marred and misleading.



surfaces coloured lighter than specimens of the other Sunda Islands. — **pactolides** *Fruhst.* (= *pactolus* *Smp. p. p.*) ♂ larger than the other races known of *pactolus*, above very dark though very lustrous violet-blue. Under surface blackish-grey with very prominent, almost purely white, small transverse stripes, on the whole very similar to *angusta azureus* *Röb.*, but anatomically different in the genitals. Celebes. — **antalcidas** *Fruhst.* represents the species in New Guinea; from the Humboldt Bay and similarly also from the Snow Mountains (= *pactolus* *Rothsch.*). Here the under surface of the ♂♂ is darker than in typical *pactolus* from Amboina, the white transverse stripes are purer. — **plumbata** *Drc.* is denominated from its decidedly bluish-grey colouring, and occurs in the Salomons. — **valuana** *Ribbe* from the Bismarck Archipelago. Above the subanal spots of the hindwings are more prominent, the under surface is more distinctly marked than in typical *pactolus*. — The species being mostly found in the collections as *macrophthalma*, although they do not belong to this subspecies, seems almost invariably to occur in single specimens, and I do not remember any excursion on which I captured more than 1 specimen. In flying it resembles somewhat very much flown *Lycaenids* of other species, such as certain *Zizera*. The imagines apparently do not rise much higher than 1 m above the ground nor leave their habitats at all. After having been scared up, they soon settle down again in their usual attitude, with their head downward and half-opened wings, somewhat like the European *Lyc. baton*. In the mountains the species rises very high, and in spite of the prevalent opinion that the *Nacaduba* are more insects of the lowlands, I found the form *continentalis* occurring in the Nilgiris yet on the road from Metupalayan to Coonoor at an altitude of more than 1000 m, as well as in the plains. As to the larva nothing is known to me.

**N. astarte** *Btlr.* ♂ dark grey violet with a black-shaded margin, a small black tail with a white apex; fringes whitish, submarginal line black, forewing beneath in the basal half greyish-brown; in the cell some white stripes and a transverse, white, distally concave, narrow band, accompanied by a broad, brown band bordered with blackish and exhibiting above the cell distally a blackish-brown small stripe. Distally to it there is a broad white band traversed by a black macular band, furthermore a small black marginal dot. Hindwing similar, the ground brown with white stripes, then a brown band, on it a white stripe and separate brown macular bands. Distally to it a row of black dots, the dot in the anal angle large, proximally tinted yellowish and distally surrounded with bluish. Body above brown, beneath white. ♀ bluish-grey, with a bright blue reflection, the markings like in *Lycaenesthes larydas* (vol. XIII, t. 71 h). Forewing with a broader black margin behind which a pale submarginal line appears, and before which a diffuse white line is visible. Hindwing with an oblong black spot right around the cell, a somewhat broader black margin being proximally undulate, and a row of black marginal spots with a white moon-shaped proximal margin; small tail short, black; abdomen brown. Beneath the wings are light brownish-grey in the basal halves; hindwing with irregularly placed, oblong, dark spots which are margined with black and white. Forewing with but 1 spot at the cell-end; distal half snow-white, an irregular greyish-brown band right across the disc at the end of the basal part; an undulate, black, submarginal stripe, behind it a row of black spots, the two last of which are jet-black with small blue metallic scales; the last is long, the small blue scales only at the distal margin, the proximal margin is bordered by a pale, small, yellow luna; at the margin a black line. Fringes spotted black. 29 mm. From New Britain, New Pomerania, and New Lauenburg. — The species seems to be quite isolated; only the under surface distantly resembles *ancyra* and *onycha* (152 i) and perhaps *gaura*.

**N. nora** *Fldr.* The figure of this very variable species in the „Novara-Reise“ (t. 34, fig. 34) is rather indistinct and only shows the under surface. As in the allied species, here also mostly only the origin helps us to determinate for certain the numerous „subspecies“. Typical *nora* were described from Amboina, but they also occur in Ceram, Buru, probably also in Celebes, and specimens from the Aru, Key Islands, and New Guinea scarcely differ from it. — ab. **gerydomaculata** *Rothsch.* is an aberration in the marking from Ceram, in the interior of which it was discovered; as the name indicates, the marking beneath somewhat resembles the species of *Gerydus* (t. 141, p. 817—822), chiefly produced by the shape of the dark bands and the quadrangular spots in the discal cell of the forewing. — **formosana** *Fruhst.* is above much darker than all the races known, larger than the Sikkim-race *coelestis* or *bhutea*. To the latter race the Formosa-specimens are anyhow similar, being beneath grey, the subbasal band of the forewing sometimes shortened. — **semperi** *Fruhst.* (= *nora* *Semp.*) (154 a) from the Philippines exhibits above a much brighter and more extensive blue than in *formosana*, it occurs in the Southern (according to SEMPER probably in all the) Philippines, whereas a very small form being above in the ♂ brown with bright bands beneath and resembling the Malaccan form (*aluta* *Dist. nec Drc.*) figured by DISTANT on t. 20, fig. 14 inhabits Mandanao. — **noreia** *Fldr.* (Vol. I, t. 77 i) is the Ceylon-race excelling *semperi* in size, and showing above some blue lustre. — **ardates** *Mr.* (154 a and Vol. I, t. 77 i) is distributed in the whole south of India, and it seems that those from Continental South India, the Andamans, Nicobars and Java are not well to be separated. — **bhutea** *Nic.* (154 c) is a name for the Himalayan race; but many of these names, as well as *kodi* *Evans*, lost their importance on recognizing that the tailed and untaild specimens of *ardates* not even belong to different local races and in some places even represent temporal forms. — **lutea** *Martin* from Sumatra only in the ♀ shows a difference, the under surface being light yellow, almost unspotted — **kupu** *Kheil* from Nias are lighter and larger than Himalayan *ardates*. — **meraha** *Fruhst.* from Engano is above



darker purple violet than Indians from Java, Nias or India; ♀ small, above quite black with a small fine tail. — **donina** Snell. from Java and the Lesser Sunda Islands occurs in 2 forms (seasonal dimorphism?), one of which — *donina* — has a yellow under surface, whilst that of **superdates** Snell. is steel-grey. — **felderi** Murr. flies in Australia from Sydney to Cape York; above brown with a violet lustre, the ♂ at the base darker, the ♀ there dusted with a bluish white, the ♀ also marked with a bluish white in the anal region of the hindwing beneath, almost exactly as in typical *nora*. This is probably identical with or scarcely different from the Queensland form *mackayensis* Misk. and *dubiosa* Semp. — **caliginosa** Drc. finally is the smallest race known, still smaller than specimens from Malacca; from the Bismarck Archipelago and the Salomons.

*glauc.* **N. glauca** Snell. is much larger than *nora*, but the bands beneath like in the latter. Under surface light grey. From Java. — *nelides* Nic. is stated from Sumatra and Java. But as the species is represented in Java by *glauc* in the typical form, it is doubtful whether this form is more than an insignificant subordinate race.

*aluta.* **N. aluta** Drc. (154 b) is a beautiful though not large species, the ♂ above violet-blue, the ♀ in the proximal parts of the wings lustrous blue, the distinctly banded under surface of which makes the dark undulate bands show through above in blackish nebulous bands. The typical form flies in Borneo. — **nanda** Nic. from Sumatra scarcely differs from it. — **lessina** Fruhst. from Nias is larger than the Sumatran form, and the ♂ is above lighter violet. Beneath the large honey-coloured halo at the subanal eyespot is remarkable. — **datarica** Snell. from Java seems to be rare there; similar to the Sumatran race, but the upper surface still lighter and more intensely lustrous than that of *lessina*. — **coelestis** Nic. inhabits Continental India from the Himalaya to Assam and Burma, and according to DE NICÉVILLE it also occurs in the Andamans. This is the largest of all the *aluta*-races, recognizable by the bands beneath filled up with blackish-brown instead of grey. — **philiata** Fruhst. are of the size of the specimens from Nias; the black distal margin is more distinct than in the Borneo race of *aluta*. The ♀ shows on the hindwing above another row of small whitish antemarginal crescents; from *alutina*. Bazilan, Samar, and perhaps yet from other Philippine Islands, and from Palawan. — **alutina** Fruhst. Upper surface of a beautiful dark purple violettish-blue, like in *viola* (154 c), but both wings with a very broad, darkened marginal zone, which is not present in *viola*. Under surface darker blackish-grey than in Borneo-specimens and also in continental specimens. — **gracilis** has not such pointed forewings as *viola*-♂; ♂ above dark greyish-blue, with a faint lustre. Hindwing with a subanal eyespot somewhat showing through above; under surface greyish-brown, the markings slightly darker than the ground-colour; the subanal eyespot of the hindwing proximally red-brown, distally whitish. Expanse 23 mm. From Ceram; presumably also occurring in Amboina; FRUHSTORFER presumes that the Amboina specimens of this species are those understood by FELDER by the undecipherable names of *calauria*, *helicon* or *panormus*. — The ♂♂ of this species are often met with near water, whereas the ♀♀ keep hidden in bushes. Thereby NICÉVILLE explains the fact that among the numerous specimens he obtained were only ♂♂ and not one ♀.

*dana.* **N. dana** Nic. This small species has no tails, but very round hindwings. On the under surface the light transverse markings are scarcely recognizable. The species is distributed through India, almost from the palearctic frontier to Palawan in the east and New Guinea in the south. The specimens from different habitats almost only differ by the colouring; typical specimens are from Continental India, being in some places of the Himalaya (Sikkim, Kumaon) and of the Nilgiris not rare (at least the ♂♂); they have a light violettish-grey upper surface. — **ardeola** Stgr. are specimens from Palawan with a darker upper surface. — The darkest are those from New Guinea from the Snow Mountains, taken at altitudes of 4 to 6000 ft. This is the form **subdubiosa** Rothsch. — In all the 3 forms the under surface shows rather the same marking, the basal bands (according to BINGHAM) not extending down to the proximal margin but ending yet before the median.

*hampsonii.* **N. hampsonii** Nic. is so very similar to the preceding that FRUHSTORFER thinks it possible that it belongs to one of them as a season form. This, however, is little probable since both occur rather at the same time near Utacamund, an alpine resort in the Nilgiri Hills. *hampsonii* differs from *viola* (154 c) in the male only by the clearer colouring, the much less pointed forewings and the more circular, tailless hindwings, as well as by the bands beneath not showing through above. Beneath one of the bands (in the forewing postmedian, in the hindwing median) is darker brown, and the subanal eyespot is merely a moderately thick black dot.

*deliana.* **N. deliana** Snell. is recognizable by the hindwing beneath exhibiting the 4 intramedian black ocelli doubly pupilled silvery; it originates from Rembang on the northern coast of Java.

*ni.* **N. ni** Nic. (154 c) differs very much from the preceding. It has the wings shaped as the ♂♂ of *viola* (154 c), but the hindwings without tails, unless the small tails in the figured specimen were lost. Recognizable by the under surface being yellowish earthy-brown, the lighter strokes rather exactly parallel, particularly in the hindwing, where they begin from the costa and nearly all disappear before the median. The species occurs in Sumatra and Java and seems to be rare.



**N. biocellata** *Fldr.* is a minute species, not even attaining the size of *Azanus ubaldus* (153 c and *biocellata*. Vol. XIII, t. 73 d). Above lustrous brown, beneath almost earth-coloured; on the forewing only the submarginal and marginal rows of spots are distinctly developed; the cell-end spot is extensive, but dull. On the hindwing there is above the subanal eyespot another distinct black dot, and the disc contains 6 to 8 lighter spots with darker rings. Australia. — **armillata** *Btlr.* is an isolated race of this species from the New Hebrids. *armillata*.

**N. deplorans** *Btlr.* is a far remote form; it was described as *Lampides*; from the Loyalty Islands. *deplorans*.

**N. viola** *Mr.* (154 c). As mentioned above several times, it is recognizable by the very pointed forewings and the shape of the ♂ hindwing extending almost rectilinearly from the apex to close in front of the small tail and then only turning round at the very slightly projecting anal part. The species has an immense range extending from the Himalaya to the south as far as the southern coast of Australia, where I saw the ♂♂ yet swarming in rather misty weather, with their heads downwards resting on the grass-blades of *Spirifex*. The insects, however, are not inclined to the formation of geographical races. The typical form extends from Sikkin to the south as far as Ceylon and the Andamans; also distributed across the Sunda Archipelago. Beneath this form shows the distal one of the dark nebulous bands shortened. — **merguiana** *Mr.*, from the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Indo-China, has perhaps somewhat rounder wings, but it probably hardly deserves a separate name. Even the somewhat paler Australian form was not separated, and also *hermus* *Fldr.* from the Moluccas is, according to BINGHAM, to be united with *viola*. If this be done justly, the species must be named *hermus* (1860), whilst *viola* (1877) becomes a synonym. But it seems to be likely that **unicolor** *Röb.* which is *unicolor*. said to fly in Ceram, is identical with *hermus* from Amboina; RÖBER describes his *unicolor* without mentioning any difference from *hermus*; in this case that both names referred to one Moluccan race, *hermus* would have to be placed for *unicolor* (1885). *unicolor*, according to RÖBER, is found yet in the Key Islands and in Celebes. — *viola* seems to be a rather rare species, but in Australia it is rather regularly met with in quite certain, though very narrowly confined habitats, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Sydney (Mosmans Bay) and on the Paramatta.

**N. ancyra** *Fldr.* (= *almora* *Drc.*, *aberrans* *Elw.*, *pseustis* *Doh.*) is a species described from Amboina *ancyra*. and distributed far into the Pacific Ocean. The differences of the forms being peculiar to the different islands, however, are so small that we assume but one form from Burma almost through the whole Indo-Chinese Archipelago. The under surface of this species peculiarly resembles a *Thecla*, and the small form **gaura** *Doh.* (152 i) *gaura*. from Sumbah, being distinguished by its small size and by the under surface being whitish-grey instead of almost earthy-brown, exhibits a remarkable correspondance with *Thecla*-forms of the *sophocles*-, *cestri*- or *ligia*-group from America, and we find entirely the image of a *Thecla valentina* resting on the grass in the pampas of Argentina with its head downwards and half-opened wings by the *Nac. florinda* settling in the same attitude on the grass of *Spirifex* in the grassy plains of New South Wales, which appears the more remarkable since the landscape is the same and the other lepidoptera flying there make the same impression, namely *Danaïs archippus* here as well as there; *Pyrameis kershawi* in Australia, *Pyram. carye* in Argentina; *Precis vellida* in Australia, *Prec. lavinia* in Argentina; *Deiopeia pulchella* in Australia, *Deiop. ornatrix* in Argentina, and so on. — From the typical *ancyra* may yet be separated: **rita** *Sm.* from the Islands of Wetter, Timor, Alor, Pura, Adonara; *rita*. furthermore **subfestivus** *Röb.* from Celebes. Under surface very irregularly marked, the transverse stripes more *subfestivus*. broken up into separate, very light-ringed spots. — **florinda** *Btlr.* from Australia as well as from the New Hebrids *florinda*. and the Loyalty Islands. The form being unknown to me is described as follows: hindwing above ultramarine blue, forewing with a narrow dark blue distal margin, fringes distally white; hindwing with a brown costal-marginal area, distal margin with narrow dark brown spots, the spot above the tail black, with a narrow orange halo; fringes white, spotted brown. Wings beneath chalky white, with a blackish marginal line; before the margin a row of mostly brown small spots bordered by a thin brown line; through the disc extends an irregular, in the hindwing angular chain of spots bordered with brown, at the cell-end a double spot. Forewing with a double line through the cell and a spot bordered with brown behind the middle of the costa. Hindwing with a slightly angular row of spots through the cell, at the proximal margin 1 or 2 brown lines, anal eyespot with an orange halo. All the brown-margined spots beneath with snow-white borders, 1 to 1½ lines. Lifu. — **amaura** *Drc.* from *amaura*. the Salomons only differs from typical specimens by the grey colouring beneath. — **maniana** *Drc.* are particularly *maniana*. large male specimens, whereas **ligamenta** *Drc.* are small, beneath almost white ♀♀. — **exponens** *Fruhst.* are *ligamenta*. specimens from the Cocos Islands which are far isolated in the south west of Sumatra, where lepidoptera occur *exponens*. that are preferably imported by the numerous ships taking in coal. Even this remote form differs but little from the Malayan specimens; above uni-coloured dark brown, beneath with somewhat more distinctly marked spots. — All these forms of *ancyra* correspond in the forewing beneath exhibiting a ringed spot right across the middle of the cell, whereby the species resembles certain forms of *nora*.

**N. onycha** *Hew.* (152 i) also shows an under surface marked like *Thecla*; the submarginal chain of *onycha*. spots, and the transverse spots at the end and in the middle of the cell are distinctly marked dark and margined



- with light, the small postmedian costal band of the hindwing being particularly prominently dark. The difference of the sexes above is to be seen from our figures. The species is distributed over the whole Australian continent. In the south-east the insects are paler and beneath more reddish than those from Queensland. — In ab. *atrofusa* *Waterh.* the basal half beneath is suffused with dark, and in ab. *albocincta* *Waterh.* the hindwings are more broadly margined with white. — *eremicola* *Röb.*, the form from Flores, is above lighter blue than Australian continental specimens, the anal spots bordered with a purer white; it also occurs in Alor. — *arnoldi* *Fruhst.* from the Bismarek Archipelago shows the anterior band of spots at the end of the basal third of the hindwing beneath extending through the whole width of the wing and also continued through the whole hindwing. Upper surface of the ♂ reddish dark brown, with a bright blue lustre as far as towards the margin. Both sexes similarly coloured, only distinguished by the shape of the wings. — This Australian species is in some places rather common.
- scintillata.* **N. scintillata** *Luc.* is also Australian and flies in Queensland in the District of Cairns and on the Richmond River. It somewhat resembles *palmyra*, but differs from the allies by the forewing showing, like in *thadmor* (152 k), a white discal spot. Apparently not common.
- keiria.* **N. keiria** *Drc.* This species is Papuan. Typical *keiria* originate from the Salomons and are in the ♂ above lavender-blue, in the ♀ greyish-brown; beneath light bluish-grey, the submarginal chain of spots very much torn, the marginal eyespots very distinct; the subbasal eyespot is a small spot conspicuous by its black colour, not by its size or colouring, and proximally tinted yellowish-red. Aola; Quadalcanar, Malaita, Florida.
- kokopana.* — **kokopana** *Ribbe* come from the Bismarek Archipelago and differ so little that they were probably combined by PAGENSTECHE with the *astarte* which he states to have been captured by RIBBE in New Pomerania and New Lauenburg. — *nebulosa* *Drc.* from the New Hebrids entirely resembles above the typical *keiria* and only differs beneath by the absence of the subanal eyespot.
- berenice.* **N. berenice** *H.-Schäff.* Likewise described from the Australian region, from the District of Cairns and Rockhampton. ♂ above violettish-brown; ♀ with a blue disc of the wings, smaller than New Guinea specimens (these = *tristis* *Rothsch.*, with very narrow and dull lines beneath). In the ♀ of *berenice* these light lines, according to WATERHOUSE, are more distinct, the size of the ♀♀ varies between 12 and 15 cm. — As FRUHSTORFER thinks to be able to prove by the anatomy, there belong to this species numerous, hitherto separated forms distributed over a great part of the Indian region. Thus **plumbeomicans** *Marsh. & Nic.* inhabits the Mergui Archipelago and Chittagong. It somewhat resembles *macrophthalma*, but it has 3 instead of 2 transverse bands on the forewing beneath. — **nicobaricus** *Marsh. & Nic.* has beneath both wings violet slate-coloured, the marginal and submarginal bands of spots more distinct, iron-grey, narrower and separated farther from the discal band by a wide area of the ground-colour; all the bands more distinct, the subanal eyespot more brightly surrounded with orange-red. From Kamorta and Catchall in the Nicobars where the form is apparently rare.
- aphya.* — **aphya** *Fruhst.* comes from the rice-port of Rangun in Siam. Smaller than *plumbeonitens* from India, wings above with a blue reflection without violet; this blue penetrates farther towards the margin than in *icena* (152 h) from Sumatra. Also the under surface is similar to that of *icena*, but the white lines are still finer and more delicate. — **ceylonica** *Fruhst.* differs from Indian specimens and those of the Nicobars by rounder wings and the bands beneath showing through more distinctly. Beneath the blackish transverse bands are bordered with a pure white, like *perusia*. Ceylon. — **icena** *Fruhst. Fldr.* (= *beroe* *Dist.* nec 152 h) is the form flying in Borneo and Sumatra. ♂ darker than Indians, but lighter than *nicobaricus* and with a brighter lustre. ♀ with a much broader marginal black. — The specimens are much smaller than those of most of the other forms. — **aphana** *Fruhst.* Above pale violet, beneath of a very light ground-colour. The submarginal spots smaller than in *icena*.
- isana.* Nias. — **isana** *Fruhst.* is the Javanese form. Much lighter than *icena*; under surface lighter grey. — **rapara** *Fruhst.* is very much darkened, with a sooty smoky-brown upper surface. Also beneath the dark submarginal spots of both wings are deep dark brown. Bawean. — **zyrthis** *Fruhst.* ♂ above much darker violettish-blue than *isana* and *icena*. Under surface still lighter than in the latter; ♀ smaller, the blue lustre of the hindwing a little more extensive, the submarginal lunae of a purer white. Lesser Sunda Islands. — **eliana** *Fruhst.*, from Celebes, is larger than the other forms of *berenice*, with a broader black distal-marginal band on the forewing and hindwing. Under surface coloured brighter, with more prominent black spots and more distinctly defined white longitudinal bands. In the ♀ the marginal black is spread almost across the whole upper surface of the wing, only behind the cell of the forewing there is a diffuse bluish stripe. Celebes. — **zygida** *Fruhst.* (154 d) from the Philippines is a little smaller, above lighter bluish-violet and beneath not so brightly marked. — **illuensis** *Röb.* has an expanse of but 24 to 26 mm; the ♂ is above greyish-blue „with or without a lustre“. Margin very narrow dark; under surface ashy-grey or greyish-brown, the transverse bands little darker, but bordered with light, the subanal eyespot rather large, surrounded with yellow; ♀ above with 1 white line at the margin and 2 such antemarginal lines, the latter composed of small whitish crescents; Aru Islands, probably also Southern Moluccas. — **major** *Rothsch.* is a similarly coloured, but larger form belonging hereto, from Ceram. — **carmania** *Fruhst.* is likewise larger, the under surface more brownish-grey; the ♀ in a dark rainy season form with a deep blue, brightly lustrous basal area of both wings, confined, however, by a broad black border; besides in a lighter form very much resembling the *pavana*-♀♀ from Java and Sumatra and being above light blue with a narrow black margin. From Obi and Halmaheira. — **dobbensis** *Röb.* (154 d) shows the ♂ above light blue with a violet reflection and a greyish-brown margin; still smaller than the preceding form. ♀ above dark greyish



brown, centre of forewing and base of hindwing with a metallic blue lustre; before the distal margin of the hindwing a band of dark, proximally light-bordered spots; from the Aru Islands. — In the neighbouring New Guinea flies a small, on both surfaces darker form, being above also very much blackened: *tristis* Rothsch. (= *illuensis* Strd. nec Rüb., *atrata* van Eecke nec Horsf.). — *apira* Fruhst. (= *dobbensis* Ribbe nec Rüb., *illuensis* Ribbe nec Strd., *berenice* Pag. nec H.-Schäff.) is in the male very much like *euretes* Drc. from the Salomons. Above hardly different; but beneath the marking is fainter on a smoky-brown, not blackish-grey ground. The transverse lines are faded, yellowish, instead of white, and the submarginal spots not black but greyish-brown. The ♀ on both wings shows larger blue areas; from New Pomerania. — *korene* Drc. is from the Salomons and Admiralty Islands, it is similar to *euretes* (p. 920), but the ♂ is above decidedly darker blue, beneath the submarginal spots of the forewings are lighter and not so extensive. — *vitiensis* Btlr. from the Fidji Islands scarcely differs from *samoënsis* Drc. from the Samoa Islands. — The species is of a greater or rarer occurrence at the various habitats of its enormous range; where a decided rainy season exists, there are also forms of this season; in islands with a relatively equable climate such forms are of course not produced.

**N. atrata** Horsf. This species has not been consistently comprehended by the different authors and sometimes mixed up with forms of *perusia*, sometimes with those of *berenice*, until FRUHSTORFER by anatomical examinations established the following systematical order of the total species. It is distributed from Ceylon to New Guinea, but rarer than most of the other *Nacaduba*. In the typical form occurring in Java, Bali, Lombok and the Key Islands it resembles *pavana lysa* (152 i) above, particularly the ♀, but particularly beneath it is darker; partly by the deeper ground-colour, partly by the extremely fine and dull light transverse chains being very much reduced. — *gythion* Fruhst. (= *atrata*-rainy season form Swh.) is larger than Javanese specimens, ♀ with a narrower black distal margin; Assam, very rare. — *neon* Fruhst. (152 k) is the Sumatran form; ♂ above much darker bluish-violet, ♀ smaller than Javanese specimens, more broadly margined with black, of a darker blue and with a more distinctly defined, but narrower white transcellular stripe of the forewing. — *jedja* Fruhst. is from Nias; ♂ above and beneath lighter than Sumatran specimens; ♀ with a more extensive white stripe of the forewing beneath. Beneath the subanal eyespot has a larger orange halo than in all the other forms of *atrata*. — *akaba* Drc. are specimens from Malacca (Penang) and Borneo; ♂♂ from the Kina Balu are darker than those from Labuan. — *proxima* Rothsch. (= *atrata* van Eecke is the New Guinea form having been mentioned 1915 from the Snow Mountains of Dutch New Guinea \*). — *asakusa* Fruhst. from Formosa has above duller and darker blue ♂♂ than the continental races. — *mallicollo* Drc. originates from the New Hebrids, where, however, the species is said not to be rare. This form represents one of the extreme branches of the species, which most closely approximates the New Guinea form.

**N. perusia** Fldr. This species having been quite indistinctly figured from the under surface of the ♂ by the author, is on the whole much larger than most of the other *Nacaduba* and about as deeply and dark coloured as the mostly much smaller *atrata*. More than 20 forms of this species have been distinguished, some of which were not denominated at all, others as separate species. The type originates from Amboina, but according to PAGENSTECHER specimens from there vary very much in the expanse (23 to 26 mm). It is at any rate doubtful whether all the races stated can be maintained under separate names; some FRUHSTORFER only „presumes“; others seem to fly amongst each other at the same habitats (in Buro, for instance, *beroë*, *albofasciatus*, *perusia*). — *therasia* Fruhst. (152 k) having an expanse of almost 30 mm is one of the largest races; ♂ above with a dull dark blue reflection, the light stripes beneath showing through, these stripes beneath distinct almost white on a deep brown ground, the whitish-bordered submarginal spots darker brown, but not black, the subanal eyespot very large, proximally narrowly margined with orange. The ♀ is above very much like that of *N. pactolus hainani* (152 i); the blue basal spot of the forewing is still more confined by an extensive black bordering than in *berenice icena* (151 h) from Sumatra. Hindwing almost quite black (as in some forms of *atrata*), only at the base a faint blue tint. Beneath like in the ♂, but in the colouring likewise varying somewhat according to the season; the white stripes never as pure and light as in the following Formosan form. — *prominens* Mr. Ceylon; smaller and the ♂ with a darker blue upper surface than continental specimens which were denominated *euplea* Fruhst. and occur from Sikkim to South India; to the east as far as Burma. — *beroë* Fldr. is the form from the Philippines. The blackish-brown marginal spots beneath are rather small, proximally intensely bordered with white; the yellow halo of the subanal eyespot is continued yet in the direction of the apex of the hindwing. — *nemana* Fruhst. from Sumatra and Malacca is in the ♂ much darker than Javanese specimens, ♀ above likewise still more intensely blue. Also beneath duller smoky grey, the transverse stripes not so very prominent; the species quite similarly occurs in Borneo. — *agorda* Fruhst. from Java is recognizable by the beautifully light violet ♂ and the light blue ♀♀ showing a much narrower black distal margin, whereby they also differ from the otherwise similar ♀♀ of the *atrata*-forms. — In *baweana* Fruhst. the ♂ is above darker; the ♀ resembles that of *atrata*, above with a broader black margin than ♀♀ of *nemana*; at any rate darker than the latter. Beneath the yellow at the subanal eyespot of the hindwing is greatly reduced. Bawean. — *astapa* Fruhst., from the Island of Bali, in the ♀ shows the black margin of the wings scarcely half as broad as the preceding. The white around the blue area is more extensive than in *agorda*-♀.

\*) VAN EECHE does not state any differences from *atrata* from other habitats (comp. Neu Guinea, Résultats de l'Expédition etc. Vol. VIII, Zoologie, Livr. 1, p. 78).



- laura*. Under surface entirely light grey with comparatively very broad white transverse streaks. — ***laura*** Doh. from Sumba and Sumbawa looks so different that it was described as a separate species; the ♀ forewing shows white discal spots which are also noticeable on the hindwing, whereby the species shows a certain resemblance to
- laurina*. ***Lycaenopsis contilia*** (152 c), which, however, only refers to the upper surface. — In ***laurina*** Fruhst. (152 k) a just as great resemblance of the ♀ to ***Lycaenopsis cossaea*** (152 d) is noticed; the under surface with narrow white transverse lines, like in the *atrata* beneath, but lighter and dirtier brown than these, the yellow halo round the subanal eye-spot has almost disappeared. Lombok, common on blossoms at the skirts of the woods. —
- cerbara*. ***cerbara*** Fruhst. ♀ on the forewing very much like *laura* and *laurina* (152 k), but on the hindwing the white is not so distinctly defined and neither parted by a dark stripe, as is often the case in *laurina*, but prolonged as far as the anal angle, thus forming a transition to the following form. Also the ♂ forms a transition to ***albofasciatus*** by the under surface being parted by a band-shaped light part extending right across the middle
- albofasciatus*. of both wings. Key Islands. — ***albofasciatus*** Röb. shows above bright blue ♂♂, without a white discal spot, but the light transverse lines beneath show through. The under surface is crossed by a whitish transverse band being several times interrupted by brownish undulate and crescentiform chains, commencing soon below the costa of the forewing and extending almost to the proximal margin of the hindwing. Aru Islands. — In
- cyaneira*. ***cyaneira*** Fruhst. (= *dion* Roths. nec Godt.) from the Snow Mountains in Dutch New Guinea the white central band beneath is narrower than in *albofasciatus*. — Also in Australia there occurs a form of *perusia* being called *dion*, though it is very irretrievably described (according to FRUHSTORFER the description fits to nearly all the *Nacaduba*). The upper surface is of a peculiar dull lead-colour, the whitish central band beneath is more extensive, less sharply defined. FRUHSTORFER doubts whether it is really the Australian race which was denominated
- dion*. ***dion*** Godt., and thinks that by this name the Timor-race is hidden, and therefore denominates the
- syrias*. Australian *perusia*-form ***syrias***. — ***lydia*** Fruhst. ♂ above light and delicately violet, quite similar to the
- lydia*. *laura*-♂♂ from Sumbawa. The ♀ resembles more the Javanese ♀♀ (*agorda*) than those from the Aru or Key Islands; the blue area is confined to a narrow, anteriorly narrowed zone in the forewing; on the hindwing it is only yet indicated. Beneath the ♂♂ are like *agorda*; the ♀♀ are uniformly slate-coloured, with a scarcely noticeable white brightening in the disc of the forewing, but very distinct, small, white transverse stripes and
- ariitea*. prominent black submarginal spots. From the Louisiads. — ***ariitea*** Fruhst. is the form from the Bismarck Archipelago; the ♀♀ are very much like those of *lydia*, showing above the same broad black marginal band, the basal area of both wings with a light blue reflection. Forewing with a whitish postcellular brightening.
- euretes*. Under surface smoky-grey, the transverse lines white. — ***euretes*** Drc., from the Salomons, above entirely resembles the ♂ of *corene*, but it is much lighter blue.
- palmyra*. ***N. palmyra*** Fldr. This species deviates more from the other *Nacaduba*; the ♂ is above also rather uniformly dark blue, but in the ♀ forewing the basal area is dark bluish-grey, the discal area white and the marginal area black. The under surface is much more variegated by the white discal transverse band on the forewing being distally thickly bordered with black. In the typical form from Amboina and
- meiranganus*. Ceram the white discal band in the hindwing is quite narrow. — ***meiranganus*** Röb. shows beneath in the ♂ only in the distal half of the forewing distinct, small white dots which are often separated afar and scarcely arranged in rows; in the ♀ the white discal band of the forewing is beneath very broad, in
- utuensis*. the hindwing it is entirely absent. Aru Islands. — ***uluensis*** Ribbe (= *meiranganus* Roths.) is the form from the Bismarck Archipelago and the Admiralty Islands; it is above in the ♂ blackish-brown, for the rest it resembles so much the typical *palmyra* that PAGENSTECHER, before whom they were lying, did not separate it from
- vincula*. them. — ***vincula*** Drc. originates from the Salomons; upper surface of the ♂ quite uniformly dull light blue, the under surface has broad and very dark bands; particularly the discal bands of the forewing are broad, the
- thadmor*. distal discal band is 3 mm broad. — ***thadmor*** Fruhst. (= *coelia* Sm. p. p., *meiranganus* Roths. p. p. nec Röb.)
- lineata*. (152 k) rather much resembles the Australian form ***lineata*** Murr. (= *tasmanicus* Misk.) in which the white area of the ♀ forewing is said to change according to the season. This form, however, does not occur at all in Tasmania, as we may presume from MISKIN's name, but has hitherto only been found from Cape York to
- fatureus*. the south as far as Sydney. — ***fatureus*** Röb. (= *dobbensis* Röb. ♀, nec ♂) is a very small form from the Aru Islands with a very dark under surface which in the ♂ exhibits but very scanty, small, whitish hooks as the remainders of the transverse lines and only in the distal part of the wings, in the hindwing a little beyond the middle of the wing towards the base. The ♀ is unknown to me, but it is probably similar to the figured
- vaneckekei*. *thadmor*-♀ (152 k). — ***vaneckekei*** Fruhst. is in the ♂ above darker than typical *palmyra* from Ceram, or the specimens from Buru very much resembling them (= ***poecilta*** Holl.); the white median spot of the forewing is somewhat confined by the broader apical black, the hindwing above with a very dark bluish-grey reflection.
- poecilta*. The under surface which is blackish in *lineata* Murr. appears here lighter smoke-brown. — ***eugenea*** Fruhst. (152 k) originates from the Island of Obi. As the figure shows, the ♂ wings above show a bright deep blue reflection with a faint violettish hue, whilst beneath the transverse markings, in contrast with the species hitherto described showing but few punctiform remainders, are well developed as white transverse lines. — We finally mention
- eugenea*. yet the form ***cythora*** Fruhst. from Batjan. ♂ above lighter greyish-violet than specimens from Amboina or Buru; under surface darker, the white lines not so well developed than in *eugenea*, only yet visible as blurred traces.
- cythora*. ***N. hyperesia*** Fruhst. closely approximates the *palmyra*-forms, but it is provisionally regarded by its author as a separate species. Very closely allied to *eugenea* from Obi, but the forewing much more pointed,
- hyperesia*.



the upper surface of a more intense blue and the hindwing with more distinct, small, black submarginal spots at the anal part of the distal margin. Fringes remarkably broad, purely white. Under surface similar to that of *palmyra* from the Moluccas, but almost entirely black with remarkably large, purely white marginal spots on both wings and distinctly prominent white transverse markings; on both wings distinct and more purely white marginal spots. The honey-coloured halo surrounding the subanal eyespot is smaller. Island of Obi.

### 23. Genus: **Catochrysops** Bsd.

This genus is composed of few, very widely distributed species, 2 of which reach to the palearctic region (in the North West Himalaya), for which reason the genus has been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 292. Like the preceding genus, it is also contested with respect to the anatomically provable marks, since neither the veins of the wings nor the contours or larval shape exhibit such distinct differences that a precise diagnose of the genus might be maintained. As in the preceding and following genera we must regard it to be a genus of lepidoptera, which only begins to separate from its closest allies. But its retention facilitates the survey the more since the exterior already characterized in the name scarcely leaves any doubt whether a Lycaenid belongs into this group or not. — To the same reason is also due the distributiveness of the few species into a — we may say, indefinite number of subordinate forms. Local, seasonal and sexual polymorphism supply such a great number of well distinguishable but still frequently transitory, separate forms, that there is much room yet left for their denominations. The reason, why no form has as yet been established with a separate name for every little island, is that the group has not yet been studied thoroughly (particularly anatomically), as for instance the *Lampides*, and besides that the species exhibit an enormous power of wing. Although the *Catochrysops* often settle down and, in search for their food or for mating purposes, do not move much more swiftly than for instance a *Lycaena icarus*, yet they are able to fly at an extraordinary speed, and the ♂♂ which in their search of the ♀♀ fly at a moderate speed from one branch to another, may be swarming for hours (especially between 10 and 12 a. m.) without resting for a moment. This enables them much more to fly from one island to another than is the case with the *Lampides*, and the development of local forms is impossible on account of the perpetual immigration of members of typical species from the patria. The greater power of wing also enables the geographical distribution much more than in the *Lampides*. Beside the palearctic region which they only touch at its south-eastern frontier, the *Catochrysops* also penetrate yet into the Ethiopian region and even produce there exceedingly large and beautiful species (*peculiaris*, *asteris*, *negus* etc. comp. Vol. XIII, t. 73) forming the Lycaenid group predominant by its striking exterior and great number of specimens. Of course they have also an extraordinary range in the Indian region itself, extending from the palearctic southern frontier to remote South Sea Islands and Australia.

In the habitus they scarcely deviate from the preceding genus: the ♂♂ exhibit a mostly unmarked, lilac or azure upper surface, the ♀♀ have a broad black margin in which there is a row of eyespots on the hindwing. Close at the largest of these eyespots there is at the margin of the hindwing a small, fine tail mostly about 2 mm long. The under surface, however, is quite differently marked than in *Lampides*; the numerous, mostly parallel white transverse markings in the latter are here replaced by somewhat *Thecla*-like transverse stripes often composed of small punctiform streaks and bordered with light, and the hindwing usually shows 3 rather conspicuous dots or small eyespots: 2 near the base and a third below the middle of the costal margin.

The *Catochrysops* are mostly very common at their habitats. At the flying time many dozens of ♂♂ may be seen at the swarming-places, searching the tips of the branches for the ♀♀ in a very restless flight. The ♀♀ themselves rest with their wings half opened, like e. g. the palearctic *Lycaena baton*, and their head downwards, more on herbs and low bushes than on flowers, and are therefore less easy to capture, although they are lazier on the wing and more easily taken than the ♂♂. One species (*cnejus*) has already proved to be noxious to the bean-crop. At the places where the *Catochrysops* are common, also a cross-copula could be observed, as for instance by W. H. IROINE between *C. strabo* and *cnejus*.

**C. strabo** F. (153 k) is easily recognizable by the marking beneath differing from that of *cnejus* by *strabo*. the transverse bands of the forewings being a little more remote from the margin, more distinctly developed, the punctiform spots forming them more closely together, whereby they appear to be more combined into a dark transverse line in front and behind bordered with light. Of the small eyespots on the hindwing beneath mostly only the two below the costal margin are well recognizable, whereas in *cnejus* there is generally in the abdominal area another distinct eyespot, often still more punctiform shades. In typical ♂♂ the blue colour above shows a lilac tinge, though by no means the almost purple violet tint of *cnejus*-♂. — In ab. **lithargyria** *lithargyria*. *Mr.* occurring among typical specimens almost everywhere, particularly in tropical India, the colour of the ♂ above is nearly sky-blue without the lilac tinge. — **kandarpa** *Horsf.* (153 k) occurring more to the south-east *kandarpa*. of the range is much larger and likewise deep blue. — **asoka** *Koll.* occurs to the north west of the range, but *asoka*.



*didda*. it apparently does no more reach to the higher, palearctic part of Cashmir. — *didda* Koll. is described to resemble the European *coridon* (Vol. I, t. 81 c) with a bright reflection, but with small tails and a subanal eyespot, for which reason it belongs hereto. According to KOLLAR, the white lines beneath show in the distal part of the wing through the blue ground-colour; mentioned from Masuri. — *platissa* H.-Schäff. (= *lithargyria* Nic. nec Mr.) is the Australian form. The ♂ is said to resemble extraordinarily that of *strabo*, but the latter, according to WATERHOUSE, does not occur on the Australian Continent. The ♀ of *platissa* is said to be very much like *Nacaduba ancyra*. — *caledonica* Fldr. Costal spots of hindwings beneath slightly brownish, eyespots much smaller. New Caledonia. — We may commonly say that, wherever there occurs a decided dry period of a longer duration, the *strabo* flying then exhibit a smaller and scantier shape, particularly on the Dekkan; but we do not think it to be necessary to denominate all these forms. — Larva shaped like a wood-louse with a light yellow head margined with brownish. Brownish-pink, on each segment whitish oblique stripes; across the dorsum a brown line. On Leguminosae, e. g. on *Dolichos catjang*, accompanied by ants the bait for which is exuded by an erectile organ on the 12th segment. Occasionally very common.

*cnejus*. **C. cnejus** F. (= *pandia* Koll., *patala* Koll.) (153 k ♀, Vol. I, t. 77 i ♂). The palearctic form (*patala*) does not differ constantly from Indian specimens since owing to the enormous variability of the species the Cashmir specimens do not exhibit any marks that are not also found now and then in Indians. We therefore refer to what has been said in Vol. I, p. 292; as to the differences from *strabo* see there. — *hapalina* Btlr. occurring at different places of Continental India, is a stunted form of the dry season. — *ella* Btlr. (153 l) is likewise a stunted form from the dry districts of Kurachi and near Campbellpore where it is common in January; from *hapalina* chiefly different by the whitish-grey, very scantily marked under surface. — *contracta* Btlr. from Haiderabad, extending to the north as far as Kandahar, but also captured in Madras, has in the ♂ a brown costal-marginal band on the hindwing; above the small tail 2 minute black marginal spots, the proximal one of which is parted. Beneath both wings are quite pale whitish-brown, the markings light brown, with light edges. ♀ above hued with brown, fringes white; distinguished from typical *cnejus* by the upper surface not being suffused with purple, but bright blue, as well as by its smaller size. — *theseus* Swh. beneath marked like *hapalina*, but with broader transverse stripes, the spots flown together to a distinct band; all the markings bordered with white. From Bombay, one ♂ taken in October. As the description of the marking also fits many specimens undoubtedly belonging to *cnejus* from other districts, it is apparently only an insignificant aberration. — Otherwise *cnejus* differs on the whole but little geographically, according to its great power of wing, and we find it scarcely different in the South Sea, in the Samoa Islands (as *samoa* H.-Schäff.) and in the Fidji Islands (as *vitiensis* Btlr.), unless these forms on being examined anatomically prove to be a form of *strabo* being distributed as far as New Caledonia. — Larva pale green, or brownish-yellow with darker brownish longitudinal lines across the dorsum and at the sides of it; the whole upper surface covered with small white tubercles and laterally with some scanty hairs. Head and stigmata black. The ant-organ at the anal part small. On beans (*Phaseolus trilobus* and *Dolichos catjang*) guarded by ants of various genera. Pupa quite pale green, the abdominal rings somewhat dingy; capsule of the head almost quadrangular, thorax feebly gibbous, feebly indented before the first ventral ring. Dorsal line and stigmata blackish. The imagines are in most of the districts single, in many places even rare, and I saw them nowhere in approximately such great numbers, as e. g. *strabo* near Hongkong. They are able to fly at a rapid speed, but the ♂♂ often return to the look-out they have once chosen. They preferably settle on dry twigs projecting from low bushes.

*pandava*. **C. pandava** Horsf. (153 k). Throughout smaller than the two preceding, with a duller under surface less distinctly marked. Whilst in *cnejus* and *strabo* the marginal dots being particularly distinct in the ♀ on the hindwing above in the anal region are entirely or almost alike, they are unequal in *pandava*, that which corresponds to the metallic-hued subanal eyespot beneath being considerably larger than all the others. Here we also distinguish a larger rainy season form and a smaller dry season form distinguished by a feebly duller ground-colour and less distinct spots on the hindwing above. In the ♀ of the dry season form the basal blue touches a great part of the costal margin of the forewing, which is not the case in the rainy season form; beneath the ground-colour is darker. — *nicola* Swh. is described according to a ♀ exhibiting on the hindwing 5 large, black spots in a yellow halo and being according to BUTLER an intermediary between specimens of the rainy season and those of the dry season. — The adult larva is either of a bright green or violettish red; the very small head is black; body flat, all over covered with small whitish tubercles on which there are very fine minute hairs only discernible with the lens. The marking varies to such an extent „that it is difficult to discover two equal specimens“ (NICÉVILLE). On *Cycas revoluta*, guarded by ants of various species (*Prenolepis longicornis*, *Monomorium speculare* etc.). Pupa smooth, more or less dark brown; dorsal and subdorsal lines darker, stigmata light. It does harm to gardens destroying the *Cycas* by nipping them in the bud. As NICÉVILLE, in spite of his great endeavours was not able to discover the pupae in the open air, he presumes that they are secured by ants. — The imagines of this species are good flyers; but they mostly show themselves only singly



and are distributed from the Himalaya across India to Ceylon and across Assam and Malacca to Dutch India (Java, Bantam).

## 24. Genus: **Everes** Hbn.

Without counting a single, small American species (*E. tulliolus* S. & G., Vol. V, p. 819, t. 144 i) which may be better placed to the genus *Zizera*, all the *Everes* known exhibit such a great harmony in the habitus that we cannot for a moment be in doubt where their forms belong to. „HUEBNER created for them the separate genus *Everes*, quite correctly perceiving that they do not belong to the other blue allies; this genus ought to be maintained at least for *Argiades* and its numerous palearctic, Indo-Malayan, and North American races, for all of them exhibit, at first sight, peculiar marks in the shape and marking which are absent in the *Lycaena*. And the microscope yields constant differences in the structure of the veins . . .“ (COURVOISIER). The imagines are mostly recognizable from afar, by their flight, as *Everes* and very well discernible from the closely allied *Zizera* and *Lycaena*. They are much more slightly built than even the most delicate *Lycaena*, the thorax is narrower, laterally compressed and not so muscular; abdomen longer, much more ensiformly bent, the wings broader, the forewing not so triangular, the apex obtuser, the distal margin more roundish, the hindwing larger, particularly in the direction from the base to the middle of the margin longer. They differ from the *Zizera* by the delicate, but never absent small tail of the hindwing, which is also absent in every genuine *Lycaena*. For the rest we refer to what has been said about this genus in Vol. I, p. 297, and Vol. V, p. 818.

Considering the delicate structure of the body, it is difficult to explain the almost absolutely universal range of this genus comprising rather few species. The broad-winged insects evidently have great difficulty to fly against the wind, and this is the reason why they are driven over to numerous, partly very remote islands. Nevertheless we must admit that they are very well able to gain a firm footing and to maintain themselves. On the other hand the constant immigration of old species from the patria cannot be conducive to the consolidation of local forms. Even the geographically most remote forms, such as *comyntas* Godt. in North America, *jobates* Hpffr. vom the Cape of Good Hope, *parrhasius* F. from Australia, *argiades* Pall. from Europe, and *hellotia* Mén. from China are partly so much alike, that one can hardly establish diagnoses of separate species on their differences.

Besides the role played by the forms in their different habitats is so exactly the same that they can only be regarded as „vicarious“ species or subspecies, and also the knowledge of the early stages did not yield any essential differences. The larvae nearly everywhere live together with ants of their habitat. The double ant-organ having been examined for the genus *Lycaena* \*), on the 10th or 11th segment, seems to be quite similarly developed also in the larvae of *Everes*. The imagines are everywhere common except at the frontiers of their range, but they do not occur in such great numbers as for instance some species of *Zizera*, *Lycaena*, or *Polyommatus*. Their flight is feeble and somewhat darting or flapping and not of a long duration. Larvae, as far as they are known, preferably on Papilionaceae. Imagines always sexually dimorphous, frequently seasonally dimorphous.

**E. argiades** Pall. (Vol. I, t. 78 a). This form apparently does not occur quite typically outside *argiades*. of the palearctic region, just as little as its spring-form *polysperchon* \*\*), whereas already the East Asiatic form *hellotia* Mén. (= *praxiteles* Fldr.) (153 i upper surface, Vol. I, t. 78 a under surface) extends far into the *hellotia*. Indian region. Generally the Chinese specimens flying to the south of the Yangtsekiang belong to it; but also specimens originating from North China from the summer-generation being often double there may approximate it very closely, so that they must be already regarded as transitions, whereas the distinct form of northern East Asia, *amurensis* Rühl, seems no more to touch the Indian region. Whilst *hellotia* entirely resembles yet above the European summer-form, it is beneath of a purer white, with more distinct black dots, and the subanal orange spot is expanded into an intense, almost miniate band. Still farther to the south the spring- and summer-forms are replaced by such of the rainy and dry seasons. In the form following to the south, *parrhasius* F. (153 h) *parrhasius* described from Java, but extending to the north as far as Bengal, and in the form *dipora* Mr. (153 i) being *dipora*. above more monotonous, without the submarginal yellow of the hindwing, and extending still farther to the north as far as the palearctic region of Cashmir (= *amyntas* Koll. nec Schiff.), the colour above is lighter, in the ♂ a brighter blue, in the ♀ a more reddish dark brown. The submarginal spots of the hindwing are also above situate in a distinct orange-red band. — **lacturnus** Fruhst. (153 h) with its very scantily dark-dotted, almost *lacturnus*. quite uniformly light silvery grey under surface represents a form which presumably corresponds to an extreme dry season, whereas *polysperchonus* Fruhst. (153 h, i) is probably from the rainy season, as it flies similarly in Formosa. — **yerta** Fruhst. (153 i) is a smaller form beneath finely though distinctly dotted, with a slight *yerta*.

\*) R. EHRHARDT, The myrmecophile organ of *Lycaena orion*, in: Ber. Naturf.-Ges. Freiburg i. Br., 20, p. XC seq.

\*\*) *polysperchon* is not exclusively a spring-form, but it may exceptionally also occur in summer.



- subanal red beneath but with a distinctly coloured marginal band above, thus answering the spring-form *polysperchon* about in the same way as *polysperchinus* to *argiades*. — The more individual aberrations having been mentioned in Vol. I (p. 298), such as ab. **caeca** *Aign.* (without black dots beneath), or **depuncta** *Hirschke* (with reduced black dots); **decolor** *Stgr.* with dwindling subanal red beneath, and still many others that were not denominated, also occur in the Indian forms. — In **coretas** *O.* (? = *alcetas* *Hbn.*) the subanal red of the hindwing has vanished. — **striata** *Blachier* (= *elongata* *Courv.*) are specimens with punctiform eye-spots prolonged into bows or small stripes, which are rare in *parrhasius*, but in the East Asiatic *hellotia* almost just as common as in Europeans. Specimens, however, with distinct metallic spots from India (for which it was tried to reserve the name *tiresias* *Hoffmgg.*) are not before me. — The insignificant larva is green with black dorsal and subdorsal lines, a light lateral line and dark stigmata; it lives particularly on species of *Trifolium*, on the similarly coloured leaves of which it is difficult to recognize. The imagines fly rather low on the ground; in the tropical districts throughout the year, in the subtropical countries with short intervals, in the temperate climate in 2, and farther to the north in but 1 generation.
- polysperch-*  
*nus.* **E. polysperchinus** *Fruhst.* (153 h, i). The differences from the forms of *argiodes* and *parrhasius* have already been mentioned in the preceding species; most remarkable is the sharply defined black costal margin on the forewing above. — **ottobonus** *Fruhst.* (153 i) shows above a still brighter blue lustre, the black margin of the forewing is broader and at the distal margin of the hindwing there are much larger marginal spots.
- ottobonus.* **E. potanini** *Alph.* (= *umbriel* *Doh.*) (153 h, Vol. I, t. 78 b). Also here larger, more northern (pale-arctic) specimens are opposed to the smaller southerners being beneath, however, more distinctly marked. The range of this species extends from the southern frontier of the eastern palearctic region through South and Central China to Tenasserim in Burma on the Malayan Peninsula.
- potanini.* **E. fischeri** *Ev.* (153 h). Also in this species the dark dots beneath are sometimes inclined to join into stripes. The species is mostly rather common in the north of Eastern Asia. — It is very easily possible that **kala** *Nic.*, described from the Khasia Hills and known also from Cherra-Punji, is only a southern vicarious type of *fischeri*, although (according to BINGHAM) there exist distinct differences. Above all, the 3 proximal spots, near the base, are in *kala* much more prominent, although they do not touch each other, as the discal and terminal ones in *fischeri*. Besides *kala*, like *fischeri*, exhibits also in the ♂ a blackish-brown, not blue upper surface. We must, moreover, correct here that the figure of the under surface of *fischeri*-♀ in the 1st Volume (t. 78 c) does not represent a typical specimen of this species. — **thyestes** *Fruhst.* (153 h) may be joined to this species as an intensely marked rainy season form, in which the particularly distinct dark dots beneath are joined to strigiform chains.
- fischeri.* **E. filicaudis** *Pryer* (153 h, and Vol. I, 78 b as *filicauda*), likewise from Eastern Asia, crosses in Central China the northern frontier of the Indo-Australian region, but it does not touch British India anymore. Easily discernible from *potanini* by the transverse spot above the middle of the proximal margin of the forewing being situate more proximally.
- kala.* **E. davidi** *Pouj.* and **E. ion** *Leech* both cross in Western China the frontier of the Indian region, but they are chiefly pale-arctic. As to further particulars we refer to Vol. I, p. 298 and t. 78 b. The same is the case with:
- thyestes.* **E. zuthus** *Leech* (Vol. I, t. 78 b) and **E. arcana** *Leech* (Vol. I, t. 78 c) described from Central China, but likewise crossing the palearctic southern frontier in Central China.

## 25. Genus: **Talicada** *Mr.*

The genus has been comprehended differently, but it is presumably most correct to confine it to the one species *nyseus*. A large species, unmistakable, of an enormous range. The broad wings have a very much rounded border, and the hindwing exhibits before the anal angle a rather long, straight, small tail. On the forewing the somewhat indented proximal margin is remarkable. The insect is not allied to any other *Lycaenida*; a certain external resemblance, mostly consisting in the spotting beneath and a broad orange band occupying more than the anal third of the hindwing and that in certain *Luthrodes* (which FRUHSTORFER takes to be synonymous with the genus *Chilades*) is certainly only due to convergency. Both sexes are approximately alike; the species occurring in India is also distributed across a great part of Africa. The larva lives in the interior of fleshy leaves, and the pupa has a great exterior resemblance with the larva.

- nyseus.* **T. nyseus** *Guér.* (145 k). Above dark brown with white-speckled fringes and in the ♀ almost oval, in the ♂ somewhat narrower orange distal band of the hindwing. Under surface almost purely white, forewing with a black, hindwing with a yellowish-red distal band enclosing white spots. The typical *nyseus* flies in Ceylon and is common almost on the whole island. According to STAUDINGER, there occur specimens entirely similar to the Indians (without tails?) also in West and East Africa. I met with the species in Southern India (near Metupalayan) just as common as in Ceylon (near Colombo, Kandy, Pundaloya). In specimens from there the



white spots in the band beneath are more distinct (= *khasia*, *khasiana* Swh.) which, moreover, may also vary in specimens from Ceylon. — The white spots in the distal band form a very distinct chain in *assamica* Fruhst. (145 k) from Assam, which presumably hardly differs from *khasiana*, but here the white spots are enlarged also in the distal part of the forewing and flown together into a band, so that the under surface looks more speckled. — *annamitica* Fruhst. (145 k) on the contrary has the small white spots of the distal bands reduced and black punctiform spots strewn into the rust-coloured band of the hindwing beneath. — Larva shaped like a wood-louse, but very much rounded and hunched, with a small, retracted head and a flat terminal segment. Dull whitish pink, across the dorsum rows of black dots, covered with fine, soft, whitish fluffy hair. It feeds in the interior of the fleshy leaves of *Bryophyllum calycinum* which it only leaves when pupating; the pupa rather much resembles the larva. The imagines are insects very fond of shade, preferring to fly about on damp forest-roads in a slow, somewhat flapping flight, always near the ground, and they dislike so much to leave the shade that they mostly turn back at the places where the road is sunny. They are very easily captured.

## 26. Genus: *Zizera* Mr.

This genus is likewise a group of lepidoptera which is too little consolidated as to be inserted into a solid scheme. Nevertheless the habitus of its species differs so much from that of the other *Lycaenids* that scarcely any of the forms reckoned among the *Zizera* can be mistaken. Its grouping is still a matter of opinion, which is manifested by the fact that some do not even want it to be acknowledged as a genus, whilst others again divide it into several others. CHAPMAN, for instance, distinguishes the *Zizeeria* (with the type *karsandra*) from the *Zizina* (type *labradus*) and the *Zizula* (type *gaika*). On the whole, we only say here that the only Central European species — *minima* — deviates somewhat further from its allies in the habitus, and that the East Asiatic *argia* is somewhat more closely allied to the genuine *Lycaena* of the *hylas*-group (*Scolitantides* p. p.)

The *Zizera* are small, slim lepidoptera with bare eyes, rounded hindwings, without tails, without a prominent anal eyespot and without a honey-coloured or metallic spot. The forewing is long, already at the base rather broad, with an obtuse apex and rounded margin; in the veins the genus is not homogeneous. As most of the species occur in the Indian as well as palearctic region, we refer to Vol. I, p. 294 to 296 where most of the forms have been briefly characterized.

**Z. lysimon** Hbn. (153 c). The form was also figured in Vol. I, and dealt with there at large (comp. p. 295). This lepidopteron being also at home in Southern Europe is spread across the whole of Western and Southern Asia, to the east it even proceeds beyond the whole southern part of Eastern Asia, extending to the south as far as Southern Australia, and in Africa as far as the Cape of Good Hope. The insects vary individually and also according to the season. — The Indian specimens are generally paler, particularly beneath, and are mostly called: *karsandra* Mr., a name based upon a light, female specimen. — **novae. hollandiae** Fldr. was founded upon Australian specimens which are partly scarcely separable from South Indians, but which mostly exhibit less distinct ringed dots beneath. — **mora** Swh. is one of those aberrations which are sometimes met with in all the *Lycaenids* with an eyespotted under surface, where single eyespots are extended into small stripes or flatly curved bows. Also the African *lysimon*-form has been separated (= *knysna* Trim.), but in Arabia and the sterile districts of North West India there often occur specimens representing a transition from *karsandra* to *knysna*. As to the evolution and habits of the species we refer to Vol. I, p. 295.

**Z. gaika** Trim. (= *pygmaea* Snell.) (Vol. I, t. 79 c and XIII, 74 e). As to this smallest of all diurnal lepidoptera comp. Vol. I, p. 295. It is never found in such great numbers as *lysimon*, flying quite close near the ground between the grass-blades and being particularly fond of fallow soil on the mountains and of the road-sides. Continental India to Java and Sumatra. — **attenuata** Luc. is a name for southern specimens which is just as dispensable as *conformis* Btlr. is for North Australian specimens.

**Z. otis** F. (= *oriens* Btlr.) (153 c). The species has already been dealt with in its palearctic form (*thibetensis* Pouj.) in Vol. I, p. 295. The Indian form has above no distinct metallic base of the wings, but beneath more distinct eyedots. — **indica** Murr. which BUTLER considers to be a distinct species, has beneath a distinct darker cell-end spot of the forewing. — **lysizone** Snell. (153 d) is the Indo-Chinese and Malayan form; it is very similar to the Indian form, but the upper surface is pale violet-blue; in Java common, very variable. — **sangra** Mr. differs by the absence of the cellular spot on the forewing beneath, but this is presumably more aberrative, as this form was collected at the most various habitats from the Himalaya to the Andamans and Formosa. The name would be better placed as synonymous to *indica*. — **decreta** Btlr. (= *dicreta* Swh.), regarded as a separate species by SWINHOE, is perhaps only a small stunted form of arid districts; smaller and paler than typical *indica*; the discal row of small black spots on the forewing beneath is always very large, the other markings, however, rather indistinct. From Mhow in India.



*labradus*. **Z. labradus** Godt. (153 d), described from Australia, represents one of the most imposing species of the *Zizera*. ♀ with a broad black distal-marginal band of the forewing, but the hindwing with a but narrow marginal line, but a broad dark costal area. Beneath between the rows of distinct dark spots on the forewing a lighter band continued also on the hindwing, but on the latter the dark spots bordering distally on this band are by no means always so deep dark as on our figure. — **delicata** Tepper presumably only refers to smaller specimens of the species, as they are perhaps not uncommon quite to the south of the Australian Continent.

*delicata*. — **communis** Koch is an MS-name labelled on a common specimen presumably originating from Sydney in KOCH's Collection, which, however, was a common *lysimon* from India. — The name ought to be eliminated just like *pervulgatus* Guest. — The name **phoebe** Murr., however, can be maintained for the somewhat smaller form from the Salomons. — **alsulus** H.-Schäff. (= lulu Drc. nec Misk., exilis Luc., gracilis Misk., exiloides Luc.) was wrongly labelled in the British Museum and therefore united with *labradus*, but according to WATERHOUSE it is a distinct species. The upper surface in the ♂ is dark violettish-blue, the margin of the forewing broad dark brown, that of the hindwing narrower. Easily discernible from *labradus* by the under surface exhibiting but very faded, often scarcely traceable markings. From Brisbane to Cape York.

*caduca*. **Z. caduca** Btlr. is about only half the size of typical *labradus* and even much smaller than the form *delicata* Tepp. The ♂ as well as the ♀ lighter blue and more suffused with violet; in the forewing the apical part is broader black, the dark marginal band, however, is crossed by a median stripe parting it. Beneath almost exactly as *labradus*. From Erromanga (New Hebrids).

*delospila*. **Z. delospila** Waterh. in nearly all its particulars resembles *lysimon*, but it is at once discernible by the forewing beneath where there is beside the small spot near the cell-end another (so-called „basal eyespot“) in the cell near the base. The species was based upon a single ♀ originating from North West Australia, the type being in the Macleay Museum at Sydney.

Note: Among the *Zizera* figured on FRUHSTORFER's suggestion there is also *anatossa* Mab. This is a real African species distributed from the Congo across Natal to Madagascar, but which to my knowledge has not yet been found. It is therefore likely that FRUHSTORFER for the sake of a comparison arranged the figure in this volume and that he intended to refer to the figure in his elaboration of the *Zizera* which he could not carry out any more.

## 27. Genus: **Chilades** Mr.

The genus, the separation of which from the genuine *Lycaena* is based upon a slight difference in the veins, is not homogeneous; the two species belonging hereto (*laius* and *trochilus*) are presumably only then to be regarded as congeneric, if one also regards the other genera of the genuine *Lycaenini*, such as *Everes*, *Zizera* etc. as subordinate groups of the gigantic collective genus *Cupido*. This, however, thereby loses the whole perspicuity, and we therefore allow the genus to remain like BINGHAM does in his „Fauna of British India“ (II, p. 365) „more for reasons of convenience regarding the marking beneath and the peculiar range of the forms than in consideration of structural differences“ (vein 3 and 4 of the hindwing from the lower cell-angle). For the rest we refer to Vol. I, p. 296 to 297, where both the *Chilades*-species touching the palearctic region have been dealt with at large.

*trochilus*. **Ch. trochilus** Frr. (= isophthalma H.-Schäff., parva Murr., gnoma Snell.) (Vol. I, t. 77 k). Beside the place quoted the widely distributed species is yet figured in Vol. XIII (74 a), since it is in some places of Ethiopian Africa more common than in the Indian region. In Europe it only occurs in the extreme south-eastern part, but from there it extends through Egypt, Syria, Anterior Asia to India, to the east across the Malayan Archipelago as far as the Philippines and to the south as far as Australia. — The form **putli** Koll. to which the Indian specimens frequently belong, chiefly only differs by a smaller orange spot of the hindwing. As to the habits, comp. Vol. I, p. 297. *trochilus* generally likes dry, sandy plains where it flies quite close at the ground, avoiding densely overgrown places.

*laius*. **Ch. laius** Cr. This species, being of a beautiful blue above in both sexes, is very easily recognizable by the mark already mentioned in Vol. I, the hindwing beneath showing the ocelli several times joined into cordiform or bean-shaped twin spots. This is very evident in the rainy season form **varunana** Mr., where the rather clear bluish-grey ground-colour of the hindwing beneath exhibits these spots very distinctly. Figures of this under surface of *varunana* are to be found in t. 152 b and in Vol. I, t. 78 a by the name of *laius*. This name, however, must, according to NICÉVILLE, be left to the dry season form which is at once discernible by a dark earth-coloured brown cloud occupying almost the whole anal half of the hindwing beneath and which, according to the imago being captured more in the beginning or at the height of the dry season, occurs in a variable intensity. This brown shading was the most beautiful in specimens I took in the Island of Hong-kong, where the rainy season form is very sharply contrasted to that of the dry season. *cajus* F., *kandura* Mr. and *brahmina* Fldr. are synonyma of the typical form; the figure with FELDER distinctly exhibits the brown cloud beneath of the dry season form. — The range extends from Beloochistan across Cashmir (where



at greater altitudes it touches the palearctic region) through the warmer valleys in the Himalaya to the east as far as Hongkong, Formosa and the Philippines. There the species occurs (in the rainy season form) as *athena* *athena*. *Fldr.*, i. e. in rather large specimens, much stronger than Hongkong specimens and with very distinct, deep blackish-brown ocelli beneath. To the south the species extends across Assam, Tonkin, Burma to Tenasserim. In Ceylon I found the species common in February and March, in the Nilgiris it rises yet to altitudes of 6 to 7000 ft., but it occurs there in smaller specimens. As to the larva, its habits and relationship to the ants comp. Vol. I, p. 297.

**Ch. calyptra** *Fruhst.* (152 b, 153 i). This species and the following ones which hitherto even formed a separate genus (*Luthrodes*) were combined with the preceding by FRUHSTORFER, by reason of anatomical examinations, and he even considers *calyptra* to be merely an especially large and distinctly marked form of *laius*. Above the ♀ exhibits yet beside the marginal band a distinct, dark submarginal band, the ♀ has a row of light spots which is always double in the hindwing, and the marking beneath in its scheme resembles that of *laius*, but it is much coarser. Specimens with a sepia-brown cloud above the anal half of the hindwing beneath corresponding to the dry season form of *laius*, I have not seen. Palawan. — **cromyon** *Fruhst.* *cromyon*. *Fruhst.* (146 h, 147 a). is still larger and more intensely marked, it originates from Celebes and is said to form a transition to *boopis* *Fruhst.* (146 h, 147 a).

**Ch. boopis** *Fruhst.* (146 h, 147 a). Likewise from Celebes, very similar to the preceding, but by far larger (expanse as much as 40 mm). ♂ above with a magnificent sky-blue lustre, ♀ blackish-brown. Spots beneath arranged as in *laius*, but all the spots much larger, rounder, arranged in regular chains. The imago being very well reproduced by our figures is apparently rare. In the habitus it seems to form a transition to the *Talicada*. *boopis*.

**Ch. cleotas**. In this species a series of forms are united the ♂♂ of which exhibit on the dark blue upper surface a large orange-red transverse band before the anal part of the hindwing. The under surface exhibits in the arrangement of the black ocelli some resemblance yet to *laius* or rather to *boopis*, but there is but little yet visible of the heart-shape of the ocelli being arranged obliquely beside each other. Typical *cleotas* *Guer.* *cleotas*. (= *poeta* *Bsd.*) come from the Bismarck Archipelago, New Hannover, New Ireland, Raloom etc. — **excellens** *Btlr.* from the New Hebrids has above in the ♂ a broader black distal band. — **gades** *Fruhst.* is the form from *excellens*. *gades*. the Salomons. — **kaiphas** *Fruhst.* (152 b) is the New Guinea form which is in some places, particularly in Kaiser *kaiphas* Wilhelmsland, not rare and exhibits a particularly broad orange-red band of the hindwing, which may be more than 5 mm broad in the ♀ and is very much developed on the under surface. — **soëmis** *Fruhst.* (153 i) on the contrary exhibits the orange band beneath vanished except very slight traces in the anal region; Island *soëmis*. of Obi. — **buruana** *Holl.*, described as *Talicada*, has remained unknown to me, but it seems scarcely to differ *buruana*. from the following; Buru. — **arruana** *Fldr.* in the width of the orange band forms the intermediary between *arruana*. *kaiphas* and *soëmis*; the band is here above and beneath rather equably developed, in the ♂ about 3 mm broad and 6 to 7 mm long; Aru Islands. — **clitophon** *Sm.* is above similar to the typical *cleotas*, but rather darker; *clitophon*. through the centre of the disc of the forewing extends a rather indistinct darker band being widened towards the proximal margin. The orange spot in the hindwing is not only larger and broader than in *cleotas* from the Bismarck Archipelago and *excellens* from the New Hebrids, but also more square and without the black at its distal edge. Basal third of under surface brownish-grey, towards the proximal margin paler; the distal part of the cell of the forewing is entirely filled up by the dark spot; base of hindwing of a brighter grey; ♀ with a darker upper surface, but lighter under surface. Island of Wetter. — **mindora** *Fldr.* beneath very *mindora*. much resembles *arruana*, but the submarginal spots forming a coherent band in the Aru-form are here separated by the veins crossing them. The orange spot is above much narrower, but beneath similarly developed.

## 28. Genus: *Lycaena* F.

This genus is chiefly palearctic and has therefore been dealt with at large in Vol. I, p. 299 to which we refer. For the Indian region only the districts bordering on the palearctic countries are to be taken into consideration, and only those species which, being mostly widely distributed, invade the Indian region in the northern temperate zone; there are scarcely any specifically Indian species of *Lycaena*; none of the Indian species reaches to the Equator.

For the genus *Lycaena* also the symbiotic relations to the ants have been repeatedly and carefully examined and the so-called myrmecophile organs have been explored by RUD. EHRHARDT also histologically. They consist of a paired scent-organ, i. e. tubercles which can be turned forward by a pressure of the blood, and on which there are hairs the roots of which are in bottle-shaped glands. These glands possess some more transverse branches and are expanded by the swelling of the tubercle, but closely placed together in the retraction. The two scent-tubercles may be put in action separately or also together. They seem chiefly to serve as a means of recognition or allurement of each other. The real organ of secretion is an unpaired slit, a transverse cleft on the 10th ring containing the exit of a gland formed of 4 vesicles and occupying almost the whole interior of the 9th to 11th segments. Each vesicle consists (in *Lyc. orion*) of 2 gigantic cells which terminate



distally by means of some further large cells in the form of apertures. The slit and its distended lips on being touched by the ants' antenna (or also on similarly effective provocation by means of insects touching it or by electricity) exudes a large drop of liquid which is eagerly drunk by the ants. It seems to be rather general that the Lycaenid larva, when creeping out from the egg, does not yet possess these organs in a fully developed state, but that they only develop during its early stage and are only operative at a later skinning.

*iris.* **L. iris** Stgr. (Vol. I, t. 79 b). ♂ and ♀ above blackish-brown; forewing beneath without basal ocelli with a very intense, oval cell-end spot and an S-shaped discal row behind it; the discal row of ocelli on the hindwing beneath is somewhat disorderly. Occurring in Turkestan and in Chitral (Cashmir). As this part of Cashmir is rather exclusively palearctic, the occurrence of this species in the Indo-Australian region is still somewhat questionable.

*younghus-*  
*bandi.* **L. younghusbandi** Elw. By this name a form was brought from the Gyangtze (Tibet) which is scarcely,  
*felicis.* if at all, discernible from the **felicis** Oberth. (Vol. I, t. 79 i) flying there. The under surface is almost exactly the same, the ♂ of *younghusbandi* is above more lead-coloured grey than blackish-brown, and the marginal marking is extinct. Also in Sikkim (Chumbi Valley).

*icarus.* **L. icarus** Rott. This species being very common in Europe occurs in the form *persica* (Vol. I, t. 80 g) already in Persia at the frontier of the Indian region, penetrating then as *kashgarensis* as far as Kashgar and  
*yarkunden-*  
*sis.* as **yarkundensis** (154 a) as far as Yarkand. The latter form, with but few ocelli beneath already crosses the  
*fugitiva.* frontier of the Indian part of Cashmir. — **fugitiva** Btlr. from Beloochistan then continues the species to the south. The type of this form differs beneath by its very pale colouring from European and Anterior Asiatic *icarus*, but BINGHAM believes that transitions will yet be discovered.

*eros.* **L. eros** O. This species figured in Vol. I, t. 80 c and dealt with on p. 311 occurs in a (♂) race in Beloochistan being beneath silvery grey, above opalescent violettish-blue.

*ariana.* **L. stoliczkana** Fldr. About this species there exists great confusion. FELDER describes the species, but figures the under surface of an evidently aberrative, almost unmarked specimen. Normal specimens presumably have ocelli beneath, but it is not certain whether the form with numerous ocelli being mostly labelled in the collections as *stoliczkana* really belongs hereto. — **ariana** Mr. (153 m) is the large form of *stoliczkana* representing the species in the north-western part of the Himalaya and very distinctly exhibiting the white triangular spots of the hindwing beneath; it has, however, nothing to do with the form figured as *ariana* in Vol. I (t. 80 e) which belongs to the *icarus*-group. *ariana* is recognizable by the marginal triangles as well as by the white median patch on the hindwing beneath by which the species resembles the *orbitulus*-group. —  
*arene.* **hunza** (Vol. I, t. 80 e) is the (palearctic) Pamir-form from which **arene** Fawc. (in Vol. I by mistake printed as *arena*) from Southern Tibet differs by its size, a more distinct median patch and more intense verdigris dusting beneath. This *arene* is so very much like the genuine *ariana* that both were taken to be season-forms of one species (*arene* from the dry season, *ariana* from the rainy season). N. D. RILEY considers *arene* captured by the Mount Everest Expedition in 1921 near Dzaca-Chu (at an altitude of 14 000 ft.) as a distinct species, the  
*everesti.* description (of *arena*) in Vol. I, p. 311, he refers to specimens of *ariana*. — **everesti** Riley seems to me to belong likewise to this group, but the ♀ which according to the author varies very much mostly shows a darker, more earthy-brown than light grey ground-colour beneath which contrasts much more distinctly with the lighter patches and the small, more numerous ocelli, sometimes also small yellow submarginal spots than in *arene*. This form, although it can only be regarded as the representative of the *stoliczkana*-forms at great altitudes of the northern slope of the Himalaya, is presumably a distinct species, as according to RILEY the male genitals exhibit considerable differences from *arene*. — By the brown colouring beneath and the prominent orange  
*sutleja.* spots mentioned by RILEY in some *everesti* a transition is also formed to **sutleja** Mr. which was established according to specimens taken in the Sind Valley (Cashmir); it also occurs in the upper, palearctic districts of Cashmir. According to MOORE, it already approximates *boisduvalii* H.-Schäff. (Vol. I, t. 80 d) and has for that reason already been placed there to the *eros*-group. BINGHAM takes this form as well as *ariana* to be synonymous with *stoliczkana*.

*loewii.* **L. loewii** Zell. In Vol. I, t. 78 i, this lepidopteron being particularly common at the palearctic southern frontier is figured, beside its chiefly southern form *gigas*. In Cashmir and Beloochistan the species occurs on the Indian soil, especially in the form **chamanica** Mr. which is above in the ♂ of a paler blue than typical  
*chamanica.* *loewii* and *gigas*; beneath the ocelli are arranged like in the type but rather small.

*sarta.* **L. sarta** Alph. (Vol. I, t. 80 h). This form having been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 313, is presumably  
*devanica.* only a form of the much larger, but otherwise very similar **devanica** Mr. Both occur in Cashmir on the Indian soil, *sarta* in Chitral, *devanica* in Ladakh. The species is local, but in some places common.

*christophi.* **L. christophi** Stgr. In Vol. I, t. 78 k, the typical form is figured. In the Indo-Australian region, however,  
*samudra.* the form **samudra** Mr. (153 l ♂, Vol. I, t. 79 a ♀) is found, easily recognizable by the more deeply coloured upper surface and more distinctly marked under surface.



**L. omphissa** Mr. (= *metallica* Fldr. p. p.) (153 l, m and Vol. I, t. 79 i). Hindwing beneath dull verdigris, instead of the ocelli but very few light small spots. It enters into Indian territory in the North Western Himalaya. *omphissa.*

**L. galathea** Blch. is extraordinarily similar to *omphissa*; the ♂ above intensely metallic dark blue, beneath the hindwing as well as the apex of the forewing are of a very bright bluish green; in the hindwing there is only at the cell-end a small white diffuse spot and a curved chain of such spots extends about in the middle between this cell-end spot and the margin through the disc of the hindwing. The ♀ of this form figured by FELDER (but marked as *metallica*) does not belong to this form but to the closely allied *omphissa*. North Western Himalaya to Simla. — **nycula** Mr. from Kunawur in the Himalaya differs from typical *galathea* by the ♂ being above more violettish-blue; beneath the distal part of the disc of the forewing is darker grey, almost dark brown, the apex always suffused with green. The hindwing is still darker metallic green, in the ♀ especially very dark. *galathea.*  
*nycula.*

**L. orbitulus** Esp. (= *meleager* Hbn. nec Esp.) (Vol. I, t. 79 f). This European alpine lepidopteron also occurs in a number of forms in the North Western Himalaya, some of which may in Cashmir also encroach upon the Indian region. All the forms of it have been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 307, to which we refer; they are: **jaloka** Mr. (on the passes of Rajdiangan, Sursungar and Stakpila, as well as near Baitul in Cashmir); besides **leela** Nic. from Ladakh, and **ellisi** Mrsh. from Pangl, at an altitude of 12 000 ft. — It seems, however, that also **armathoa** (153 l) and the very large **tyrone** (153 m) which FRUHSTORFER had figured here, must be inserted at this place. *orbitulus.*  
*jaloka.*  
*leela.*  
*ellisi.*  
*armathoa.*  
*tyrone.*

**L. pheretes** Hbn. (Vol. I, t. 79 h, i). Also this otherwise European alpine lepidopteron occurs in the mountains bordering on the Indian region in the Cashmirian Himalaya and its foothills in a number of forms which may yet be transformed into separate species. — **lehanus** Mr. (153 m and Vol. I, t. 79 i) flies in Ladakh at altitudes of 8 to 12 000 ft.; comp. also Vol. I, p. 308. — **asiatica** Elw. resembles *lehanus*; but the wings are shorter, obtuser. Upper surface of the ♂ deep dark blue metallic, not with a violettish-blue reflection as in *pheretes* and *lehanus*. On the forewing beneath the discal spots being distinct in *lehanus* are absent or reduced to 1 or 2 minute diffuse spots. From Sikkim, the Chumbi Valley, at altitudes of 12 to 1500 ft. — We may add to them **artenita** (153 m) with a distinct, and **pharis** Fawe. (153 m) with an indistinct marking beneath. — Hereto probably also belongs the small form **philebus** (153 m), as well as **dschagataica** (153 m) sent by FRUHSTORFER in the same series for being figured. From the greatest altitude of 15 000 ft. on the Mount Everest Expedition **janigena** Riley was described, being very much like *artenita* Fruhst., but the marginal whitish patches of the hindwing beneath are larger and more prominent, and also in the basal part of the hindwing there are a great number of ocelli emanating into diffuse spots. Above the form is presumably difficult to distinguish from *pheretulus* which it also equals in size, but the discal dot of the forewing is in the ♂ less distinct and in the ♀ it is not at all prominent. — All these forms are alpine insects which are probably just as common at their habitats as their European allies. *pheretes.*  
*lehanus.*  
*asiatica.*  
*artenita.*  
*pharis.*  
*philebus.*  
*dschagataica.*  
*janigena.*

**L. baton** Bgstr. (= *hylas* Schiff., *hylus* F., *amphion* Esp.) (Vol. I, t. 79 d) is very common in Southern Europe and Northern Africa, and extends across the orient and Anterior Asia to the Himalaya where it flies in the forms **cashmirensis** Mr. (153 l) (comp. Vol. I, p. 305). As the figure shows, the under surface exhibits the character of the forms *abencerragus* and *panoptes* being distributed from Spain across Northern Africa to Egypt, but the black ocelli are very distinctly contrasting with the silvery greyish-blue ground of the wings. In the Himalayan valleys along the frontier of Tibet the imago is not common, „it is seen there on wet meadows flying from one blossom to another; Chini in Central Kunawur“ etc. — **vicrama** Mr. differs from *cashmirensis* by the absence of the discal spot above, and by the absence of small white marginal lunae; in *vicrama* the veins above are besides not black and on the under surface the dark ocelli are more distinctly bordered with light; according to specimens taken at great altitudes in Kunawur. All the authors who examined greater numbers of them seem to agree in the fact that *vicrama* and *cashmirensis* are connected by transitions. As to the larva and the life-history comp. Vol. I, p. 305. *baton.*  
*cashmirensis.*  
*vicrama.*

**L. astrarche** Bgstr. (= *medon* Hufn., *agestis* Schiff.) (Vol. I, t. 79 k). This lepidopteron being common throughout Europe, Northern Africa and Northern Asia as far as the Amur District (though I did not find it in Japan) also occurs in Anterior Asia as far as North West India where it is found in the form **nazira** Mr. (153 l) \*) which is scarcely maintainable as a separate race. The North Indian form, as the figure shows, has only moderately broad red submarginal spots, not the broad, confluent, red marginal band of *cramera* as it is so commonly and distinctly found at the western part near the palearctic southern frontier. Moreover, there *astrarche.*  
*nazira.*

\*) In the table the name „*omphissa*“ printed above „*nazira*“ is to be eliminated.



occur beside the large form shown in our figure also specimens in India as they are just the same also sometimes taken in Southern Europe. The part of the Indo-Australian fauna where the species is found is Southern, not palearctic Afghanistan, as well as Beloochistan, parts of Cashmir and in the Himalaya from Kumaon to Simla.

**Note:** The late Mr. FRUHSTORFER had some more *Lycaena* figured in the tables by names unknown to us. But as we do not know whether they are Indo-Australian and there are neither the originals nor the exact statements of the habitats at our disposal, they may for the present remain unmentioned here.

### Group of the Polyommagini (Small Coppers).

This division serving more for the perspicuity than systematic purposes, has been shortly characterized in Vol. I, p. 275 and 276. The recently more familiar name *Chrysophanini* is to be preferred since the „Coppers“ having formerly been called „*Polyommatus*“ have of late been denominated *Chrysophanus*, *Heodes* or still otherwise, whereas the name of the genus *Polyommatus* is applied to the *baeticus* L. which are to be reckoned among the *Lycaenids* in a restricted sense. We keep it up here out of regard for Vol. I.

**Note:** As the elaboration of the Indo-Australian Lycaenids had been taken up by H. FRUHSTORFER who, however, came to an untimely death during this work, the rotation begun by FRUHSTORFER will be maintained on the whole. The deceased could not be induced to follow the editor's suggestion to keep up the rotation mostly chosen in the other divisions (Theclini — Chrysophanini — Lycaenini), but he began with the Lycaenini and wished to deal last with the *Thecla* contrary to Vol. I and V. In order to avoid a confusion, I continue now the work in the way it was begun, whereby also the rotation of the tables remains serviceable.

### 29. Genus: **Lucia** Swsn.

This genus, being composed of the subdivisions of *Lucia* Swsn., *Neolucia* Waterh. and *Paralucia* Waterh. (separated owing to the different branching off of the upper discoidal) to a certain extent represents our *Chrysophanus* on the Australian Continent and in Tasmania. WATERHOUSE very conspicuously places some brown species to the genus *Una* which is only possible if this genus is conceived quite differently than was done by the older authors. — The type for the genus is the *bibulus* from the Cape (Vol. XIII, t. 65 g) being comparable with the Australian *agricola*, and later on numerous forms were added to it as congeneric forms which, however, differ rather much from this type. — In general there is here also shown again a strange congruence of the Australian lepidoptera on the one hand with those from the Cape (*agricola-bibulus*), on the other hand with the palearctic and nearctic ones, as in the genus *Chrysophanus* (*salustius-phlaeas*).

*agricola.* **L. agricola** Ww. (153 h). I already took this neat, very lively lepidopteron on the 1st of October, the first really warm spring-day near the town of Sydney. Upper surface dark sepia-brown, shaded with black before the margin; the fringes are black speckled with white. The under surface especially in the hindwing is conspicuously marked; right across the disc of the hindwing there is a whitish band bordered with dark; the V-spots behind it are blackish. Beneath particularly the fringes of the forewings are conspicuously speckled black with white. The imagines are very alert and rest, with their wings opened, on sunlit bushes. Another generation is said to have been observed, unless this be a mistake for — **hobartensis** Misk. flying in Tasmania and at greater altitudes in Australia in midsummer (February), for instance on Mt. Kosciusko (5000 ft.) and Mt. Erica (4500 ft.). Above this form is almost exactly like *agricola*, but beneath the white margin of the hindwing is darker; the white discal spot of the hindwing is neither so distinctly prominent, but otherwise the dark marking is more distinct. Rarer than the typical form and local, whereas *agricola* flies to the east, south and west of the continent near the coast.

*mathewi.* **L. mathewi** Misk. is unknown to me and I am not certain whether it belongs to this genus, though WATERHOUSE places it after *agricola*. Size of *agricola*. Above lighter brown, with a more distinctly defined dark marginal band. Fringes above only faintly speckled. Beneath the dark marking is duller, sometimes quite extinct, the V-spots black, bordered with yellow or orange, sometimes indistinct. New South Wales.

*sulpitius.* **L. sulpitius** Misk. (= *serpentata* Smp. nec H.-Schäff.) in the shape resembles more a *Zizera* or *Nacaduba*; the hindwing feebly projects before the anal angle, but it has not a regular tail. Fringes only on the hindwing feebly speckled. Above blackish-brown with an entirely dark blue reflection. Beneath there are fine, transverse, in some places coherent, small light comma-like spots which are somewhat broader in specimens from North Queensland than in those from Brisbane. North-Eastern Australia.

*serpentata.* **L. serpentata** H.-Schäff. (= *molybdena* Quest., *fasciola* Tepp.) is also like a *Nacaduba*; recognizable by the broad bright blue basal halves of the wings above, whereas those of *sulpitius* only exhibit a very dark blue reflection. Beneath earth-coloured brown, the spots very slightly darker; margin white, discal area of hindwing covered with white, the anal spots generally not distinct. In the west, east and south of the Australian Continent, in some places not rare.

**Note:** Probably by a mistake an African lepidopteron was inserted in this genus, which is reported to have been taken in Australia, *Cupido palemon* Cr. (= *thespis* Hbst. nec L.). This lepidopteron which we figure in Vol. XIII, t. 73 a according to specimens from Lake Nyassa, has tailed hindwings and belongs here neither geographically nor systematically, although the hindwing beneath exhibits a marking somewhat similar to the preceding species.



**L. lucanus** *F.* (= *limbaria Swsn.*, *discifer H.-Schäff.*) (153 h) is recognizable by the under surface of the hindwing (see the figure), where a brown, knotted band extends through a whitish, broad discal band. Above the ♂ shows a lustrous golden coppery area of the forewing, whilst in the ♀ the upper surface is coppery suffused. South and East Australia, to the north as far as Queensland. *lucanus.*

**L. aurifer** *Blch.* (= *limbaria Blch. nec Swsn.*). Size of *lucanus* from which it differs by the ♂ showing also in the hindwing a lustrous coppery triangular discal area, in *lucanus* only in the forewing. Beneath the fringes are brown; the marking beneath similar as in *lucanus* (153 h). New South Wales to the south as far as Tasmania. *aurifer.*

**L. pyrodiscus** *Rosenst.* (= *aenea Misk.*) is much larger than the preceding; forewing with an indistinctly defined triangular golden spot resting on the proximal margin and leaving black a narrow part of the costal margin and a broader part of the distal margin. Easily distinguishable by the ♂ hindwing being at the anal angle extended into a long tooth. Beneath light brown with a violet reflection and a row of indistinct small spots and bands, in a similar way as in the preceding. Fringes brown. *aurifer* exhibits above besides small bluish-white submarginal spots being absent in *pyrodiscus*. Eastern Australia. *pyrodiscus.*

### 30. Genus: **Chrysophanus** *Hbn.*

The genuine coppers are entirely absent in the greatest part of the tropics. They are a produce of the temperate zone and it is peculiar how consequently their occurrence is adapted to the cooler climate. The most fiery species — *Chr. virgaureae* — occurs already in Lapland, and *Chr. phlaeas* is common in Scandinavia. In Central Europe the fiery red species are in some places very common, and rise to great altitudes in the Alps, but then they mostly grow rarer again, only *phlaeas* occurring yet in numbers in most of the districts of palearctic North Africa as almost the only species of the genus, growing then rarer in the desert, and is only singly found in Egypt, whence the genus disappears. Only to the south of the tropical region the fiery golden red appears again in the genus *Phasis* inhabiting with a great number of almost quite fiery red species the Cape Colony the northern frontier of which is crossed by but few species. In the eastern palearctic region we see yet on the Amur and in North China and Japan genuine *Chrysophanus* which, however, already disappear at the oriental northern frontier and only reappear in New Zealand in single forms quite similar to the northern ones. In America, finally, the *Chrysophanus*, being common in the north, vanish at the Mexican deserts, without reappearing in South America, presumably because the southern point of South America, as soon as it leaves the tropical region, passes over into treeless plains and then into cryptogam heaths with constant rain and wind, both of which are detrimental to the development of *Chrysophanus*. — As to the life-history of the *Chrysophanus* vid. Vol. I, p. 281. — The genus was, owing to differences of the tarsi of the posterior legs, divided into 2 genera: *Heodes* *Dalm.* and *Chrysophanus* *Hbn.*; we leave both combined by the latter very familiar name, though it is 10 years younger.

**Ch. phlaeas** *L.* (Vol. I, t. 77 b). More than 20 mostly aberrative forms have been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 286, quite a number of which undoubtedly fly also in those districts of the Indian region where the species generally occurs. These are above all the southern and eastern districts of (the otherwise mostly palearctic) Afghanistan, Beloochistan, and the adjoining parts of the Indian Empire, the north-western desert forms the frontier for the species. The Mount Everest Expedition ascertained the species yet at Kharta at an altitude of more than 12 000 ft. The North Indian specimens mostly belong to the dark form *eleus* *F.* (Vol. I, t. 77 c) which, at greater altitudes, replaces the common *phlaeas*. — **timaeus** *Cr.* is chiefly distinguished by its size; it flies especially in summer in the North-Western Himalaya, being common in the Upper Kunawur, near Kasauli etc. — **stygianus** *Btlr.* in which the golden area of the forewing is dusted with brown and which has the blue postdiscal dots before the reddish-golden band of the hindwing, like the form *caeruleopunctata* *Stgr.* being also in Central Europe not very rare, comes from Quetta, taken in September; also found in Kandahar and therefore already mentioned in Vol. I; in many places very common (HOWLAND ROBERTS); from Astor, Pangri etc. — **baralacha** *Mr.*, denominated according to its habitat (Baralacha Pass in Ladak, Cashmir), has large black spots, especially beneath, and an extinct red antemarginal stripe on the hindwing beneath, being more distinct than in Europeans, where it is often entirely absent, though by far not such a broad, deep red band as in the East Asiatic forms *chinensis* *Fldr.* or even *daimio* *Sz.* (Vol. I, t. 77 c). — Larvae on species of *Rumex*; as to further particulars vid. Vol. I, p. 286. *phlaeas.* *eleus.* *timaeus.* *stygianus.* *baralacha.*

**Ch. evansi** *Nic.* This lepidopteron is the size of a strong *phlaeas*, but in the female (I do not know the male) above it is quite uni-coloured sepia-brown with whitish, unspckled fringes. In the cell of the forewing there is a black dot, and the cell-end forms a distinct black bolt. Before the whitish fringes the brown colour of the wing is distinctly darker. In the shape and colouring it strongly recalls some alpine, above uni-coloured dark specimens of *Chrysoph. hippothoe eurybia* *O.*, as is figured Vol. I, t. 76 h (last figure of the row). It flies in the mostly palearctic Chitral. *evansi.*

**Ch. pavana** *Koll.* (= *panava Ww.*) (Vol. I, t. 77 c) differs from all the other species of the genus by the white arcuate band before the margin of the hindwing beneath, being proximally and distally edged with a row of black dots. Otherwise the species resembles above a very large, somewhat dull coloured *phlaeas*. *pavana.*



In the palearctic district in Cashmir, but also in the Indian part of the North-Western Himalaya, in the Naini Valley and in the Kumaon Himalaya at altitudes of 5 to 12 000 ft., local, but in some places very common; Almorah, at altitudes of 6 to 7 000 ft., June till August.

*aditya.* *Ch. solski* Mr. (Vol. I, t. 76 d) from Turkestan does not occur in the typical form in the Indo-Australian region, but in the form **aditya** Mr. differing from *solskyi* by its larger size; the black marginal band on the forewing above is narrower, particularly at the apex; on the hindwing the dark marginal band is likewise narrower and divided by the veins into single spots. Near Braldo in Baltistan, at an altitude of 11 700 ft., taken in July.

*salustius.* **Ch. salustius** F. (= *edna* Dbl.). The common New Zealand copper varies uncommonly both above and beneath, but we can scarcely establish geographical races. Above with a coppery lustre; forewing with 3 black spots in the disc, a postdiscal band of spots and a dark marginal band being in the ♀ joined to thick transverse chains, the distal one of which often shows a violettish-blue lustre in the centre. In both sexes the black-streaked veins form with the transverse bands a dense mesh-work. Beneath the hindwing is brownish, towards the margin yellow; the black spots similar as above, but those at the margin duller. — *mani.* *Fered.* are ♂♂ in which the veins above are as thick as in the ♀ and mostly doubly streaked. — **feredayi** Huds. (= *rauparaha* *Fered.*) (162 h) has the transverse bands not so deep black, but still coherent, whereas the upper surface of *salustius* shows the black transverse markings in the ♂ broken up into scattered dots. In other aberrations the upper surface is almost entirely covered with black by the enlargement of the dark markings; such a specimen was taken near Paraparaumu, and another one with almost entirely blackened hindwings near Karori. — Larva green with a red line across the dorsum; on Rumex. The imago is nearly everywhere common in New Zealand; it flies throughout the summer, from November till February in open districts.

*enysii.* **Ch. enysii** Btlr. (162 h as *salustius*). Here the black predominates above, all the dark markings being confluent so that only scanty yellowish-red spots remain; the latter are paler and of a duller yellow-reddish colour than in *salustius*. Beneath the hindwing shows 3 distinct brown nebulous bands; the apical two thirds of the costal-marginal area just as brown. In North-West New Zealand, rather common in the Wellington District; to the south found as far as Nelson; in December and January.

*boldenarum.* **Ch. boldenarum** Btlr. (162 h). Whilst the preceding species reminded us of the European *Chr. alciphron-melibaeus*, *boldenarum* forms a counterpart to *amphidamas*. Smaller, paler, more scantily dotted, and the ♂ with a magnificent violettish-blue reflection across the wings. In the southern island of New Zealand; in the north on Lake Taupo and Lake Wairarapa. — Larva green with fine, red, small tubercles across the dorsum and on the sides yellow oblique streaks; probably on *Donatia novaezealandiac*. — The lepidoptera are in some places extremely common; they are found in great numbers in open districts and like to rest on the ground, keeping their wings closed.

*transiens.* *Ch. caspius* Led. (Vol. I, t. 77 f) has not yet been found in the nomenclatural form in the Indian region, but its form **transiens** Stgr. (= *susanus* Nicév. [*Swinh.* i. l.]) (Vol. I, t. 77 f) is known from Beloochistan and apparently not rare near Quetta and in Gunduk.

*kasyapa.* **Ch. kasyapa** Mr. (162 h and Vol. I, t. 77 e) almost exclusively belongs to the Indo-Australian region, but as it was also taken in that part of Cashmir which undoubtedly belongs to the palearctic region, the species was subsequently yet dealt with in Vol. I, p. 379 to which we refer here. Above not unlike a large *pavana* (Vol. I, t. 77 c) or the East Asiatic form of *phlaeas* (*daimio*, Vol. I, t. 77 b, c), with a bright verdigris under surface more recalling that of many a *Thestor*. Western Himalayan countries, particularly Cashmir, *zariaspa.* in summer, but mostly not common. — ab. **zariaspa** Mr. is a name for smaller specimens with a broad dark distal margin, but smaller discal dots above. According to DE NICÉVILLE there are numerous transitions to typical *kasyapa* so that it cannot be considered as a local form.

### 31. Genus: **Ilerda** Dbl.

As to the genus consisting of very neat species with mostly lustrous metallic ♂♂ comp. Vol. I, p. 277. — The chief range is in the Himalayan countries; common to nearly all the species is their chrome-yellow under surface with a red distal margin of the wings. Anatomically they are very closely allied to the *Chrysophanus*; the genital organs of both sexes are, according to DOHERTY, quite consistent; nor do the veins show any greater differences.

*moorei.* **I. moorei** Hew. (= *saphir* Blch.) (Vol. I, t. 75 f). ♂ above metallic blue with a black distal margin being marked red in the hindwing; ♀ with a red demi-band behind the cell-end of the forewing, and a red submarginal bossed band in the hindwing. The under surface differs from that of *viridipunctata* by its dark golden yellow tinge. It occurs at the palearctic southern frontier and besides also in the Indian Himalaya *birmana.* (Bhutan). — **birmana** Fruhst. is a large, southern form very much like *marica* (Vol. I, p. 277, t. 75 f), but apparently with less deeply dentated hindwings.



**I. tamu** Koll. (= oda Hew.) (Vol. I, t. 75 g) is similar to the preceding, but in the ♂ the apical part of the forewing is broader black, the red line of the hindwing fine, whilst in the ♀ the red demi-band of the forewing is narrower. Beside the palearctic part of Cashmir also in the south of it and the Kumaon Himalaya. *tamu.*

**I. androcles** Dbl. & Hew. (= langi Mr.) comp. Vol. I, p. 277. It also occurs in the Kumaon Himalaya on the Indo-Australian territory. — **viridipunctata** Nic. (= tamu Hew. nec Koll.) (Vol. I, t. 75 g) in South West China also passes over to the Indo-Australian region. *androcles.*  
*viridipunctata.*

**I. brahma** Mr. (Vol. I, t. 75 g) is widely distributed in the palearctic west of the Himalaya and in the Indian Himalaya. *brahma.*

**I. epicles** Godt. (160 b). In Vol. I (t. 75 g) not the typical form of *epicles* is figured, which is in both sexes above without a distinct metallic lustre, though with a red, in the ♀ much larger discal spot on the forewing. This form flies in West Java. — FRUHSTORFER separates from it the East Javanese form as **hilima** Fruhst. (160 b) with a very much reduced red spot in the forewing, which particularly in the ♀ hardly attains half the size of the West Javanese type. Probably also in Bali; mostly not rare. — **sumatrensis** Fruhst. is a form approximating **matsumurae** Fruhst. (= sakaii Matsum.) which was discovered in Formosa on the Dragon-Lake. These *sumatrensis* exhibit a somewhat lustrous, though reduced violet reflection, particularly on the hindwing. The black distal margin is more extensive than in typical *epicles* from Java, the wings beneath show less white but more black markings. The *matsumurae* are larger than specimens from Continental India. On the hindwing above the metallic violet lustre is reduced, the black distal margin on all the wings broader; under surface darker, the red marginal band more intermixed with white. — **phoenicoparyphus** Holl. is the form from Hainan; the ♂♂ have a smaller red discal spot than the ♀♀, which, however, is still more intense than in Javanese *epicles* or *rufonotata* from the Himalaya. — **indicus** Fruhst. is the North Indian form distributed from the Himalaya to the south as far as Assam and Burma. Of this race 3 forms were distinguished: such with a broad red distal band beneath, **latilimbata** Fruhst. (rainy season form), such with a very distinct discal spot of the forewing, f. **rufonotata** Fruhst., and finally such almost without this red spot of the forewing (typical *indicus*). — We may add yet the form mentioned in Vol. I for palearctic China, **chinensis** Fruhst. which may proceed to the south as far as into the Indo-Australian region; it resembles *indicus*, but also the ♀ has here a very much reduced red band behind the cell of the forewing. *epicles.*  
*hilima.*  
*sumatrensis.*  
*matsumurae.*  
*phoenicoparyphus.*  
*indicus.*  
*latilimbata.*  
*rufonotata.*  
*chinensis.*

**I. kohimensis** Tytl. has unfortunately remained unknown to me. *kohimensis.*

**I. nila** Nic. (160 c) is undoubtedly similar to *epicles*, but beside the forewing the whole disc of which is of a bright red, also the hindwing is quite red except the costal area. The under surface shows the usual yellow colouring with a red distal margin. From North East Sumatra. *nila.*

**I. kiana** <sup>Sp. Sm.</sup> Gr.-Gm. (160 c) is a species very different from all the other *Ilerda*. Above quite black, hindwing margined with white and in the whole anal half with a bright metallic blue reflection; DRUCE only noticed by the under surface that it was not a *Sithon* (as which it had been described), but an *Ilerda*, although the palpal terminal joint is somewhat longer than in other *Ilerda*. The ♀ is entirely like the ♂. The species originates from the Kina-Balu in Borneo. *kiana.*

### 32. Genus: **Curetis** Hbn.

The description of the genus, the habits of the species, the larvae with their strangely mobile verticil organs etc. have been dealt with at large in Vol. I on p. 276 to which we refer. Its total range extends across the whole Indian region, from the Western Himalaya and the Malabar Coast to the east as far as East China, Japan and the Philippines; to the south across the Malayan Archipelago, but no species is known to me reaching to the northern part of the Australian Continent. In East Asia it crosses the palearctic northern frontier and occurs yet to the north of Shimonoseki in so great a frequency that I succeeded in taking within 2 hours 18 specimens on the buffalo-droppings lying on the highroad to Omori; the genus in its palearctic occurrence can therefore not be regarded as an Indian erratic guest. The centre of the range is situated in the Malayan district.

**C. thetis** Druce (= thetys Horsf., terricola Horsf., ♂ = phaedrus F., ♀ = aesopus F.) (162 b). This is the usual form of Northern Continental India where the imagines are in some places not rare. They are most frequently met with in the forenoon, when their ♂♂ are drinking from wet places in the roads with their wings closed, which explains HORSFIELD's name „terricola“. The ♀♀ are more found on the tips of bushes, at the road-sides. In the Indian form the ♂ is quite vermilion, the forewing with a very narrow, the hindwing with an almost linear blackish distal margin. Normal ♀♀ have somewhat more extensive white discal spots than the form figured. — **arcuata** Mr. (162 b, as *armata*) is the form from the more southern parts of Continental India and Ceylon; the ♂ differs from typical *thetis* by the red in the forewing being in its apical part more rounded off than in the right angle; the ♀ has more reduced light discal spots. — **cinyra** Cr. (= thetis Cr. nec Druce) is the rainy season form of it, flying in Poona, Tranquebar etc. during the monsoon period. — **gloriosa** *thetis.*  
*arcuata.*  
*cinyra.*  
*gloriosa.*



*Mr.*, from Sylhet is very much larger (expanse up to 2 inches), and the forewing and hindwing show a broader black distal margin. — **nisias** *Fruhst.* (= *aesopus* *Dist. nec. F.*) is the *thetis* from Malacca; ♂ broadly margined with black, the dark margin proximally irregularly defined; the ♀ only differs from *arcuata* (162 b) by the white discal spot of the forewing extending somewhat more to the base of the wing and crossing the lower cell-wall with very narrow small stripes \*). — **palawanica** *Stgr.*, from Palawan, already forms a transition to the Philippine form **aurantiaca** *Fruhst.* (162 e). ♂ miniate instead of vermilion, the margin only in the apical part bordered with black. ♀ in the forewing with a faint light red longitudinal patch, in the hindwing with a minute red cloud round the cell-end. — **barsine** *Fldr.* (162 f). ♂ darker, almost scarlet, the broader marginal band at the ends of the veins somewhat proximally dentate. ♀ with white discal spots. Amboina. — **galinthias** *Fruhst.* (= *thetys* *Stgr. pt.*) (162 b). These are forms figured as „*thetis*“ by STAUDINGER in his *Exot. Butterflies*. ♂ above hemochrome with rather broad black margins of the wings, ♀ with large white discal spots, beneath both sexes of a pure silvery white. Waigeu. — **dohertyi** the ♂ of which FRUHSTORFER sent us to be figured, from Macassar, by the dark transverse bands beneath approaches the *eos* *Röb.* (162 d) being above blackish-brown, which likewise originates from Celebes, but the ♂ is quite on the contrary above of a bright vermilion, similar to *jolona*, but with very prominent black ends of the veins. But the anal angle of the hindwing in this form is so pointed that we are inclined to place it rather to the *pseudoinularis*-group (comp. p. 935). — **menestratus** *Fruhst.* Distal band of the forewing in the ♂ broader than in the preceding, base of hindwing as far as the centre of the wing dusted with dark. In the ♀ the white discal spot of the forewing, which is almond-shaped in *galinthias*-♀, is said to be above notched; in the hindwing the white spot is more distant from the margin. New Guinea. — **eberalda** *Fruhst.*, Key Islands; forewing with a very narrow black margin. According to GR.-SMITH also in the Aru Islands. — **georgiana** *Rbb.* is another form from the Salomons; DRUCE in his list does not state any *Curetis* from these islands, but RIBBE described it from the Island of Rubiana; it is, moreover, very much like the New Guinea form. — Hereto may also belong the entirely blackened form **lucifuga** *Fruhst.* (162 e) flying in Formosa. Here the red of the ♂ is on the forewing entirely covered with blackish-grey, so that it is only yet noticeable as a dull brown hue in the disc; in the hindwing it fills up the distal part of the wing as a brown diffuse spot. — **eos** *Fruhst. i. l.* (162 d) neither exhibits this discal brightening anymore and is quite uni-coloured blackish-brown above. — Egg shaped like a cake, whitish, coarsely netted hexagonally. Adult larva almost 1 inch long, green, the head being hidden beneath the thoracal segments is ochreous-yellow, across the dorsum a dark line and at the sides of the thorax yellowish-green oblique patches, on the dorsum a whitish saddle-spot. The verticil-organ on the 12th ring has been described in Vol. I (p. 276). It lives on *Derris scandens* or *Heynea trijuga*; the pupa yields the imago already after 3 or 4 days. The imagines do not fly very swiftly in a somewhat flapping flight, somewhat like *Zephyrus betulae*, the silvery white under surface sometimes brightly flashing up; they frequently rest, with their wings closed, on the underside of leaves on higher twigs.

**C. insularis** *Horsf.* (162 b). This species in the male extraordinarily resembles certain forms of *thetis*, but the whole anal part of the red hindwing is dusted with dark brown. The typical form is from Java and Bali; its ♀ has the discal spots above similarly sized and shaped as *thetis arcuata*, but of an intensely golden yellow colour. — **eda** *Fruhst.* is considered to be the dry season form of it. The distal darkening at the proximal margin of the hindwing sometimes extends as far as the centre of the wing towards the base. The ♀♀ of *eda* and *insularis* have a very large honey-coloured discal spot of the forewing, that of the hindwing extends from the lower median vein to about 2 to 3 mm before the margin at its apical part. — In **baweana** *Fruhst.* which is besides larger the discal spot in the hindwing is straight, more pointed, not curved; from Bawean. — **kiritana** *Doh.* ♂ black, the red area scarcely extends beyond the middle of the median, the posterior margin being dark. On the hindwing the cell-end and disk is red or reddish from the subcostal to about the lower median, the costal margin and posterior margin very broad, the distal margin narrower black. Sumba, Sumbawa, rare; one of the darkest forms. — **celebensis** *Fldr.* (162 f). The discal spots of the ♀ are very dark reddish-yellow; the longitudinal patch in the forewing is narrow, the small cloud round the cell-end of the hindwing interrupted. South Celebes. — In **venata** *Fruhst.* (162 g) from North Celebes the ♂♂ exhibit in the hindwing and the distal part of the forewing black veins, particularly the transverse vein in the forewing being conspicuously black. The ♀ is quite black except an extinct dull ochreous central patch. — **egena** *Fldr.* (162 f) from Halmaheira has above a quite blackish-brown ♀ in which only a somewhat less deep dark tint behind the cell-end of the forewing indicates the place where the discal patch is situate in *venata*. — **solita** *Btlr.* (162 g) has this patch yet distinct, golden yellow and sharply defined; from New Pomerania. — **shortlandica** *Rbb.* is denominated from its habitat, the Shortlands Islands; in **nesophila** *Fldr.* (162 b, c) the ♂ has a very concavely indented distal margin of the forewing and a broad black costal margin of the forewing; the hindwing is almost entirely covered with brown except a purely vermilion place between the cell-end and the margin. In the ♀ the discal spots are red, almost as glaring-red as in the ♂, the spot of the hindwing is a horizontal crescent. From Luzon. — **camotina** (= *tagalica* *Smp.*) from the Camotes Islands has in the female more yellow and somewhat larger spots; otherwise like the preceding. — **obsoleta** *Fldr.* is perhaps the rainy season form, whilst **izabella** *Fruhst.* is the dry season form. In the latter the ♂ forewing has only a length of 16 mm, that of the ♀ of 18 to 19 mm; the ♂ resembles *nesophila*, but the apical black extends quite near to the cell-wall and also accompanies the transverse vein, the under surface being whitish, covered with grey. In the ♀ the yellow discal spot is distally broad and extends as

\*) FRUHSTORFER does not supply a description, but only substantiates his new name with the reference: „For DISTANT's fig. 14, t. 14“. — This is misprinted, for he can only mean the figure on t. 44.



a narrow stripe as far as the base from which it is yet somewhat remote in *pseudoinularis* *Fruhst.* On the hindwing the yellow discal cloud is divided into 2 parts by the ground-colour interrupting it. Likewise from the Philippines. — **bazilana** *Fruhst.* ♂ with a somewhat narrower margin (particularly in the apical part of the forewing) as in *pseudoinularis*-♂ (162 d); in the ♀ the wings beneath are only traversed by a faded dark line, without any distinct brown transverse bands. Above the discal spots are darker orange; the spot of the hindwing is narrower and darkens towards the base. Bazilan. — **jolona** *Fruhst.* (162 c, d). The black costal margin is narrower than in the *celebensis*-♂, its width being in the middle between *izabella* and *bazilana*. In the ♀ the ochreous yellowish-red discal spots of the forewing are not so strongly notched by the dark veins, in the hindwing the discal spot is flatter and shorter and broader. Island of Jolo. — **jopa** *Fruhst.* (162 c as *gopa*) has in the ♂ a narrower black margin. FRUHSTORFER described the ♀ as showing yellow discal spots, but he had a ♀ figured with white spots above as „*gopa*“-♀. The original description says: „♀ with a uniform, oval, yellowish discal spot of the forewing and a triangular, distally broad, proximally pointed median macula of the hindwing which in its size varies between the figures of *insularis* *Dist.* and *sperthis* *Dist.*“ From South Borneo. — A somewhat smaller form from North East Borneo is once more separated as **minima** *Dist. & Pryer* (= *nesophila* *Drc. nec Fldr., aesopus* *Drc.*). But DRUCE mentions the remarkable variability of this form showing all the transitions between specimens in which only the distal half of the costal margin is narrow brown and such in which the costal blackish-brown extends broad to the base. — **sperthis** *Flidr.* is the form from Malacca, it is according to FRUHSTORFER very variable according to the season, the ♂ showing sometimes a broader, sometimes a narrower black margin of the wings; in the ♀ (on DISTANT's figure) the dull ochreous-yellow spot of the forewing extends to the base of the wing, the spot of the hindwing has the position of that of *jolona* (162 d), but in its apical part it is considerably broader. — **pseudoinularis** *Fruhst.* (= *insularis* *Dist. nec Horsf.*) (162 d) has in the male a very broad black costal and distal margin of the forewing and the hindwing intensely covered with brown; in the ♀ the yellowish-red spot of the forewing is somewhat like in *nesophila* (162 c), whereas the spot of the hindwing is very much smaller than there, about only the size as its apical half. — **felderi** *Dist.* From Malacca and Sumatra. ♂ probably not to be separated from the preceding, ♀ with very large, light ochreous discal spots. — **indosinica** *Fruhst.* is a small, relatively light race. ♂ with a very broad, black apical margin of the forewing and a very narrow black margin of the hindwing. The ♀ resembles that of *jolona* (162 d), but the brown inner-marginal band terminating the discal spot of the forewing beneath, is at the base narrowed, whereas in *jolona* it is broad almost as far as the base. Siam, South Annam, taken in February; perhaps also from Hainan, where a „*sperthis*“ is mentioned by CROWLEY, unless this represents — as FRUHSTORFER presumes — a separate form. — **hera** *Fruhst.* belongs as the rainy season form to **niasica** *Fruhst.* (162 f). *hera* is recognizable by the broad greyish-brown transverse bands beneath which are in *niasica* replaced by fine, black, several times interrupted transverse lines; the upper surface of the latter form is to be seen from our figures where particularly the macula of the hindwing being reduced to a small full-moon is distinctly noticeable. Island of Nias. — **saronis** *Mr.* (162 f) finally is the form from the Andamans; the spot of the ♀ forewing has the approximate shape of that in *insularis*-♀ (162 b), though it is not quite so light; the spot of the hindwing is a curved, rather narrow and somewhat slanting small band. — On the whole, it seems as if the forms of this species vary rather much according to the season, and it is probably very questionable whether all of them will be maintainable as distinctly separable forms.

**C. bulis** *Dbl. & Hew.* Like the *thetis*-forms chiefly inhabit the Indian Continent, the *insularis* particularly the islands, the Indo-Chinese-Japanese *bulis* are opposed to the Malayan-Philippine forms of *sanatana*. The *bulis* have a straight, sometimes even somewhat concave margin of the hindwing from the anal angle to the middle of the distal margin, as it is often found in diurnal lepidoptera as a common injury of the wings. Nor does the upper surface ever exhibit such a uniformly red area as in most of the forms of *thetis*. The typical *bulis* comes from the Himalaya, from Nepal, Bhutan, Sylhet, Gori, Kumaon and the adjoining parts of North India. ♂ with a dull red, ♀ with a white discal cloud on both wings. — **discalis** *Mr.* is the rainy season form of *bulis*, much darker, the central clouds more hazy and less extensive. — **dentata** *Mr.* and **angulata** *Mr.* seem to represent the two preceding in the North-Western Himalaya, the former with rounded wings as the rainy season form, the latter with angular wings as the dry season form. — **stigmata** *Mr.* from the Mergui Archipelago, Burma (Tenasserim) is hardly separable from *bulis*; the variegated surface of the wings is here rather broad; at the transverse vein of the forewing no black tooth. — **fortunatus** *Fruhst.* has a narrower black anal margin of the hindwing, whereas the distal-marginal part of the forewing is broader black; Tonkin, Siam; to the north the species extends across Yunnan to Central China where it reaches the palearctic region and passes over into the scarcely separable East Asiatic form **acuta** *Mr.* (♀ = *truncata* *Mr.*) being much darker than the allied Japanese form **japonica** *Fruhst.* (Vol. I, t. 75 c as *acuta*); as to this form and the very similar **tsushimana** *Fruhst.* and as to the life-history of the species comp. Vol. I, p. 276. — Finally another form has been described according to a single ♂ taken on June 15th near Kanshire in Formosa, **formosana** *Fruhst.*, which is said to approximate the preceding forms, but differs by the broad black distal margin and the broader and longer red hue of the hindwing proceeding farther into the anal region.

**C. sanatana** *Mr.* (= *phaedrus* *Hbn. nec F.*) (162 g as *santana*). This species shows again more the shape of wings of *thetis* with which it is also often confounded in collections; some ♀♀, however, distinctly



exhibit yet the part of the margin on the hindwing by which they approximate *bulis*. The typical form flies in Java, but it is rare there. Such specimens correspond to the dry season form, they are rather large, the margin of all the wings is narrow in the ♂, the costal margin in the apical region broader black. — **latipicta** *Fruhst.* (162 g) is the dry season form of it; the black marginal band at the proximal margin of the hindwing broadly passes over into dark shading which extends to the base of the wing. In the ♀ the discal spots are very large and comparatively light ochreous-yellow; that in the hindwing extends at the apex to the costal margin, the brown colouring in the anal part of the hindwing is not very dark brown, very much lighter than the basal part. — **semilimbata** *Fruhst.* (162 g, h, as *limbata*) is an intermediate form, probably flying in the beginning of the dry season, in East and West Java. Here the distal margin of the ♂ hindwing is narrow but distinctly black, in the ♀ the discal spots are more reddish-yellow, not so very light, the distal part of the wing more sharply defined and darker brown. — **honesta** *Fruhst.* (162 g) is the Malayan form occurring in Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo. It flies in some places together with the *insularis*-form *sperthis* from which it differs by the more pointed anal angle of the hindwing and very distinctly by the discal spot of the hindwing reaching, as a small light band, the costal margin before the apex, whereas in *sperthis* it is broadly separated from it by the brown ground-colour. Moreover, the discal spots are not so broad as in the Javanese *sanatana*. — **malayica** *Fldr.* seems to fly together with the *honesta*, and it is the name of all those ♂♂ in which the brown basal colouring of the hindwing is absent, which in *honesta* fills up the whole cell of the hindwing. — **gé** *Fruhst.* (162 e) has much broader black distal and costal margins; the forewing and hindwing of the ♂ is in the basal and inner-marginal parts brownish by dark dusting. The black margin, however, is not so broad as in typical *malayica* *Fldr.* from Malacca. — **tagalica** *Fldr.* (162 b) has very light red (more miniate) ♂♂ in which the costal margin is but narrowly bordered with black, the distal margin almost linearly so. *tagalica* only occurs in the Philippines; FRUHSTORFER already ascertained that the ♀ figured by FELDER to *tagalica* (= *izabella* *Fruhst.*) does not belong to the *tagalica*-♂. — **tagalina** *Fruhst.* originates from North Borneo and chiefly differs from the preceding forms by the broader black distal margin of the forewing in the ♂ and the somewhat smaller yellowish-red discal spots of the ♀. — In the habits the forms of this group apparently do not differ from the *thetis*-forms.

### 33. Genus: **Aphnaeus** *Hbn.*

As to the extremely neat species of this genus being particularly beneath finely marked we refer to Vol. I, p. 278. Opinions differ about the genus, since some authors combine with it the species of the genus *Spindasis* *Wallgr.*, whilst others separate the latter having 11 veins on the forewing from the *Aphnaeus* (showing 12). As to the subcostal system, the 1st subcostal vein is bent up before the centre of the wing and is then soon fused with the costal. The 3rd subcostal vein rests with the upper radial on a short fork, so that the upper discocellular is absent. The species are distributed across a very great part of Tropical India, and proceed with but very few extreme forms into the palearctic region, but with numerous (about 25) forms into the Ethiopian region where they occur particularly in South Africa in beautiful and large forms. They approximate with some of these African species so much *bigaritis acamas* *Klug* (Vol. I, t. 75 i) that this species is in fact sometimes reckoned to this genus, sometimes to *Aphnaeus* or *Spindasis* resp. In the Indo-Australian region they show a distinct centre of the range in the Himalayan countries in the valleys of which as far as Ceylon to the south some species are also very common. Very numerous species established by MOORE, DE NICÉVILLE and BUTLER are certainly only local or temporal forms of others, so that all these forms can be reduced to but few species on the whole. The imagines prefer to rest on leaves with their wings closed, so that their elegant silvery-striped under surface is very conspicuous.

**A. syama** *Horsf.* (156 h). Above the ♂ is black, the inner-marginal area of the forewing and the discal area of the hindwing shows an intense violettish-blue reflection; anal spot scarlet. ♀ above brown, more or less covered with a violet tint which is scarcely yet perceived in much flown specimens. The under surface is characteristic in normal specimens, always showing a bone-white ground on which the silvery white stripes are edged with black. The type originates from West Java. — **pongulina** *Fruhst.* originates from East Java. The red subanal spot of the hindwing is less developed, the under surface of a still purer whitish-yellow, all the border-lines of the silvery stripes more delicate, the 3 black dots in the basal part of the hindwing smaller and therefore more remote from each other. Tengger Mountains, at an altitude of 600 m. — **terana** *Fruhst.* ♂ from Sumatra and Malacca shows a more reddish ground-colour beneath and the silvery streaks broadly edged. The species flies there in some places together with the *lohita*-form *peguanus*. — **frigidus** *Drc.* from Borneo shows anomalies in the stripes beneath (which are reduced), but the author himself mentions specimens exhibiting to the right the stripes differently arranged as to the left, so that the name probably means only an aberration. — **latipicta** *Fruhst.* (156 h) refers to specimens from Indo-China (Tonkin). But the „larger size“ stated by FRUHSTORFER as difference does not come true in the figured specimen designated by himself. Beneath the somewhat more abundant anal red of the hindwing may be the only, rather insignificant distinctive mark. — **orissana** *Mr.* from Northern India, Assam. Here the stripes beneath are bordered more with red-brown like in the *lohita*-forms; the under surface is more dull yellow than white. This form extends rather far to the north, proceeding in some places into the palearctic



region, and the figure of *syama* in our Vol. I (pl. 75 h) will probably refer to this form. — **sepulveda** *Fruhst.* *sepulveda*. flies in West and Central China preferably on palcaetic soil, only touching the Indo-Australian region where, in the south of its range, it passes over to the preceding form; it is said to differ from the preceding form in the pure white colour of the under surface and in its larger size. — **formosana** *Mats.* (156 h) is the Formosan *formosana*. form, where the species is common. Upper surface darker violet than in *latipicta*, under surface of a purer white. — **negrita** *Fldr.* (156 h) has still more dull reddish-yellow colour beneath; the silvery stripes are edged *negrita*. neither with red nor black, but mostly with brown. Philippines. — ab. **frigida** *Drc.*, in which the bands beneath *frigida*. are reduced and irregular, is surely only an aberration, since there are species known exhibiting on the left side a marking different from that on the right side. The form was described from Borneo, but there probably occur analogous deviations also in other patriae. — (*peguanus*, placed to *syama* in Vol. I, p. 278, presumably belongs to the next species).

**A. lohita** *Hsf.* (157 a) I considered in Vol. I to be the species with more obtuse wings, whereas *lohita*. FRUHSTORFER reckoned hereto all the forms with a red (instead of black) edging of the silvery stripes beneath. — The form **himalayana** *Mr.* (157 a) comprises the large specimens from the Himalaya, from where, however, *himalayana*. I also received (from Sikkim) rather small specimens probably of the dry season. Ground-colour beneath dull yellow-coloured with a reddish hue on it. Sikkim, Assam. — **concanus** *Mr.* is the form not being rare in the Nilgiris, *concanus*. from the southern parts of India; very near to *lazularia*, ground-colour beneath pale reddish-yellow, the silvery stripes edged with dark crimson. The subbasal band of the hindwing beneath is composed of 3 parts; the median discal band and the submarginal band are costally closer together, the submarginal band is straighter and at its anal end the three are more or less confluent. — **lazularia** *Mr.*, from Ceylon, is hardly separable from it, *lazularia*. and according to HAMPSON, also occurs in the Nilgiris like *concanus*. ♂ above violettish-blue, with an azure-blue basal part of the wings. Anal spot of hindwing orange-red. Under surface ochreous. Silvery bands beneath edged with dark violet; these are on the hindwing 2 subbasal, 2 discal, 1 submarginal, and a delicate marginal line. In some specimens the spaces between the bands beneath are of the same deep red colour as the bands themselves. — **seliga** *Fruhst.* exhibits the surroundings of the anal lobe of the hindwing above extensively *seliga*. orange-red, the under surface being of a pure yellow, the silvery stripes broadly and thickly bordered with purple brown. Tenasserim. — **batina** *Fruhst.* (157 a) is smaller, the stripes beneath, owing to their being thickly *batina*. bordered with purple brown, are so broad that the intensely reddish-hued ground-colour remains in but very narrow outlines; the red anal spot does not quite reach to the ends of the terminal band. South Annam, in the island of Bai-Miu, in January on blossoms. — **panasa** *Fruhst.* (157 a) is the intermediary form between *panasa*. the two preceding forms, the red spot in the anal area above is very large, almost as in *seliga*, the stripes beneath are somewhat finer and bordered with a blackish brown. Tonkin, Chiem-hoa, taken in August and September. — **rokana** *Fruhst.* (157 a) is the race from Borneo, the ♂ above with a bright blue lustre, a large red anal spot, *rokana*. the ground-colour beneath darkened by ochreous, the not very intensely silvery stripes edged with dark purple brown. According to DRUCE, the species occurs in great numbers in Borneo; but as DRUCE quotes STAUDINGER who takes *lohita* to be the preceding form, this statement is untenable. — **senama** *Fruhst.* (157 b), from Sumatra *senama*. and Malakka, has much smaller ♂♂, with a reddish-yellow under surface, the silvery stripes bordered with light red. In the ♀ the anal spot above is less extensive. — Larva greyish purple brown, finely white-spotted, each ring with a black transverse band and a white lateral streak; on Convolvulaceae. Pupa brown. — DE NICÉVILLE states not to be able to find essential differences of the single forms, such as *lazularia*, *himalayana* etc., from the nomenclatural form, but he separates *concanus* as a distinct species; in Vol. I, pl. 75 h, I have, in accordance with STAUDINGER, treated the species as *syama*. The imagines are in many places rather common and prefer settling on low thorn-bushes, with their wings entirely or half closed; LONGSTAFF reminds us of the fact that the imagines of *Aphnaeus* by their closed wings being seen from above represent the figure of a *Cam-podea*- or *Lepisma*-like insect. The reverted anal lobes are then the eyes, the fine small tails the antennae, whilst the real antennae seem to be the bristles of the tails of the insect. Thereby the appearance of the insect is quite reverse, and the insectivora seeking the imago's head hold the oval lobes and the tails of the hindwings of the *Aphnaeus* in their mouths, which tear off directly, whilst the imago being otherwise unhurt flies off. — To this species **peguanus** *Mr.* (Vol. I, p. 278) would then belong, with a darkened reddish under surface, and the bands *peguanus*. bordered with a bright light red.

**A. vixinga** *Hew.*, according to DRUCE, is a large form from Borneo, recognizable by the very dark *vixinga* colouring beneath; distinguished from *lohita* and *syama* and their Borneo-forms resp. by the small silvery stripes being quite differently arranged. I do not know this species.

**A. rectilineata** *Fruhst.* on the under surface entirely resembles *lohita* (157 a), but the cell of the forewing *rectilineata* exhibits a rectilinear, somewhat club-shaped basal streak, without the distal hook of *lohita*. The subbasal spots of the hindwing beneath are not united to a coherent band, but are distantly remote. The under surface may be light or reddish yellow. On the upper surface the ♂♂ do not exhibit such a bright blue reflection as the two preceding species. Java. — **rubicundus** *Fruhst.* (157 b) from Borneo has above a larger red anal spot *rubicundus*. of the hindwing, beneath the bands are very broad, intensely silvery, with not such light red borders.



- zoilus*. **A. zoilus** Mr. (157 a) is in the marking so very similar to some *lohita*, that LEECH took it to be the form of it, as has been stated in Vol. I, p. 278. But the *Aphnaeus*-form figured there (pl. 75 h) as *zoilus* is, according to FRUHSTORFER, not *zoilus*, but the following species. *zoilus* has thicker bands beneath, of which, however, those in the forewing do not approach the hind-margin so much as in *lohita*, and above all the proximal bands of the hindwing in *zoilus* are much more compact, intense, and their components more fused than in *lohita*, where they are often separated, sometimes even divided into single spots. According to this conception of FRUHSTORFER, the genuine *zoilus* is confined to the Andamans.
- takaonis*. **A. takaonis** Mats. (= *zoilus* Seitz, Macrolep. I, p. 278) is another extreme with regard to the bands being dissolved beneath. Large, with broad silvery bands though narrowly edged with dark, in the basal area entirely broken up into spots. This species is palearctic, known from Japan (Hondo). — **ducalis** Fruhst. (Vol. I, pl. 75 h, as *zoilus*) exhibits all these qualities of the nomenclatural form still more intensified; Sze-chwan, but near Chang-Yang, it probably crosses the frontier of the Indian faunal region. — *zebrinus* Mr. which was stated to be the *zoilus*-form of Ceylon, seems to be a scarcely tenable lateral form. The chief differences from *lohita*, which are said to consist in all the bands beneath of *zebrinus* starting broadly from the costa, in *lohita* and *zoilus*, however, narrowly and a little below the costa, do not seem to be plausible. *takaonis* and *ducalis* are apparently not common.
- zaffra*. **A. zaffra** Nic. (156 h). This species, which also occurs in the palearctic Kashmir, was therefore mentioned in Vol. I, p. 278. Its chief range, however, are the (non-palearctic) hot valleys of South Kashmir, Masuri, the Naini and Kulu valleys, moreover Kumaon, for which reason we have figured it here. The species, however, is decidedly of palearctic character, with a light, almost whitish under surface and narrow, dissolving transverse bands. The ♀ exhibits (at least in the type) a large, cloud-like orange spot enclosing a small dark spot on the forewing above.
- nipalicus*. **A. nipalicus** Mr. is allied both to *ictis* (i. e. according to MOORE, to its form *lunulifera*) and to the following *rukma*. But from the former it is said to differ in the bands of the under surface being of a brighter colour and thereby more contrasting with the lighter (sulphur-coloured) ground, whilst it differs from *rukma* in the presence of silvery scales within the bands beneath (which are absent in *rukma*) and in 2 dark basal spots on the hindwing beneath. Unknown to me, nor has DE NICÉVILLE, at whose disposal there was a very abundant Indian material, seen the form, and as it is said to occur also in Sikkim besides Nepal, it is doubtful whether they may have been aberrative specimens of *ictis*.
- rukma*. **A. rukma** Nic. is above almost exactly like *zaffra* (156 h), but the under surface is distinguished by the transverse bands being hardly darker yellow than the ground-colour being somewhat darkened by ochreous, and without any silvery scales. Sikkim. — **sani** Nic. is quite similar to the preceding, but the bands beneath are cinnamon-brown. From Bhutan; described as a distinct species, because one specimen was also found in Sikkim, where also *rukma* occurs; but it is probably only a form or aberration.
- rukmini*. **A. rukmini** Nic. is very closely allied to *zaffra*, but the bands of the dull light yellow under surface are narrowed down to very narrow small stripes, the proximal ones being only yet indicated by small dots. Sikkim. — It may only be the winter or alpine form of another species from the group of *zaffra*.
- abnormis*. **A. abnormis** Mr. Above dark violettish-brown, the base below the costa dull greenish-grey; hindwing just as greenish-grey or blue. Anal lobe dull ochreous-brown. Under surface dull ochreous-brown, forewing with 3 indistinctly defined, oblique, very feebly silvery transverse bands and a submarginal line. Hindwing with a similar median transverse band and a less distinct marginal band. The species, however, is apparently very rare; from Coonoor in the Nilgiri Hills.
- greeni*. **A. greeni** Heron. is the most similar to *abnormis*, but in *greeni* the shape of the wings is more angular, the distal margin steeper and the apex less pointed; the hindwing is less extended. ♂ above lighter and less blue than in *abnormis* so that the colouring is to a certain degree similar to that of *Polyommatus baeticus*, the bright ochreous-brown of the anal lobe of *abnormis* being absent in *greeni*; in the former the under surface of ♂ and ♀ are equally coloured, much redder ochreous than in *greeni*. The bands of the under surface are yet distinct in *greeni*, whilst *abnormis* shows but very faint traces of them. ♂ 35 mm. Pundaloya, taken at an altitude of 6000 ft.
- fusca*. **A. fusca** Mr. (157 b) is pretty nearly the smallest species of the genus; the upper surface recalls *vulcanus*, since the ♂♂ often exhibit on the forewing above distinct transverse stripes varying in number and width. The under surface is pale yellow, traversed by numerous, very broad, yellowish-red transverse bands being finely bordered with dark and silvery centred. On the whole the species is very similar to *vulcanus*, but so far only known for certain from Ceylon; it flies in Colombo in the „Cinnamon Gardens“, i. e. where these gardens used to be; also in Kandy, near Peradeniya etc., in June and July, single and not common.
- vulcanus*. **A. vulcanus** F. (= *etolus* Hew., *tigrinus* Mr.) (157 b) is rather a small species recognizable by the very narrow and dull silvery stripes of the under surface extending in broad yellowish-red, finely dark-edged bands. The forewing above exhibits in the costal half parallel, sometimes anastomosing ochreous small transverse



bands. Southern India and Ceylon, in the Tiger Mts. (Nilgiris), single though not rare. — **bracteatus** *Btlr.*, *bracteatus*, from Mhow in the Himalaya, taken from June till October. The upper surface of the ♂ exhibits the ochreous bands as strongly developed as in the ♀; the hindwing is paler, the bands from beneath showing through as dark grey stripes. Beneath the wings are of a creamy ground-colour, not so dull as in the nomenclatural form; the bands are finer and darker red, so that the silvery axes are more prominent. The 5th band of the forewing, being connected with the 6th in *vulcanus*, is separate here. — In **javanus** *Fruhst.*, from Sukabumi in West Java, *javanus*, on the contrary the stripes beneath are broader and more blackish-brown; it flies at an altitude of 600 m.

**A. ictis** *Hew.* (= *schistacea* *Mr.*). Above the dark ground-colour shows a small reddish-yellow cell-end spot and a red anal spot; beneath the ferruginous-brown transverse bands are so broad that this colour predominates, the original creamy ground-colour only appearing yet in 3 or 4 narrow transverse lines. — The small yellowish-red spot on the forewing may vary a great deal; in typical *ictis* it is a reddish longitudinal patch; in ab. **ceylonica** *Fldr.* it is mostly a small transverse spot, but such specimens are by no means confined to Ceylon. — In **lunulifera** *Mr.* (157 b as *lunifera*), from Sikkim, it forms a crescent \*). — **maximus** *Elw.* is a very large form from Burma. — In **khurdanus** *Mr.*, from Calcutta and the Orissa District, the ♀♀ above exhibit a more dark grey ground-colour with a rather large orange spot of the forewing, whereas the ♂♂ are above spotless. The under surface is quite different from that in *ictis*, being rather uni-coloured dark reddish ochreous-brown, the stripes not contrasting so much with the ground-colour. — **nubilus** *Mr.*, presumably only a seasonal form, has a similar, more sand-coloured under surface, but according to DE NICÉVILLE also in the ♀ a very small discal spot on the forewing above. — **trifurcata** *Mr.*, from the Himalaya, is not sharply separable from typical *ictis*, because the marks of distinction vary rather frequently; the colouring above in the ♂ is violetish-brown, the basal area of a more bluish-grey tint than in typical *ictis*, the orange spot of the forewing is very large and divided into 3 lobes by dark embeddings. — **ictina** *Fruhst.* (157 b) is quite similar, the ♂ with a very intense blue lustre, the discal spot of the forewing upwards distinctly three-pronged, the anal spot of the hindwing extending along the hind-margin as a narrow stripe. The latter forms may apparently occur aberratively in very different districts. — **uniformis** *Mr.* which is probably only the discal-spotted ♂ form of **elima** *Mr.* (being normally spotless in the forewing above), is beneath almost quite uni-coloured earthy brown with a slight ruddle-red tinge, the transverse bands being but very feebly marked, their colour not really contrasting with the ground-colour. FRUHSTORFER considers both to be „extreme forms of the dry season“, whereas DE NICÉVILLE presumes them to have but one generation in Kashmir (i. e. in its palearctic part with a short summer-season). — The imagines of this species being not rare are particularly in India and Ceylon often met with on thistle-heads.

### 34. Genus: **Apharitis** *Riley.*

This genus has recently (1925) been separated from the *Cigaritis*, because the latter was confined to the two species *allardi* *Oberth.* and *zohra* *Donz.* with numerous forms. The *Apharitis* differ from the *Cigaritis* in the shape of the wings, the forewing being almost exactly triangular with a smoothly cut-off distal margin. The colouring is rather much like that of the *Cigaritis* owing to the dark, filled stripes beneath, whilst the structure approaches that of *Spindasis*. The type of the genus is *A. epargyros* *Eversm.*

**A. epargyros** *Eversm.* was placed as a synonym to *acamas* *Klug* in Vol. I, but it differs in the spot in the cell 6 of the forewing never being white as it is invariably in *acamas*; above all the hind-margin of the forewing is deeply excised; besides there are also differences in the male genitals. Baluchistan to Kurdistan, Kirgiz Steppes, and Kulja.

**A. acamas** *Klug.* The typical form occurs in North East Africa and the adjoining Asiatic countries, such as Arabia and Syria, whereas the form **hypargyros** *Btlr.* (vol. I, p. 279) occurs in Afghanistan and Baluchistan through the Punjab as far as Karachi and Sindh. — **chitralensis** *Riley*, more in palearctic Kashmir, is much deeper ochreous than *hypargyros*, the black markings being more prominent and more diffuse, the submarginal band anastomosing with the marginal band, the costal white being reduced to a dot. Beneath the stripes are as in *hypargyros* but darker and more intensely bordered with black. From Nagar in Chitral, at altitudes of 4 to 9000 ft. — The larva which in Vol. I was supposed to feed on *Astragalus*, lives on *Cassia*, it is fawn-coloured with a mahogany-coloured head and dorsum of the collar, of the same colour are dorsal and lateral lines as well as dots on the 4th to 9th rings. On the 12th ring the dorsum exhibits lateral appendages from which sometimes a fleshy tongue is protruded, which probably serves as an ant-organ.

**A. lilacinus** *Mr.* (= *aestivus* *Swh.*). The ♂ is above pale brown, with a violet reflection, and a blackish cell-end spot of the forewing; on the hindwing the anal lobe is red with a very small black, silvery marked centre. Beneath light ochreous-brown, in the cell of the forewing 2 black rings, at the cell-end a band widening

\* To this scarcely denominable aberration belongs also the ♂ figured as „*ictis*“ in Vol. I, pl. 75 h.



below; otherwise the marking strongly recalls *hypargyros*. ♀ above brown, without the violet reflection. India: Mhow, Malda. A common small form of the dry season, being larger though rarer in the rainy season.

### 35. Genus: **Ogyris** *Dbl. u. Hew.*

This genus containing about 20 forms exhibits in the colouring of the ♂♂ the most magnificent blending we know amongst lepidoptera, surpassing even that of most of the *Morpho* and the blue lustre of all the *Arhopala*. When flying about in the sunshine, the ♂♂ sparkle like precious stones, and their blue radiance is the most magnificent when they are resting on the shrubs of *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, with their wings half opened and generally their heads down. Most of the species are reported to fly very high above the ground and to come seldom down, on the Murchison River in West Australia, however, a species flies on plains which are almost only covered with shrubs. The genus is purely Australian; only 3 species extending to New Guinea, but on the continent the *Ogyris* seem to be scarcely absent in any large district. It has also been observed that the genus has of late been colonizing new districts.

Although the *Ogyris* belong to this fauna which is distinguished by its old forms, yet they are undoubtedly one of the very youngest lepidopteral groups. The species, the habits of which we know, feed as larvae on *Loranthus*, a mistle-like parasite. Also the larva itself lives in symbiosis, as many *Lycaenidae* do, and different species of ants, such as *Camponotus* and *Aecophylla*, have been ascertained watching over them. The small larvae, having left the trunk of the *Loranthus*-bush, are directly looked for by their guard of ants and speedily brought back again. The small larvae feed at night, whilst in daytime they keep in hiding in the chinks of the bark or at the foot of the trunks. The pupa is in the usual *Lycaenid* way held at the cremaster and by a sling of thread round the middle. The imago is mostly seen playing round the crowns of the *Eucalyptus* trees in the height of summer.

By their shape and colouring the *Ogyris* strongly recall the *Arhopala*, particularly the under surface shows their general macular bands and the transverse streaks in the cell of the forewing. The body is robust, the antennae gradually thickened, the hindwing at least in the ♂♂ mostly strongly dentate and at the anal angle frequently extended into a broad, sometimes lobular tail. The forewing is broad with a pointed apex and in the ♂ sometimes somewhat concave distal margin; the lower median branch starts somewhat behind the centre of the cell. — BETHUNE-BAKER whose arrangement we follow here, has dealt with the genus in a monography.

*idmo.* **O. idmo** *Hew.* (♂ = *orontas* *Hew.*) (161 g). The ♂ is above violettish-brown, almost like *otanes*-♂ (161 g), but the under surface shows brighter bands, particularly the dark postmedian band is broader, the distal part of the cell is more intensely intermixed with blue; ♀ with a white, above oval, beneath band-shaped preapical spot of the forewing. West Australia.

*waterhousei.* **O. waterhousei** *B.-Bak.* is very similar and seems to represent the species in Victoria. Distinguished from typical *idmo* chiefly by the shape of the wings. In the forewing the costa is more bent and the distal margin in the centre somewhat produced, whilst in *idmo*-♂ it is almost straight; beneath the chain-band extends differently from that in *idmo*, disappearing in the darker coloured disc of the forewing.

*otanes.* **O. otanes** *Fldr.* (161 g) is very similar to the preceding, somewhat smaller, the under surface more monotonous, the blue markings in the cell of the forewing are very fine, in the distal part of the cell a somewhat pierced black spot with blue contours. The chain-stripe of the forewing is composed of 5 spots with adjacent traces of a sixth in the submedian area. The ♀ exhibits behind the cell-end of the forewing instead of the white oval of *idmo* merely a small yellowish, sometimes pierced patch. South Australia. — **halmaturea** *Tepp.* is said to represent the species in the Kangaroo Island; it has rounder margins of the wings, an obtuser apex of the forewing, and the distal margin of the hindwing is broader brown. According to WATERHOUSE and LYELL, however, the form is not to be separated from *otanes*. The imagines fly briskly round the bushes of *Melaleuca* and, according to TEPPER, they are rather timid.

*meeki.* **O. meeki** *Rothsch.* (161 g) is beside the following the largest species of the genus. Hindwing at the upper median branch with a broad and long tail. Hindwings beneath more with scattered spots than with bands. ♂ above uni-coloured dark violettish-brown; ♀ not yet known, presumably with 3 tails on the hindwing. New Guinea (Milne Bay).

*faciepicta.* **O. faciepicta** *Strd.* (161 g) is very near to *meeki*, likewise large, the under surface of a more violet tint, the small transverse bands of the cell of the forewing narrower and shorter, the spots in the centre of the hindwings more united to chains as in *zozine*. German New Guinea.

*zozine.* **O. zozine** is a very variable species. The ♀ does not only look different from the ♂, as the other *Ogyris* do, but it is dimorphous and occurs in blue and violet colouring. This blue colouring also varies inasmuch as southern specimens exhibit bright green lustre, whereas northern ones are of a beautiful sky-blue. The preapical spot of the ♀ may likewise vary in size; it increases in extent the more the habitat is situate to the



south. This variability has led to a rather complicated denomination having frequently caused confusion. **zozine** Hew. (♀ = *genoveva* Hew.) (161 f. g as *zosime*) is the typical form from South Queensland as it occurs regularly near Brisbane. ♂ purple brown with a lighter, greyish-brown marginal area of the forewing. ♀ with a bright blue lustre, the bone-coloured preapical spot is oval and rather short. — **duaringae** B.-Bak. refers to *duaringae*. ♂♂, in which the violettish-blue colour above extends close to the margin, where the broad light area is replaced by a narrow, velvety black stripe. — ab. **magna** B.-Bak. is an unnecessary name for particularly large ♀♀ *magna*. (with an expanse of up to 7 cm) occurring amongst typical specimens in Queensland. — From there to the north (near Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Port Darwin) flies the form **typhor** Wat. & Ly.; ♂ with a broad brown marginal part of the forewing and a broad brown costal and hindmarginal area of the hindwing; in the ♀ the white spot of the forewing may be still much smaller than in *zozine*, the disc of the wings lustrous or also somewhat darkened blue. — ab. **iberia** Wat. & Ly. are dimorphous ♀♀ of this form with a violet disc of the wings. — On the contrary, southern specimens from Victoria and partly already from the surroundings of Sydney exhibit in the male sex an intense violet lustre as far as the jet-black distal margin; the ♀♀ are more metallic green than blue and have a larger, more band-shaped white spot on the forewing; this form is called **araxes** Wat. & Ly. Violet ♀♀ of this form have not yet become known, whereas those of the typical *zozine*-form have been denominated **zenobia** Wat. & Ly. — The greenish egg being flattened above is deposited on *Loranthus cerastroides* or *linophyllus*, near the place where this parasitic plant is settled. Larva in its adult stage dingy ochreous-yellow 2½ to 3 cm long, in its juvenile stage (according to DODD) like a shield-louse and light brown. Pupa dark brown, of the usual shape of the Lycaenid pupae, secured on a stone or a piece of bark etc., mostly near or on the soil. The imagines fly in November and December round the Eucalyptus trees, mostly at a considerable height. — As long as the larvae are guarded by ants, the enemies keep aloof from them. But as they frequently hide below bark, they are then often stung, particularly by the Braconid *Protapanteles rufiventris* Bingham.

**O. aenone** Waterh. has the approximate size and shape of *faciepicta* (161 g), but the upper surface of the ♂ exhibits a magnificent Morpho-blue lustre. The costa of the forewing is black, at the apex broader, enclosing there a small blue costal spot, the distal margin and the cell-end spot extending to the costal black are black, too. Under surface dove-coloured grey, the cell of the forewing with black spots edged with light or bluish; hindwing somewhat darker with 3 faint basal spots, the middle row of spots being isolated; ♀ less lustrous and not so light blue as the ♂ and with broader dark margins; before the apex, close at the costa, a small white, bluish-tinted spot. Beneath, between the black cellular transverse spots, orange-yellow embedment. Hindwing more brightly spotted brown than in the ♂. Expanse of wings: ♂ 52, ♀ 54 mm. Queensland: Cairns, Kuranda, Cooktown, Thursday Island.

**O. abrota** Dbl. & Hew. (162 a). The ♂ is easily discernible by the violettish-blue lustre of the upper surface, but above all by the under surface where the forewing is quite black excepting the distal-marginal and apical parts and some small white transverse bands in the cell. In the ♀ the forewing exhibits a very large oval discal spot occupying almost the whole central area and appearing quite similarly also beneath, no other *Ogyris* known showing a similar one. South-East Australia, to the north as far as Brisbane. — Egg almost globular, of a dim white. Larva on *Loranthus pendulus*, yellowish-brown, always guarded by ants. The ant-organ is behind on the sides of the dorsum and secretes small roundish drops which are greedily absorbed by the ants. The larvae being 2 cm long in their adult stage are easily afflicted by fungitis.

**O. ianthis** Waterh. is easily discernible by the ♀ showing a bright orange-yellow upper surface; the ♂ is above lustrous light blue with a broad black distal margin, the costal margin being narrower black. Under surface grey, the cell of the forewing with 3 black spots between which there are small light grey and bluish-grey transverse bands. In the orange-yellow ♀ the black margin is still broader than in the ♂. — Egg light yellow with a reticulate upper surface. Larva in daytime in ants' nests, living on *Loranthus cerastroides*; rosy-ochreous. Pupa reddish-brown. Apparently so far only found in the surroundings of Sydney.

**O. aurantiaca** Rbl. is unknown to me; in the shape similar to *faciepicta*, but above bright orange-red, the broad black distal margin proximally dentately defined. Beneath the forewing exhibits a broad orange-yellow hindmarginal half. ♂ not yet known. British New Guinea.

**O. olane** Hew. (= *catharina* Fldr.) (161 f) is one of the smaller species; the ♂ has above almost the whole distal halves of the wings black as well as the whole costal area; the proximal parts of the wings are violettish-blue. ♀ similar, the forewing beneath with 7 small costal transverse bands, the two distal ones of which are whitish-grey, the others light blue. — Larva on *Loranthus pendulus*, similar to that of *abrota*, but behind with a black dorsal spot. The imagines are not rare, in spring and autumn, in South and East Australia. SPRY states that this species is not guarded by ants and is also often parasited.

**O. barnardi** Misk. is easily recognized by the ♂ exhibiting only the size of *olane*, but a brown upper surface with an intense violet lustre, whilst in the ♀ only the centre of the wings is yet violet, all the margins being broad black. The under surface is marked like that of *olane* (161 f), but the ground-colour of the hindwing is darker. Queensland: Emerald; Stradbroke Island (near Brisbane).



*oroetes*. **O. oroetes** Hew. (161 f as *oraetes*). Whilst the ♀ is to be recognized directly from the figure, the ♂ is characterized by an extremely bright sky-blue lustre with a delicate lilac reflection and a very fine black marginal line which is slightly thicker than in *O. hewitsoni* (161 f), the apex of the ♂ being hardly broader black-margined than in our figure of *hewitsoni*. The under surface of the ♂ exhibits the same scheme of markings as in the figured ♀. North Australia: Derby (Western Australia) and Queensland.

*amaryllis*. **O. amaryllis** Hew. (162 a). The very lustrous light blue forewing of the ♂ is characterized by the black distal margin being more than 3 cm broad, which, however, is absent in the hindwing. The forewing beneath is similarly variegated as in the ♀ which has above a very broad, proximally irregularly defined black marginal part. Beneath the band-marking is rather confused, as if the bands in the disc of the hindwing would roll up into a ball. The typical form flies round the frontier of Queensland and New South Wales, near Brisbane, and on the Richmond River. — *hewitsoni* Waterh. (161 f) deviates above very much from the type, the ♂ being quite brilliantly sky-blue, without a black margin of the forewing (with a but very fine marginal line), but the ♀, the marginal band of which is in the type as much as 5 cm broad, has here the black colour only 1 mm broad in the hindwing and 3 mm at most in the forewing. North Queensland. — *meridionalis* B.-Bak., the type of which is before me from West Australia, has the most beautiful brightest and most brilliant blue of all the forms of *Ogyris*; the black marginal line is extremely fine, the fringes with white tips; in the ♀ the black marginal band is almost as broad, about twice as broad, as in *hewitsoni*. Under surface similar to that of the other forms, in the ♀ with red in the cell. This form is doubtful, since the specimens from the different districts seem to differ from one another; some have frequently been treated as „*oroetes*“; the form is mentioned from Western and Central Australia as well as from Queensland (Emerald) and Victoria (Dimboola). — Egg rosy grey, larva in its early stage greenish, later on dark grey, on *Loranthus linophyllus*. The imago seems to be rather common at its habitats.

*iphis*. **O. iphis** Wat. & Ly. is somewhat larger than the preceding species, of almost the same bright blue, though distinguished by the black margin of the forewing being about 1 mm, in the apical part, however, more than 3 mm broad. The ♀ exhibits in the forewing a broad black margin enclosing near the apex a rather large orange spot directly at the costa. The under surface of the ♀ does not show any orange spots in the cell of the forewing, but behind its lower angle, between the radials and the upper median branch. Kuranda in Queensland. — In the form **doddi** Wat. & Ly. the apex of the ♂ forewing is not broadly margined with black, and the costal orange spot of the ♀ is extended into a longitudinal patch. Besides the ♀ forewing beneath is intensely tinged with yolk-colour from the lower cell-wall almost to the margin. Northern Territory.

### Group of Theclini.

Referring to what has been said on p. 930 with respect to the classification, we begin here with the last Lycaenid division. Excepting but very few genera (such as *Deramas*, *Poritia*) nearly all the *Theclini* are tailed; some have several tails, in which cases the appendages of the hindwings may frequently be considerably long, as in *Cheritra*, *Ticherra* etc. Otherwise the shape of the wings, in spite of the immense number and variability of the genera of this division, is uncommonly homogeneous. The forewing is invariably very broad, with a greatly bent costa, an entirely straight, rarely feebly convex, long distal margin, and quite straight hindmargin. Also in the marking the upper surface of the wings in most of the genera is arranged according to the same scheme and the colouring dark brown with or without a cover of blue scales, with a mostly reddish-yellow brilliant spot in the disc of the forewing. Like in the *Lycaenini*, also in the members of this group the chief marks of distinction are to be found on the under surface of the wings, since the upper surface itself is in most cases entirely failing (e. g. in *Arhopala*). This behaviour will be understood when we consider that the *Lycaenidae* represent the phylogenetically youngest sprout of the Rhopalocera, which fact also explains the great uncertainty encountered in fixing both the genera and species. In the American *Theclini* this uncertainty is so very confusing that all the attempts of dividing the almost 1000 forms of American *Thecla* into a great number of surveyable genera, have been given up. They must take recourse there to erecting so-called survey-groups, and also in the Indo-Australian fauna there are numerous genera which strictly speaking are hardly anything else but such a makeshift. It is quite impossible to say, whether e. g. all the genera of the *Arhopala*-group ((*Surendra*, *Amblypodia*, *Mahathala*, *Thaduka* etc.) are better combined in one single gigantic genus or split into a great number of genera or subgenera, as MOORE and others have suggested, who desired to retain and facilitate the survey of so stupendous a material. The lustre of the metallic colours, the heliophily, the delight in blossoms and honey of the *Lycaenidae*, the food of the larvae (mostly high-growing blossoming plants), the shape and habits of the larvae, their symbiosis with Hymenoptera, which has even produced certain peculiar organs, all this proves the Lycaenid branch to be quite a recent lepidopteral branch in which the cruder anatomical divergencies could not yet take such a firm root as in old lepidopteral families having passed through a long period of generations.



The *Theclini* are not only exteriorly characterized by the tails of the hindwings often exhibiting a monstrous length and by the long distal margin of the forewing, but there are also some evident differences in the habits of the *Theclini* from those of the *Lycaenini* and *Chrysophanini*. First of all, the *Theclini* do not occur in masses as e. g. the *Zizera* and *Polyommatus* do in India and many *Lycaena* in European meadows or clover-fields. The *Thecla*, *Zephyrus*, *Rapala*, *Deudorix*, *Bindahara* are partly also common lepidoptera; but I had never any occasion of observing that the air above the sunny roads seemed to scintillate with them as in India of the great number of *Zizera* dashing along above the soil, that the *Thecla* or their allies were crowding in great numbers round the pools on the roads, as for instance in the Alps the *Lycaena*, that all the bushes on sunny slopes are alive with male lepidoptera as in China the *Catochrysops strabo* and in many places of Southern Europe and of Asia the *Polyommatus baeticus*. On the contrary, many *Theclini* are of a very rare occurrence, and even of genera being rich in species, such as *Poritia*, *Camena* etc., sometimes hardly one specimen is to be seen for years. The hypothesis frequently heard that all the species of insects are common if only one succeeds in advancing to their right habitats, certainly does not come true in many *Theclini*, as little as in the notoriously rare *Erycinida*, or some *Agrias* in America, of which in fact only a limited number of specimens seem to exist.

### 36. Genus: **Surendra** Mr.

This genus initiates the *Arhopala*-group with which it has been frequently united. 12 forms are reckoned hereto, all of which inhabit the Indian Continent and the Sunda Islands. Forewing with a bent costa and a straight, in the ♂ even often somewhat concave distal margin which makes the apex appear very pointed. Hindwing partly tailless, at the margin dentate, or also with 3 tail-appendages. The distinct separation from the genus *Arhopala* is rather difficult; but the shape of the egg of *Surendra* is said to be quite different from *Arhopala*, more than in *Thecla*.

**S. quercetorum** Mr. (= *vivarna* Hew. nec Hsf.) (149 a). The upper surface of the ♂ may be quite monotonously dark brown, without any blue; such specimens are known from the Khasia Hills for which, however, they are not characteristic. In most of the cases, however, the ♂♂ are above suffused with blue (in a similar way as the figured ♂ of *vivarna*) but with a more violet reflection. Discernible from *vivarna* Hsf. by the under surface being without any white bands or small spots; the under surface of the ♂ is almost just as unmarked dark brown as that of our figured ♀ which is above invariably of a dull dark brown, almost as beneath. British India, particularly in the Himalaya. — In ab. **discahis** Mr., described from Ceylon, though not characteristic for that district, the blue colour in the ♂ above is confined to the centre of the wing, whilst the ♀ is above tinted with ochreous. — ab. **biplagiata** Mr., described from Madras, has a greyer under surface, which may be due to the dryness of the habitat. — **neritos** Fruhst. is the form from Tonkin (Chiem-hoa), described as a form of *quercetorum*, but presumably it is more correctly reckoned to *vivarna*. Shape of the wings more roundish than in Indian forms, hindwing above black without any blue. Both wings beneath in the ♂ and ♀ more uniform, lighter grey, without the brown bands through the hindwing, the black dentate lines hazy and their white proximal bordering faded. — The imagines fly all the year round in hot districts, they are common at their habitats and like to rest on low bushes.

**S. vivarna** Hsf. (149 a). According to BETHUNE-BAKER, chiefly distinguished from the preceding by the white markings beneath which are absent in *quercetorum*. This species represents the latter in the south. The typical form originates from Java. — **amisena** Hew. (149 a), from Sumatra and the part of Malacca opposite it. The ♂ shows instead of the small tail of the hindwing very short small dents which are sometimes indicated also in the ♀ though only traceably. Here the wings above show a slight lilac lustre duller in the ♀ than in the ♂; in many ♀♀ it has disappeared altogether, so that the upper surface appears to be uni-coloured dark brown. — **agdistis** Fruhst., from Nias, has a more distinct white median band on the hindwing beneath than Sumatran specimens, and the verdigris scaling at the anal angle of the hindwing is more extensive. — **polowna** Stgr., from Borneo and Palawan, is said to differ in the small tails being replaced by minute knobs, which, however, may vary at the same locality; but *polowna* is said to lack entirely the metallic greenish scales at the anal angle of the hindwing beneath. — **latimargo** Mr., from the Andamans, is smaller, with shorter wings, and the blue of the ♂ above is very much reduced, on the hindwing there are only traces of it. This form represents the natural bridge to the preceding form. — **samina** Fruhst., from Celebes, on the contrary, is what larger than *vivarna*, similar to *latimargo*, on the ♂ hindwing without blue, on the forewing with reduced blue; beneath light grey, the white marking of the hindwing distinct, but without the verdigris scales at the anal angle of the hindwing. — The species is not rare.

**S. florimel** Doh. (150 a) is very similar to the preceding, recognizable by the hindwing being rather sharply angled in the centre of the margin and being beneath almost entirely uni-coloured dark brown, but in the centre with a bent chain of whitish spots, and before the margin with a series of light spots being at the anal angle metallic scaled and dark-centred. — **stimula** Nic. is said to be merely founded upon an especially



large specimen, but according to FRUHSTORFER it may still be the type of a local race. Burmah, Java, Sumatra.

### 37. Genus: **Iraota** Mr.

This genus structurally differs so much from the other genera of the *Arhopala*-group that it is difficult to understand, how it could be inserted into it by the monographers. The forewing of the ♂ has the triangular shape of the forewing of *Deudorix* or *Rapala*; of the convex margins of the wings of the *Arhopala* the ♀ at most exhibits a slight trace. Owing to this fact the flight of the imagines in *Iraota* is much more energetic, faster, almost whizzing, in contrast with the preceding genus and the following genus. The thorax is very strong, the hindwing tailed; the larvae are wood-louse shaped, the pupae are bossed on the thorax. The ♂♂ fly searching along the roads and the outskirts of the forests and then mostly settle down on the same spot on their beats; if their favourite flying-places are known (e. g. the cemeteries in Hongkong), one may easily capture numerous specimens. According to NICÉVILLE, they are generally found near Banana-trees, which I am able to corroborate, although this gigantic tree is so common in the tropics that but few good meets are known where this tree is not to be found near by.

- timoleon*. **I. timoleon** Stoll (= nila Koll. nec Dist.) (149 a). The imago has in many districts 2 different forms. *timoleon* is the form of the dry season, from South China, flying quite similarly in the greatest part of the Himalaya as far Kashmir and even in its palearctic part, for which reason the species has already been mentioned in Vol. I, p. 275 and figured there on pl. 75 c, though a form is figured there in which the abundant white marking beneath has disappeared, as is the case in the dry season form **maecenas** Fr. (161 e). The figure of *timoleon* on pl. 149 a is the copy of a specimen which I captured at the very end of the rainy season, in October, so that the beginning dry season may have already had some effect, for specimens of the real rainy season, exhibit still more white, particularly a large, dually-lobed silvery spot round the upper cell-wall in the hindwing. From this form to such *timoleon* exhibiting almost no markings at all beneath there occur all kinds of transitions, but not everywhere, and in Ceylon, near Bangalore, Calcutta and Bholahât there occur, according to DE NICÉVILLE, only *maecenas*. The species also varies much locally. Typical *timoleon* and *maecenas* — but also all the intermediate forms — fly in China and Northern India. — In Southern India we find **arsaces** Fruhst.; ♂ above of a much brighter, more lustrous metallic blue, ♀ entirely suffused with blue. Beneath the white marking is less distinct with blurred contours, particularly also the dually-lobed subbasal spot which is more obliterated and covered with brown. The anal angle of the hindwing shows more metallic blue scales. — **boswelliana** Dist., from Malacca and Sumatra, is a form of *maecenas* with a very abundantly white, ochreous, and blue marked under surface, and above uni-coloured dark brown ♀♀. — **accius** Fruhst. (161 e), from Borneo, scarcely differs from it. Here the ♂ above shows a deeper blue, and a greyer (instead of red-brown) colouring beneath. — **lysippus** Fruhst., from Nias, is recognizable by the much larger, posterior (subanal) brown spot of the hindwing, around which the white median band extends in a large bow. — **rochana** Horsf. (161 e) nec Mr. is the Java-form, whilst **aenus** Fruhst. is the dry season form of it. Here the upper surface is lighter metallic blue, the black distal margin is broader than in North-Indians. Under surface darker red-brown, more profusely black-speckled. — **ottonis** Fruhst., from Palawan; smaller, beneath marked similarly as *boswelliana*, but the white marking duller, more reduced. — **lazarena** Fldr. (149 a, b) has above not very extensive but nevertheless intensely lustrous blue areas; beneath the ground-colour is very dark trunk-coloured brown, not so red-brown as in typical *timoleon* from China. From the Philippine Is. (Mindoro). — FRUHSTORFER separates from these specimens such from Bohol: **boholica**, in which the ♀♀ are above without any blue and beneath provided with a continuous, not interrupted white subcostal stripe of the forewing. — **johnsoniana** Holl., from Celebes, like the Celebes-races of other species, is a particularly large form; beneath dark blackish-grey instead of red-brown. The black median band of the hindwing is also distally very broadly bordered with white. The white subcostal streak of the forewing and the subbasal streak of the hindwing are narrower, but the submarginal band of the forewing is more distinct, completer. Typical *johnsoniana*-♀♀ show above large blue discal spots; but there are also ♀♀ being above quite brown = **erla** Fruhst. (161 e). — **pandara** Fruhst., from Siam, differs from *boswelliana* from Malacca in the neat white marking on the wings beneath, and the red-brown instead of black colouring of the median row of dents in the hindwing. The subanal region of the hindwing is narrowly greyish-brown instead of broadly yellow; the small blue anal spots are obsolete. — **mangolina** Fruhst. has no blue in the basal part of the forewing and a darker, more purely white-marked under surface, whereby the form differs from *johnsoniana* from South Celebes. From Sula-Mangoli. — As to the larva and habits of *I. timoleon* cf. Vol. I, p. 275.
- distanti*. **I. distanti** Stgr. (= nila Dist. nec Koll.) (161 d, as *nileia*) has the wings shaped as in *Arhopala*, but the colouring and marking of *Iraota*. The anal part of the hindwing has a more rounded margin; the blue above extends much farther towards the margin than in any form of *timoleon*; the under surface exhibits a bright ruddle-red tinge and all the white spots are small and equably distributed across the surface of the wings. It is much smaller than the preceding; ♂ 39 to 40, ♀ 41 to 42 mm. Malacca and *nileia*, Sumatra. — **nileia** Fruhst. (161 d as *nila*), from Borneo, differs from *distanti* in the ♂♂ above exhibiting



bright ruddle-red tinge and all the white spots are very small and equably distributed across the surface of the wings. It is much smaller than the preceding; ♂ 39—40, ♀ 41—42 mm. Malacca and Sumatra. — *nileia* *nileia*. *Fruhst.* (161 d as *nila*), from Borneo, differs from *distanti* in the ♂♂ above exhibiting lustrous green instead of blue streaks between the veins; the ♀♀ exhibit beneath a larger, darker brown costal spot, and the small white and blue punctiform spots are more distinct; from the Kina Balu.

**I. aurigena** *Fruhst.* is the only *Iraota* hitherto known from New Guinea. ♂ above deep blue with a *aurigena*. narrow black distal margin. Beneath dark red-brown forewings with 3 sharply defined, brownish-red median bands and a brownish-red marginal band; before the latter light grey irroration. Hindwing before the margin likewise irrorated with grey, distal margin whitish, hind-margin vermilion. Both wings with conspicuous gold spots of a very bright gloss and a somewhat greenish reflection. German New Guinea.

### 38. Genus: **Horsfieldia** Riley (*Amblypodia* auct.).

This genus is difficult to fix by the neurulation, for which reason it is not universally acknowledged and considered to be more a so-called survey-group. Separated from the preceding by the much broader forewings — also in the ♂. Body less robust, costal margin of forewing already at the base strongly bent, hind-margin almost as long as costal margin, whereas in the ♂♂ of *Iraota timoleon* it is hardly  $\frac{4}{5}$  the length of it. Hindwing also more circular, distal margin more uniformly bent. On the under surface most of the species distinctly show the protective colouring of a dry leaf the middle rib of which is imitated by an oblique streak from the apex of the forewing to the centre of the hind-margin of the hindwing. — The egg (of *narada*) is large, covered with white, coarsely granulated, with a stopped-up hexagonal reticulation. The larva is of the usual woodlouse-shape of the Lycaenid larvae, being broad in the middle, with a small head and an obtuse anal joint; the segmental indentations are distinctly developed; on the sides of the body there are few small short bristles. Pupa uncommonly long and flat with a roundish top end, a centrally bossed thorax, and very slender pointed abdominal portion. — It appears to me not unlikely that all the forms known of *Horsfieldia* belong to a single species which is widely distributed and varies a great deal. — The genus was formerly called *Amblypodia*, but N. D. RILEY proved that HORSFIELD, the author of the name *Amblypodia* itself, has denoted his third group (*apidanus*-group) to be typical for the name *Amblypodia*, whereas „*narada*“ stands in the first place, being thus regarded as not typical by HORSFIELD himself. — This statement, indeed, abolishes a name having been used for almost 100 years.

**H. narada** *Hsf.* (150 a). The species is easily recognised by the leaf-marking of the uniformly brown *narada*. under surface and the short stump of the tail on the hindwing. The northernmost form inhabiting the southern part of Continental India is **dina** *Fruhst.*; it differs from the typical *narada* occurring in Java in the pale violet *dina*. upper surface of the ♂ which exhibits a very large light red anal spot. Under surface yellowish-brown, basal half with groups of distantly separated dots. Not rare in the Nilgiris; also in the plains, near Metupalayan and as far as Madras, besides in Bombay and Assam. — **taooana** *Mr.* (♂ = *arracana* *Sm.*) differs from Javanese *taooana*. *narada* and from *anita* in its larger size; the upper surface shows a very bright lustrous blue, and the black marginal band is broad. Beneath both wings are violettish-ochreous, the transverse macular bands and the basal groups of spots are distinct, the stripe in the forewing is strongly bent. From Tenasserim. — **anita** *Hew.* *anita*. (= *narada* *Nic.* nec *Hsf.*, *erichsoni* *W. Mas.* nec *Fldr.*) (148 a), from Siam, has the stripe of the forewing more parallel to the margin; its continuation on the hindwing is slightly undulate and in many ♂♂ proximally bordered with a silvery grey. — **andersoni** *Mr.* is the form from the Mergui Archipelago (Sullivan Island), smaller *andersoni*. than *taooana*, both wings above ultra-marine, the black marginal band narrow; hindwing beneath quite similarly marked as in *taooana*, but of a darker shade. — **fara** *Fruhst.*, from Sumatra, is larger, with rounder wings than *fara*. typical *narada*; ♂ of a lighter and brighter blue; under surface like that of the preceding form, of a very dark colouring, with prominent whitish-grey, band-like irroration before and behind the submarginal stripes of the hindwing. This Sumatran form varies according to the season; specimens from the dry season exhibit a violet reflection on the blue above, and beneath they are yellowish-grey, those of the rainy season, occurring also in alpine districts, are above more azure-blue, beneath brownish-violet; to the latter form also the Nias-specimens are reported to belong. — **salvia** *Fruhst.*, from North Borneo, has above a narrower marginal black *salvia*. part than *fara*, the blue of the upper surface is darker and more lustrous. Under surface blackish-grey, more monotonous than in *fara*. — **orla** *Fruhst.*, from the Tengger Mts. in Java, being therefore a form of *narada* *orla*. *narada*, exhibits already a slight resemblance to Indian *dina*; upper surface violettish-blue, with a narrow black distal margin. Under surface varying from yellowish-grey to reddish-grey, finely dotted black; taken at an altitude of about 2000 m. — **naradoides** *Mr.*, from Ceylon, is likewise violet above, though with a broad *naradoides*. black margin; round the anal part of the hindwing and the small chestnut-brown tail some whitish irroration. Under surface violettish-brown, with blackish transverse bands and basal dots, the part round the base of the little tail in the ♂ irrorated with whitish, in the ♀ tinged with orange. Another form of this Ceylon-race are



larger specimens with a deeper violettish-blue upper surface and a narrower black margin; under surface of ♂ chestnut-brown, of ♀ violettish-brown; from the Kottawah Forest near Galla (Point de Galle). The latter forms are presumably occasional deviations or dimorphous forms (as DE NICÉVILLE already presumed) which are hardly dependent on certain localities. They have been denominated *darana* Mr. and are presumably a subordinate branch of *anita* Hew. described from Siam, just like *hainana* Crowley which is to be recognised by its size and described from Hainan. — FRUHSTÖRFER presumed still more undescribed local forms from the Andamans (which have been made known in the meantime), from the Sumba and Sula Islands, where *narada* occurs everywhere. The Andaman form *andamanica* Riley is in the ♂ above more blue than violet and has a darker under surface. In the ♀ above the blue areas are likewise more extensive. As such fine distinctions were formerly not made, we find the Ceylon-race sometimes denoted as *narada* or *anita* or *erichsoni*. — The most distantly remote is *erichsoni* Fldr. nec W.-Mas. & Nic., from the Philippine Is., which is rather similar to *anita*, but in the ♂ above of a magnificent blue. — Another form is known from the Moluccas (Batjan): *batjana* Riley. Above also in the ♂ with a very broad black margin, recalling *plateni*; but whilst in the latter the proximal border of the marginal band runs almost straightly, it is strongly curved in *batjana*. In Celebes (Macassar) the form *confusa* Riley flies; in the ♂ above the blue is thinner, lighter, more confined to the proximal parts of the wings. — *plateni* Riley is the easternmost form; separated from *narada* *narada*, *salvia*, and *erichsoni* by the great extent of the black margin occupying the whole costal area of the forewing from the costal margin to the upper cell-angle, the whole apical part of the wing, and being even at its narrowest place (in cell 1) more than 3 mm broad, so that the black colour covers more than the whole distal halves of the wings. Under surface tinged with greenish, otherwise marked like *erichsoni*. The ♀ has above only on the forewing a large blue spot, whilst the hindwing is but slightly scaled with blue. Apparently confined to Mindanao. — Larva light green, dorsum whitish with distinct dark indentations and a dark dorsal line. Head black, neck and terminal rings marked dark; on young shoots of Olax. Pupa light green, shaded darker. The insects are rather common in most of their habitats, particularly in Ceylon, near Kandy; they fly rather swiftly, like an *Arhopala*, and prefer settling down on leafless parts of twigs, with their wings closed, resembling a dry leaflet. I have never seen them resting with their wings widely opened, as the *Arhopala amantes* flying at the same place. Repeatedly I also observed them in gardens near Colombo. They only fly for short distances.

*annetta*. **H. annetta** Stgr. (148 a) is probably only the representative of the preceding species in the Moluccas and in parts of the Papuan District. Easily discernible from the *narada*-forms by the reduced blue areas of the upper surface and the different shape of the hindwing, the margin of which is more convex and the small tail of which is more slender at the base. Typical *annetta* come from Batjan (Moluccas). — From Amboina and Saparua **anna** Stgr. is known, the ♂ of which has a more lavender-blue upper surface and a more intensely marked under surface; the ♀ exhibits a greenish reflection on the blue upper surface. — **faisina** Rbb. from the Bismack-Island Faisi is smaller, and both wings beneath are crossed by a broad light band. — **fabiana** Fruhst. is above darker blue than *faisina*, the blue area of the forewing is more distinctly defined against the marginal black; beneath light grey with a broad, distally undulately defined median band and a black submarginal band which is proximally bordered with whitish-grey on the hindwing. The somewhat lustrous golden spots in the anal part of the hindwing of *faisina* are here grey and broader. Waigeu. — **eberalda** Fruhst., from Kaiser Wilhelmsland, shows the basal part of the wings above dark violet, whilst the under surface is dark brown with an obsolete black median band; in the ♀ the tinge of the under surface is more reddish. — **elga** Fruhst. from the Island of Obi, has a more extensive and intensely lustrous light blue basal part in all the wings instead of the dull dark violet in *annetta*. Beneath it is light red-brown instead of blackish-brown.

### 39. Genus: **Apporasa** Mr.

This small genus exhibits a shape of the wings different from the genuine *Arhopala* \*). The hindwing sends a broad triangular continuation at the end of the costal margin in front, so that it projects into a light, somewhat glossy area on the corresponding place of the forewing beneath.

*atkinsoni*. **M. atkinsoni** Doh. (147 g). The shape of the forewing of this species differs a little from the others in the two dents at the margin below the apex, upon which peculiarity MOORE founded the genus *Apporasa* (1884). Upper surface brown; on the proximal half of the wing there is a metallic blue gloss; the costa of the forewing is spotted white. Beneath the hindwing shows confused markings, whilst the forewing shows the costal transverse bands being usually found in the *Arhopala*. Both sexes are very similar, but the ♂ is somewhat smaller and the blacker basal part removes the metallic violettish-blue farther towards the centre of the wing. Burmah, Tenasserim; rare.

\*) We keep up here the name *Arhopala*, since *Amblypodia* is ambiguous.



40. Genus: **Mahathala** Hew.

Separated from the preceding genus by the shape of the forewing and the subcostal not having 5 but 4 branches, from the following genera by the rather broad spatulate tails of the hindwings. The only Indian species known of this genus could just as well as many other species of the *Arhopala*-group be considered as congeneric with the following species.

**M. ameria** Hew. (150 a). Typical *ameria* exhibit in both sexes a small tail being at the end somewhat spatulately widened; in our figure, where this appendage of the wing was a little turned, it is not so conspicuous as it is in nature. The under surface is so characteristically banded that our figure makes mistakes impossible; the blue above varies very much according to the season and locality, in the ♀♀ also in the single individuals (BETH.-BAKER). Typical specimens come from North India (Calcutta). The blue of the upper surface is dull, and in the ♀ it extends a little beyond the centre of the wing. — **zistra** Fruhst., from Siam, has a somewhat more extensive and lighter blue than the North-Indians generally exhibit; otherwise, however, it approaches them so greatly that many authors do not distinguish the two forms. — **hainani** B.-Bak. (149 b) (in the figure of which the spatulate shape of the tails is more distinctly visible) has the blue in the forewing extended to the last quarter of the wing, whereas the costal margin and hind-margin are blackish-brown. From Tonkin, Hainan, and the part of South China opposite the latter island. — **formosa** Fruhst., from Formosa, is beneath still darker than *hainani*; above the blue colouring does not extend so far as in *hainani* which the form resembles otherwise. — **ariadeva** Fruhst. (= *ameria* Dist.) has above a much narrower black margin, which in the ♀ scarcely occupies a quarter of the wing; Malacca, Sumatra; — **javana** Fruhst. has a still narrower dark margin of the wing and a very brightly radiant blue; beneath the hindwing and the apical part of the forewing are intensely tinged with white. Java. — All the forms of the species exhibit on the under surface the bands of the costal part only indicated by small light spots in the cell. It is remarkable that the ♀♀ seem to be taken here much more frequently than the ♂♂.

Note: Another species — *M. gone* Drc. from Mongolia — is mentioned in literature to be closely allied with *ameria*. It is founded upon a single specimen and entirely unknown to me. As it ought to have been mentioned in the palearctic part, I append its original diagnose here:

„Allied with *ameria*, above dark violettish-blue with much broader black margins. Fringes, small tail, and anal fold in hindwing tan-coloured. Beneath the forewing is dull greyish-brown with lighter cross-bands and markings than in *ameria*, but the ultramedian band is broader, straighter, and not angular at the costa as in *ameria*. Hindwing uniformly yellowish stone-coloured with minute black dots, those on the veins generally being the largest. 2 dull black irregular spots, in a line near the base directly below the median, the largest at the rise of the 1st median branch. Some spots of pale reddish small scales, the most densely arranged near the base. Head, thorax, and abdomen above black, beneath yellowish; antennae black.  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch (= 47 mm).“

41. Genus: **Thaduka** Mr.

This genus contains but 1 species which is at once recognisable by the three tails of the hindwing. Separated from the likewise three-tailed *Iraota* by two of these 3 small tails being spatulate here.

**Th. multicaudata** Mr. (150 b) looks above almost like an *Iraota lazarena* (149 b), the blue of the forewing being more extended towards the costa; the under surface is rather more like that of *Mahathala hainani* (149 b), but much more variably marked and without the costal tooth before the apex. Easily discernible from both by the 3 tails of which, however, but 1 is pointed (not all 3 as in *Iraota*), whereas the other two are spatulate tails. The colouring beneath is brownish wine-coloured, with dull greenish, somewhat metallic lustrous markings. For a long time only the ♀ was known; only later on the two sexes were found to be very similar. Described from Upper Tenasserim, later on also discovered in the Nilgiri Mts.; MOORE calls it „an extremely rare species of a very limited range“.

42. Genus: **Amblypodia** Hsf. (*Arhopala auct.*).

This large genus which might be divided into numerous subgenera had for almost 100 years retained the name *Arhopala* given by BOISDUVAL in 1832, until N. D. RILEY (1922) proved that HORSFIELD had already 3 years before denoted the *apidanus*-group, which undoubtedly belongs hereto, to be typical for his *Amblypodia*, so that this name has the priority. — The genus is characterized by a blue (rarely green) gloss of magnificent radiance on the upper surface of the ♂♂ and by the under surface being crossed by chains of dark spots generally edged with a light colour. Generally there are 3 such spots behind each other in the cell of the forewing, frequently also in that of the hindwing. The wings are always very broad, the forewing almost invariably with a convex distal margin and often strongly curved, almost convex costal margin, so that the costal lobes of the costal margin partly cover the head, at least the eyes. The hindwings are partly tailed partly not tailed; some show 2 pairs of tails or also a distinct anal lobe. The exterior of the species is somewhat similar to the *Ogyris*;



but in the *Amblypodia* the 1st, 2nd and 3rd subcostal branches rise from the upper cell-wall; the 3rd bifurcates shortly before the apex, but just as in most of the *Lycaenidae* the neurulation of the forewing sometimes varies in the sexes or even individuals of the same species. Moreover, the species of the genus are unmistakable. Their range is almost entirely confined to the Indo-Australian District; one centre seems to be situated in India, on the southern slopes of the Himalaya, another centre in the Indian Archipelago in Borneo. In the Papuan District the number of species decreases rapidly, and there are only 4 species that reach the Australian Continent. On the other hand, about 5 or 6 species penetrate to the palearctic region at its south-eastern frontier, but they do not advance far to the north. — The larvae are oblong oval, flat, somewhat woodlouse-shaped, with very bristly sides, mostly green with brownish or pink spots, one of which is generally saddle-shaped on the dorsum. They live on various plants, such as *Schleicheria*, *Hopea*, *Xylia*, *Lagerströmia* etc., and are mostly visited by ants. The imagines are generally found only in single specimens, but certain species (e. g. *amantes*) gather at certain hours round a bush on which they bask with their wings half opened, affording a most magnificent sight. Neither are they shy. Certain species I never saw drinking from flowers, whilst others prefer blossoming seed-fields where they sit so fast, with their wings closed, that they are easily captured. When at rest, they sit in the bushes, often very far in their recesses, or on the underside of leaves, with their wings closed, in which case they are very difficult to recognise owing to their resemblance with dry leaves. In spite of the delicateness of the colouring above, the imagines are not very sensitive to injuries, and in the beginning of the flying-periods one may generally obtain numerous faultless specimens. They neither fly in dense forests, but in gardens (e. g. in the so-called „Cinnamon Gardens“ near Colombo) and on bushy slopes or on roadsides. The disagreement of the observers, who state that the *Arhopala* (= *Amblypodia*) number among the most radiant phenomena of the tropical world, or (according to MARTIN) are by no means conspicuous and show but little of their beautiful metallic blue, is in my opinion due to unfounded generalization: all the species with an intense violet tint look plainly dark, whereas the lustrous light metallic species, such as the sky-blue ♂ of *acetes* or the golden green *eumolphus* are of a conspicuous radiance. Besides, a certain love-making and the habit of basking after heavy rainfalls with the wings opened seems to be the motive that the imagines, which otherwise invariably rest with closed wings, give play to their colours. — They seem not to drink from wet places on the roads, for which reason they are only found on being scared up, as MARTIN and DE NICÉVILLE state. After having been scared away from bushes they only fly for short distances. Once when I captured the first of 5 *A. amantes* basking on a low bush, the others flew in different directions, but all returned to the same bush or quite near to it, so that I easily captured all 5.

*hercules*. **A. hercules** Hew. (149 g). Above the ♂ is deep ultramarine, of a pure colour though with but slight lustre. In the typical form from Celebes the under surface shows an intensely lustrous greenish tinge, only the postmedian transverse band is well developed, quite straight; proximally to it some scattered spots. — In *leo*. the form **leo** Dre. the under surface looks as if it were hoary or tarnished with greenish mildew or blight, the *herculina*. postmedian band of the forewing is irregular or torn; New Guinea. — **herculina** Stgr. (148 a, as *herculinus*) is above brighter blue, and the under surface is but feebly greyish hoary, the median band quite irregular. Waigeu. *stymphelus*. — **stymphelus** Fruhst., from Batjan and Halmaheira, is somewhat smaller than the types from Macassar, beneath dark greenish-grey, the metallic colouring at the anal angle of the hindwing is faint; the ♀ which is in typical *hercules* above blue except the margin of the wing, is only in the basal parts of the wings yet of a *phalaerus*. dim blue. — **phalaerus** Fruhst., from Jobi, has beneath a more deeply greenish-grey base of the hindwing *tyrannus*. and a widened median transverse band. — **tyrannus** Fldr. may be a separate species, but BETH.-BAKER placed it as „var.“ to *hercules*; beneath without any hoary tint, and with much darker cross-bands; the ♀ is above *sophilus*. without any blue; it is uni-coloured dark brown. Halmaheira. — **sophilus** Fruhst. is from Obi, smaller than, specimens from Halmaheira, beneath lighter greyish-brown, the cross-band narrower and somewhat bordered *afranius*. with whitish; the ♀ above sometimes shows traces of blue in the disc. — **afranius** Fruhst. has somewhat more roundish wings, and shorter and broader tails of the hindwings. Beneath the dark places are duller, particularly the cellular spots are less deeply dark, the bands and spots on the whole broader than in *tyrannus*; from the Aroa River in British New Guinea.

*ate*. **A. ate** Hew. (150 b). ♂ above violettish-blue, but covered with a dark shadow and therefore not brightly glaring; the ♀ is unknown to me. Beneath the cross-bands are very straight and, like the scanty small proximal spots, surrounded with a light colour. Only from Amboina, where the species is apparently rare.

*philander*. **A. philander** Fldr. (= *periander* Sm.) (150 B a) looks beneath almost like a small *tyrannus*, but the postmedian band of the hindwing beneath is before the base of the little tail curved towards the hind-margin which it almost reaches. The spots and bands are distinctly light-edged. Distinguished from the similar *meander* (147 f) by the uniformly brown under surface with a narrower transverse band, from *hylander* by the transverse band in the hindwing not being flawed. Batjan, Halmaheira.

*hylander*. **A. hylander** Sm. (150 B a) is very similar to *philander*, but distinguished by the quite irregular transverse band on the hindwing beneath. Biak.



**A. eurisus** *Drc.* (150 B a) is recognisable by the lighter and more silvery tint of the upper surface, *eurisus*. in both sexes; otherwise rather similar to *philander*. Salomon Is., New Britain. — **tindali** *Rbl.* seems, according *tindali*. to BETHUNE-BAKER, to be merely a darker form of *eurisus*.

**A. meander** *Bsd.* (= *menander* *Hew. i. tab.*) (147 f) is above in the male deep dark blue. Beneath the *meander*. spots of the proximal half of the wing is larger, rounder, and the white bordering is more distinctly prominent in the shape of distinct rings. The postmedian transverse band of the hindwing is in the ♀ three times interrupted, in the ♂ which is beneath more red-brown, at the places of interruption strongly notched. — ab. **appianus** *appianus*. *Gr.-Sm.* denotes specimens in which the costal part of the cross-band of the hindwing beneath is almost twice as broad as the distal part. — In ab. **adherbal** *Gr. Sm.*, the ground-colour being densely darkened, flows across *adherbal*. the upper part of this band, so that the contours of the latter are entirely effaced and the whole under surface is of a brighter red-brown tint. — The form **madytus** *Fruhst.*, from Queensland, is above lighter bluish-violet. *madytus*. Beneath particularly the forewing shows dark longitudinal stripes on the hoary whitish-grey ground. — **gazella** *gazella*. *Fruhst.*, from New Pomerania, exhibits more brightly blue-coloured ♂♂, and the under-surface is of a deeper red-brown with a slight violet or purple reflection, the metallic spots of the anal region are of a magnificent emerald-green gloss. — **anicus** *Fruhst.* is the most similar to *appianus*; here the white, hoary covering of the *anicus*. under surface is particularly intense, so that the very narrow longitudinal stripes extending in the direction of the veins are very prominent; Salomon Is. — The typical form of this species is distributed across the Malayan Archipelago, particularly its Papuan parts, in New Guinea. BETHUNE-BAKER's statement that the species is found in New Zealand, is a mistake, for Mioko which is mentioned as habitat belongs to New Lauenburg, where the species actually occurs. I also doubt the statement that the following species (from Port Blair) is only an aberration of *meander*.

**A. constanceae** *Nic.* (150 B a) is founded upon a single ♀ from the Andamans, being above brightly *constanceae*. lustrous dark blue with rather equally broad black margins. Beneath it is compared with *ate* which, however, it resembles very little. The under surface is rather similar to a small *micale* (149 f), though darker, the spots of the forewing more ring-shaped, and the postmedian band of the hindwing more curved.

**A. amytis** *Hew.* (149 f). Wings above of a wonderful *morpho*-blue colour with a very intense gloss; *amytis*. the ♀ has a but slightly broader black margin than the figured ♂. Beneath much more variegated than most of the species, but of a variable marking. The species is easily recognisable by the whitish ground-colour beneath, which is particularly conspicuous in the ♀ and extends across the cell of the hindwing and through the sub-terminal areas of both wings. This colour greatly contrasts with the purple brown of the proximal half of the forewing and of the hindmarginal portion of the hindwing. The marking beneath in the ♂ somewhat approximates that of *hercules*. Queensland and Duke of York Island. — **cyrionthe** *Misk.* (= *cryonthe* *B.-Bak.*) is the insular form *cyrionthe*. of it from the Darnley and Murray Islands, which, however, also occurs as a single aberration at Cape York. Here the wings above are dark silvery blue, with a violet tint, more than in *madytus*. — **ribbei** *Röb.*, from the *ribbei*. Aru Islands, is beneath like the typical form, but above profusely purple blue or violettish-blue, the forewing in the ♂ with a very narrow dark margin; the ♀ is above somewhat paler blue and of a more violet tint. This form also occurs singly among the other forms of *amytis* and was already taken in Waigeu, Key, also in New Guinea (near Ati-Ati-Onin). — In the Key Islands also the form **leptines** *Fruhst.* occurs, being beneath somewhat *leptines*. similar to *centaurus* (150 a), but above showing the same *morpho*-gloss as typical *amytis*. — In **androtion** *Fruhst.*, *androtion*. from the Yule Island, the bluish-white areas of the ground-colour in the apical part of the forewing and in the disc of the hindwing are particularly distinct, but they may vary a great deal in specimens from the same district. — **selymbria** *Fruhst.* seems to be the form generally occurring in Waigeu, distinguished by the very *selymbria*. fine black border of the forewing from continental *amytis*. The postmedian band of the hindwing is not very conspicuous. Like many species, also some forms of *amytis* have dimorphous ♀♀ which may be above sometimes more deep blue, sometimes more violettish-blue.

**A. aexone** *Hew.* (147 g). This species is at once recognisable by the almost equably darkened under *aexone*. surface, whereby the hindwing is without any marking from the base to the marginal area. ♂ above lustrous silvery *morpho*-blue, towards the costa of the forewing tinted purple; ♀ above slightly darker blue than the ♂, with a broad black margin. Waigeu. — **herana** *Fruhst.* is the form from German New-Guinea; larger, the *herana*. light parts on the forewing beneath more confined, but in the hindwing more extensive than in specimens from Waigeu. — **notanda** *Fruhst.* is likewise larger than the typical form, with a very fine black margin of the forewing *notanda*. above in the ♂; the ♀ above shows more distinct black longitudinal stripes of the hindwing. Beneath the lighter submarginal parts are more intensely covered with reddish. Fergusson Island and Kiriwina. — **chrysoana** *chrysoana*. *Fruhst.* is larger than *aexone* from Waigeu, the under surface more blackish-brown; the metallic green areas beneath in the cell of the forewing and the anal region of the hindwing are more prominent; the greyish-yellow zone of the hindwing is narrower and more distinctly defined than in the typical form; from Halmaheira. — Although the marking of the under surface of this mostly Papuan species seems to differ very much from the other *Amblypodia*, yet single specimens are reported, in which traces of the crossband of the hindwing and of the discal spots can be found out by the ground-colour covering them.



- cidona*. **A. cidona** *Fruhst.* Described according to 2 ♀♀ from the Entrecasteaux Is. ♀ above as light *morpho*-blue as *amytis*, but the black margin of the wings is much broader. Under surface the most similar to that of *philander* (150 B a), but the bands are narrower; ground-colour, a pale brown, similar to that of *alkisthenes*. FRUHSTORFER presumes this species to be the representative of the Australian *amytis* (so that it might yet be considered a local form of it) and to be the form which BETHUNE-BAKER mentions as „*amytis* of an uncommon size“.
- sophrosyne*. **A. sophrosyne** *Gr.-Sm.* (150 B b), from the Salomon Is., has in the ♂ forewing, which is above of a lustrous sky-blue, the costal area darkened by ultra-marine, whilst in the ♀ the costal parts of all the wings are black. Easily discernible by the under surface where we notice in the chestnut-brown proximal parts of the wings small ring-spots distinctly surrounded by white.
- micale*. **A. micale** *Blch.* (149 f) is above very similar to *sophrosyne*, on the whole perhaps somewhat more ultra-marine, and the forewing in the costal area somewhat more violettish-blue. The under surface lacks the intense brightening in the distal part of all the wings; the spots are larger, more irregular and in the hindwing surrounded by brown, not white. New Guinea, Moluccas. — **superba** *Röb.* is beneath in both sexes browner, in the ♀ above the black margin of the wings is broader and more sharply defined. Described from Batjan, but according to BAKER also found in other Moluccas and not tenable as a local form.
- kiriwinii*. **A. kiriwinii** *B.-Bak.* (149 b) resembles very much *centaurus*, particularly on the under surface which is intermediary between the latter and *micale*. Of the 3 spots in the cell of the forewing beneath the proximal one is by far the smallest. Easily discernible from *centaurus* by the light, intensely bright blue of the upper surface in the ♂; the ♀ is still lighter blue, but on both its wings the costa and the margin are broad black. From Trobriand and Fergusson Is.
- centaurus*. **A. centaurus** *F.* (= *helus* *Godt.*) (150 a) is one of the most beautiful and also most common species with a very wide range. The upper surface of the ♂♂ exhibits an intense dark blue sometimes tinged with violet, with a great extensive shine; particularly when the imago has its half opened wings turned towards the sun, which the insects do especially after sudden rainfalls. Beneath the species is easily recognised by its regular marking as is well seen from our figure. Individual aberrations are of frequent occurrence, and besides we also distinguish two groups of local forms. A northern form which, beside the typical *centaurus* *F.* from the continental south of India and the Himalayan countries, contains yet **pirithous** *Mr.* found more to the east, beginning from Sikkim, and distinguished from typical *centaurus* extending to Malacca only by somewhat more intensely black margins of the blue colour above in the ♂. — The southern forms are found in Ceylon, where the imago is very common, flying particularly at greater altitudes and in Kandy, where it even comes into the gardens of the town. The form has been separated as **pirama** *Mr.* exhibiting above a decidedly different blue: more ultramarine in the ♂, violettish-blue in the ♀. — **coruscans** *W.-Mas.*, from the Andamans, has been separated yet from Ceylon-specimens as a local form, but according to BETHUNE-BAKER it is not tenable; it is said to differ from the others in the blue colour exhibiting in the basal district a green reflection. — **pseudocentaurus** *Dbf.* (= *amazona* *Pag.*) is the common Javanese form which, however, also flies scarcely changed in Sumatra and Borneo; of a lighter and more radiant blue than typical specimens, without the intense violet tinge, but not so light lustrous as *coruscans*. — **nakula** *Fldr.* is a form from the Sunda Is., which was brought in particularly great numbers from Nias. It is characterized by a more distinct marking beneath, particularly the postmedian bands in the forewing being very dark brown, and also the centres of the cellular dots are very prominent. This rather large form may be more confined to certain seasons than to certain countries, and seems to prevail especially where there is no real dry season. — Another Sunda-form **centenitus** *Fruhst.* is said to be much larger and darker blue than Sumatran and typical specimens of *centaurus* from the Continent. Beneath more abundantly mixed with grey, with an almost twice as broad verdigris subanal spot. Pulo-Tello (Batu Is.). — **cervidius** *Fruhst.* looks in both sexes like *centenitus*, being thus darker blue than *nakula* from the Sunda Str., but the black marginal band of the ♀ is much broader. Under surface with stronger longitudinal bands being more intensely edged with yellowish or greyish-white. — Still farther to the south occurs **eupolis** *Misk.* (149 b) being above very deep violet with a slight purple gloss. The black distal margin is here in the ♀ broad on the forewing, narrow on the hindwing. Queensland, as far as Cairns and Mackay, but it apparently does not reach New South Wales anymore, though it occurs in the Key Is. — **asopus** *Wat. & Ly.*, likewise from Australia, but a more western form, shows almost quite purple brown ♀♀, on the upper surface of which we only notice yet a blue gloss at the bases of the wings. — Larva green, on the dorsum a cinnamon-brown saddle-marking; laterally also marked brownish. The larva itself is oblong-oval, clothed with rather short hair, and with a blackish lateral line; on Schleicheria and other plants. The imagines are easily and often in great numbers beaten from bushes; I never found them resting very high on bushes, as WADE states.
- alkisthenes*. **A. alkisthenes** *Fruhst.*, from Friedrich-Willemsland, approximates the *centaurus*-forms, but it has broader and rounder wings than the eastern forms of this species. ♂ much darker bluish-violet, also the ♀♀



above more extensively blue with a narrower black margin, as in Javanese *centaurus*. Beneath light greyish-brown, but without the light grey parts of the genuine *centaurus*-♀♀. The bands are more faded, similar to *leptines*. The dark anal spot is larger than in *centaurus*, more like that in *leptines* and *androcion*, the verdigris place at the anal angle is narrower than in Javanese *centaurus*.

**A. amantes** Hew. (= *apella* Swh.) (147 f) is one of the largest and most brilliant species. Similar *amantes*. to the *centaurus*, but the ♂♂ above are as light lustrous as the form *coruscans* of the preceding species. Under surface more variegated, the spots deep red-brown and distinctly surrounded with light, on a light greyish-brown ground. Distributed all over India and the Archipelago as far as Timor and Babber, but not touching New Guinea or Australia. In specimens from India and Ceylon the postmedian band beneath is interrupted behind the cross-vein, which is said not to be the case in Timor-specimens. Typical *amantes* are found in Ceylon; I found numbers of them in June in the Cinnamon Gardens of Colombo, where all the specimens seemed to be quite freshly developed. The specimens from South India (= *apella* Swh.) are not separable from them. — In Java and Sumatra, however, where the species is apparently much rarer than in Colombo, the species is smaller; the blue colour above is somewhat lighter, more like that of a *Morpho*, and the black distal margin is still finer. The under surface is of a lighter, almost greyish-white ground-colour with narrow dark grey bands which are more distinctly edged with whitish; this is: **aphobus** Fruhst. — **onector** Fruhst., from Sumba and Sum- *aphobus*. *onector*. bawa, is again somewhat larger and of a more lustrous blue than Javanese. The ♀ has a broader margin of the hindwing, and the under surface is darker brown than in *aphobus*, the red-brown bands are not so distinctly bordered with white, so that this form seems to be nearing again more the Ceylon specimens. — **araxes** Fldr. *araxes*. (149 e), from Celebes, Banka, and the Sula Is., is of the size of the preceding species which the under surface resembles, though the postmedian transverse band of the forewing is not distinctly interrupted behind the cell. The upper surface of the ♂ shows almost the deep dark blue colour of the continental forms of *centaurus*, but the whole proximal parts of both wings are of a bright light blue („*morpho*-blue“). In the ♀ the upper surface is dark brown, the forewing with a medium-sized, the hindwing with a larger light blue discal spot, which in the forewing extends to the centre of the wing, in the hindwing a little beyond it. — From this West-Celebes form FRUHSTORFER separates **grandiosa** from East Celebes, which is said to exhibit a similarly magnificent *grandiosa*. blue of the upper surface as the Australian forms of *amytis*, and the ♀♀ of which are said to have a narrower marginal black, particularly on the hindwing; from the Bonthain. — The larva is very similar to that of *centaurus*, but the hairing is longer, the saddle-spot on the dorsum is lighter brown, on the middle segments golden yellow. On *Xylia dolabriformis*, *Lagerstroemia microcarpus*, and other plants. Pupa like that of *coruscans*, green, with a ferruginous brown abdominal part. — Rather common; near Colombo the most common species.

**A. aglais** Fldr. (150 B b). Above in both sexes similar to *centaurus*, but beneath there is above the *aglais*. brown colour a distinct violet reflection which is particularly prominent in the distal part of the hindwing. The first postmedian band of the forewing beneath is broader than in *araxes* (149 e), the markings beneath are more distinctly surrounded with white. From the Philippine Islands, from where specimens taken from April till September are lying before me, from Vigan, Zambales, Camiguin, and Cuyo.

**A. acetes** Hew. (149 d, 150 a b). Like *araxes* (149 e) a Celebes-form, from Macassar; size of *araxes* *acetes*. or still larger, but the upper surface of the ♂ is uniformly blue; beneath the markings are also in the forewing intensely surrounded with yellowish-white.

**A. padus** Fldr. (149 e). The ♀ is above similar to *camdeo*-♀, but in the hindwing the light blue colour *padus*. is confined to the costal half. The ♂ is above deep sky-blue and without the large white discal spot, but the costal part of the forewing has a purple violet lustre. Beneath the transverse bands are partly preserved by the anteterminal ring-spots being confluent and forming chains. Moluccas and Sula Is. — **viola** Rüb. (148 a), *viola*. from Bangkei, does not exhibit in the ♀ above the distinct bordering of the hindwing of *padus*, and beneath the postmedian band of spots is distinctly defined below the 3rd spot. — According to BETHUNE-BAKER, there also occur ♀♀ of this species with an entirely brown upper surface which is but scantily irrorated with blue.

**A. eridanus** Fldr. (= *polita* Rüb.) (148 a) is not dissimilar to *camdeo*, but much smaller. In the ♂ *eridanus*. the brightening in the disc of the forewing is not white, but only somewhat lighter sky-blue. Beneath the postmedian bands are broken up into single contiguous rings. Amboina, Ceram, Cagnayan. — ab. **dilutior** *dilutior*. *Stgr.*, from Palawan, has in the ♀ a somewhat larger light area in the disc of the forewing, but the ♂ is said not to differ from Amboina-♂♂. — The species varies in the colouring beneath being sometimes more red-brown and sometimes more dark brown, whereas the marking remains constant.

**A. azata** Nic. is between *padus* (149 c) and *eridanus* (148 h), separated from *padus* by its smaller *azata*. size and duller and darker upper surface, whereas beneath both are the same; from *eridanus* particularly the under surface differs in being more monotonous in *azata*, whilst the whitish ring-marking is more distinct in *eridanus*. Malacca and Sumatra. — **elfeta** Hew. is presumably the same species from Celebes, quite similarly *elfeta*. marked, but the spots beneath are larger, particularly the one at the cell-end.

**A. carolina** Holl. This species being unknown to me originates from the Island of Buru, where it *carolina*. seems to represent *eridanus*. It is said to be quite similar to *eridanus*, but beneath with not so circular, but more transversely distorted spots.



- camdeo*. **A. camdeo** Mr. (149 d) is easily recognised by the colouring above; the ♂ is very light sky-blue, with a large white discal spot. Wings of ♀ broadly and irregularly margined. Beneath all the transverse bands are broken up into rows of ring-spots. — Typical *camdeo* occur in Sikkim, where the species attains its largest size.
- varro*. — Specimens from the dry season, from Tenasserim, **varro** Fruhst., are much smaller than even the smallest Sikkim-specimens; their upper surface is of a still paler ground-colour, but the white discal parts are somewhat more confined. The under surface is almost entirely white, in some places hued with smoky grey. The maculae
- sphendale*. being brownish-black in *camdeo* are yellowish-grey and faded. — **sphendale** Fruhst. is the Annam-form, being about two thirds of the normal size of *camdeo*; the white discal spot above is entirely absent, so that the form almost looks more like a *padus* from Halmaheira than like a *camdeo* from Sikkim, Assam, or Tonkin. Beneath darker with a more extensive greyish-black colouring. The discal spots are black instead of brown, more distinctly bordered with a purer white; the submarginal band is distinct, not so hazy as in typical *camdeo*. — The species is widely distributed over Continental India, but exclusively in low districts; the imagines are common at their habitats, but owing to their delicacy difficult to capture without being damaged.
- opalina*. **A. opalina** Mr. This species (according to NICÉVILLE) looks like a miniature form of *camdeo* from which, however, it differs as follows: the blue of the upper surface is more lilac and the whitish spot in the disc of the forewing is entirely absent. The spots beneath are less distinct, and their distal bordering by a fine white line, as in *camdeo*, is absent here. Besides the spots beneath are also somewhat differently shaped. The species of which only 1 ♂ was known at the time of the description, has an expanse of but 38 mm and occurs in the Khasia Hills, being apparently rare.
- viola*. **A. viola** Semp. nec Rüb. (148 b) is separated from RÖBER'S *viola* (148 a) representing a form of *padus* by the much broader black margin in both sexes and by the colour above being much more intensely tinged with violet, particularly in the ♀. In *viola* Semp. there also occur more sky-blue and ultramarine ♀♀, but the costal impression is still different, although the under surface is very similar, particularly in the postmedian band of spots which is interrupted behind the lower cell-angle. South East Mindanao; apparently rare or of local occurrence. What is known of the species is based upon 3 specimens in the Coll. STAUDINGER: 1 ♂ and two differently coloured ♀♀.
- annulata*. **A. annulata** Fldr. (= *erebina* Stgr.) (148 b) approximates *viola* in size and under surface, but above it is brown, the ♂ with some blue scaling hardly extending to the centre of the wing. The ♀ is above somewhat bluer, but likewise with a very broad black marginal band. Beneath the chains of spots are somewhat more
- tristis*. irregular. From Amboina and the Philippines. — **tristis** Rüb., from Bangkei, is above particularly scantily irrorated with blue, but BETHUNE-BAKER states that this irroration disappears, if the insect flies for a long time, which fact would not speak in favour of separating a Bangkei-race as a geographical form.
- tephlis*. **A. tephlis** Hew. (= *bicolora* Rüb.) (149 e). Under surface in both sexes more scantily marked and ringed; ground-colour of hindwing in the marginal third lighter. ♂ above lilac, with a purple gloss, ♀ brown, more or less covered with lilac, but with a broader black margin of both wings; sometimes only in the basal half covered with lilac. Celebes, besides Halmaheira \*).
- bazaloides*. **A. bazaloides** Hew. (= *bicolora* Semp. nec Rüb.) (148 a). The light part of the hindwing beneath is so extensive that only the costal part remains darker spotted. Upper surface in both sexes of a deep purple violet with a black marginal band of about 3 mm width in the ♂, being still broader in the ♀. Philippines, Assam, South West India.
- theba*. **A. theba** Hew. nec Nicev. (150 b). Likewise from the Philippines, but much larger, the ground-colour beneath, except before the tornus of the forewing, nowhere lighter, but quite dark chocolate, whereas the markings are almost purely ivory-white. Above the ♂ is of a wonderful *morpho*-blue colour; a purple reflection on the costal portion, the costa and distal margin are rather broad black; hindwing with a broad black costa and a narrow black distal margin exhibiting dark internerval dots. ♀ above dark brown, basal and central areas blue.
- argentea*. **A. argentea** Stgr. (= *clarissa* Sm.) (150 B b), from Celebes, looks beneath almost exactly like *sangira* (148 b), but it is at once discernible by the mother-of-pearl white upper surface showing lilac or greenish reflections in a certain light. Margin and apex of forewing blackish, thus superficially resembling the colouring of some *Lampides*, even of small *Pieridae*.
- sangira*. **A. sangira** B.-Bak. (148 b) has the same under surface, but the upper surface of the ♂ is more silvery blue, and the bluish-black apical spot of the forewing is obliquely cut off. Island of Sangir.
- aronya*. **A. aronya** Hew. (150 b) is above darker blue, the ♂ may even be lustrous purple or lilac. Beneath the markings are of a pure white. It represents the preceding species in the Philippines. ♂ and ♀ are beneath alike. The species is apparently not common in Mindanao.

\*) BETHUNE-BAKER mentions beside Halmaheira also „Gilolo“ which, however, is merely another name for the same island.



**A. anthore** Hew. (149 c). ♂ above particularly in the costal area of the forewing more darkened, which colouring comprises yet the greatest part of the cell. Beneath similar to *sangira* (148 b), but the white transverse stripes are thinner and several times interrupted. Northern Moluccas. *anthore.*

**A. thamyra** L. (= *helius* Cr., *phryxus* Bsd., *sophax* Math., *helianthes* Sm.). Above light silvery blue, forewing with a blackish margin, but less darkened in the costal area, otherwise quite similar to *anthore*; beneath, however, the white streaks are replaced again by the usual ring-chains of the genus. From the Southern Moluccas across New Guinea to the Aru and Key Is. — The Aru-form exhibits the metallic blue reflection, which in specimens from Amboina is very extensive, in the anal part of the hindwing reduced to 2 small crescentiform spots; this is **anthelius** Stgr. (148 b as *helius*). — **minetta** Btlr. shows the whole under surface of a paler colouring; it represents the species in the Duke of York Island, but it also occurs in New Guinea and New Britain. — The great number of synonyms is probably due to the fact that this otherwise very constant species was mistaken owing to CRAMER's wrong statement of its patria („Surinam“) and LINNÉ's brief description. — **potidaea** Fruhst. is distinguished from Amboina-specimens and from *anthore* in the ♂ nearly only by its smaller size, whereas the ♀ has a narrower black margin which on the forewing leaves yet free three blue spots behind the cell, whilst on the hindwing it does not extend at all beyond the region at the costal angle. Island of Obi. — **latimarginata** Strd., from German New Guinea, on the contrary exhibits an especially very broad black distal margin, but it is still excelled in this respect by **teuthrone** Fruhst. from Dutch New Guinea (Island River); the latter form besides shows a somewhat darker blue. — **zelea** Fruhst. exhibits the ring-markings in the disc of the hindwing beneath not so distinct as our figure of *anthelius* („*helius*“); the metallic blue of the anal region is more faded, but more extensive, about as much as in the typical form *thamyra*; from the Entrecasteaux Is. — **calaureia** Fruhst., from Mysore, approximates again *anthelius*, but the ring-marking beneath is not so distinctly marked as in Amboina-specimens, though not so faded as in the race from Waigeu, which was denominated **phryxus** Bsd. and in which the single spots are sometimes quite confluent (the latter form = ab. **interniplaga** Strd.). — This beautiful species is one of the most common species in its range, where it occurs in nearly all the islands. But it is to be doubted whether the insular races may be separated from each other as has been tried. The Island of New Guinea alone probably produces different forms which partly form transitions to the neighbouring races. *thamyra.*  
*anthelius.*  
*minetta.*  
*potidaea.*  
*latimarginata.*  
*teuthrone.*  
*zelea.*  
*calaureia.*  
*phryxus.*  
*interniplaga.*

**A. albopunctata** Hew. (150 b). ♂ above *Morpho*-blue, ♀ likewise of a bright blue, though not reflecting so much, with a broad black marginal band of the forewing which begins thin before the centre of the costa, growing 5 mm broad behind the cell, and ending again thin at the anal angle. The under surface is particularly characteristic, since on the dark chestnut-brown ground all the rings and bands are broken up into small commata and dots, so that the chains are hardly noticeable. Thereby a certain resemblance is produced in the flying imago to species of *Lampides* flying at the same places. Burmah. *albopunctata.*

**A. lycaenaria** Fldr. (= *buxtoni* Hew.) (148 b) is chiefly separated from *albopunctata* by much more feebly marked under surface; the light, not white, small commata of *albopunctata* are here replaced by light brown arcuate and ring-shaped markings; the upper surface is of a bright metallic cyanid blue in the ♂, whereas in the ♀ it is more lilac or lavender blue, and here with a broad black margin. — As the form, according to BETHUNE-BAKER, was founded upon a somewhat delicate specimen, stronger specimens were not correctly ascertained and distinguished as **olinda** Drc.; but they are reported to fly at the same habitats as typical *lycaenaria*. In Borneo, however, only genuine *olinda* occur, which cannot be united with FELDER's *lycaenaria*; the latter come from Malacca and Sumatra. — The insects seem to be rather rare or local, since many collections from those districts are without them. *lycaenaria.*  
*olinda.*

**A. alitaeus** Hew. (148 b) is a relatively small species, near to typical *lycaenaria*, but the light brown rings beneath are more distinct, mostly complete and closed, whereas in *lycaenaria* they are, at least on the forewing, above or beneath open (in the figure of the type with FELDER above). — **alitaeus** continues the preceding species in the east, but the upper surface is not lilac but more dark blue and has not such an intense metallic gloss. Moreover, the specimens from different habitats also differ here somewhat. The type is from Macassar (Celebes) and shows beneath dark brown spots and bands on the greyish-brown ground; all the markings are distinctly defined by white. — **viviana** Rüb., from Bangkai, has a more uni-coloured under surface, and the dark marginal band on the upper surface is somewhat broader in the ♀. A specimen from the Philippine Islands, which is before me from the Coll. SEMPER, seems to be of a duller blue than those from Celebes; besides the colour of the bands beneath is not different from the ground-colour between them. These forms also seem to be rarer than most of the other species of the genus. — **mirabella** Doh. is probably only the representative of this widely distributed species in the Mergui Islands, but there are not many specimens of this form to be found in the collections, and for the present it cannot be decided whether the insignificant differences having been stated are sufficient for the denomination of a race. *alitaeus.*  
*viviana.*  
*mirabella.*

**A. myrtha** Stgr. (148 d) represents *alitaeus* in Palawan; the specimens are small, beneath very regularly marked, the black marginal band of the upper surface near the apex in the ♂ more than 4 mm broad, at the



narrowest place (above the tornus) still  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm broad, in the ♀ even broader. The upper surface of the ♂ is of a bright ultramarine-blue colour and shows an intense gloss in a certain light. The differences of the bands on the forewing beneath are to be seen in the figures.

- mindanensis*. **A. mindanensis** B.-Bak. (148 d). The light transverse bands on the forewing beneath are reduced by one, whereby it deviates from the preceding species. The upper surface is not ultramarine but violettish blue, and the black distal margin of the forewing is much narrower in the ♂; the ♀ exhibits on the violettish-brown forewing a small violettish-blue spot extending through the discal and submedian area, but not crossing the submedian. The under surface is also lighter than in *myrtha* and particularly light on the hindwing. The species occurs in the Mergui Archipelago, in Singapore, and in the Philippine Is.
- myrtale*. **A. myrtale** Stgr. (148 d as *myrtala*) is at once discernible by the under surface, where the transverse bands are more distinctly prominent, extending through the wing in almost equal distances. The upper surface is of a deep violettish blue, the dark marginal band in the ♂ hardly 1 to 2 mm broad. Palawan, Borneo.
- aïda*. **A. aïda** Nic. In this species, in which even the few specimens that were at the author's disposal for his diagnose differ from each other, the upper surface of the ♂ is lilac (similar to *tephlis* 149 e), the black marginal band on both wings above equally broad. The under surface is brown with a distinct violet gloss; forewing with a light hindmarginal area. The ♀ is above bluer, lighter than the ♂, and has a much broader black margin. Burmah and Labuan (Borneo). Smaller than *adatha* (149 b).
- dohertyi*. **A. dohertyi** B.-Bak. (148 d) is very similar to *aïda* on the under surface; but above deep violettish-blue, the black marginal band is very broad, in the forewing as much as 4 mm, in the hindwing extending almost to the centre of the wing. Celebes.
- labuana*. **A. labuana** B.-Bak. (148 c). The upper surface in the ♂ is lighter, the blue colour is more of an ultramarine than violet tint. Beneath similar to *dohertyi*, the transverse bands in the forewing straighter and more regular, in the hindwing, however, more interrupted than in *dohertyi*. The ♀ is above of a very bright blue with a broad ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  mm) black, more distinctly defined distal band. Philippines, Borneo.
- arsenius*. **A. arsenius** Fldr. (= *arzenius* B.-Bak.) is smaller than *labuana*, with a very broad black margin above, particularly in the ♀. Beneath the margins of the transverse bands in the forewing are not undulate, but the bands are quite uniform, whereas in the hindwing the discal arcuate bands are several times interrupted. 40 to 41 mm. From Angat (May) and Bataam (November), both in Luzon. — BETHUNE-BAKER also states Batjan as patria.
- vihara*. **A. vihara** Fldr. (150 c). Upper surface in the ♂ of a bright ultramarine colour with a violet reflection. Distal margin of the wings hardly 1 mm broad black, only in the anal portion of the hindwing and in the ♀ broader. The bands beneath, the shape of which is to be seen from the figure, are dark, distinctly surrounded by light brown, on a golden brown ground. Malacca, Sumatra with Nias, Borneo.
- adoreia*. **A. adoreia** Nic. (150 B c). The usual form is above dark brown in both sexes, the ♂ with a very narrow black margin. Besides, another form is said to occur exhibiting a more ultramarine or violet tint. Beneath the distal transverse bands are almost of the ground-colour of the wing, the discal spots and the postmedian band of the forewing being filled up with a darker brown. The form thereby already greatly resembles *atosia* Hew. (148 e), though it is considerably larger; the ♂ of *atosia* is above of a brighter blue, and the wings are somewhat more broadly margined with black. Singapore; its range extends to the north across Tenasserim, Burma, Assam to Sikkim, to the south as far as Sumatra and Java. — The Javanese form which was separated by FRUHSTORFER as **georgias** exhibits, in a figure by PIEPERS and SNELLEN, the postmedian band of the forewing beneath more distinctly interrupted behind the lower cell-angle. The ♀ of this form has above a very broad black margin.
- phaenops*. **A. phaenops** Fldr. (148 c) is smaller, of a brighter blue, and above all discernible by the under surface, where the small rings of the proximal half of the hindwing are very small and therefore more remote from each other. The transverse bands in the marginal area of the forewing, which in *adoreia* are interrupted on the median, run here uniformly. Philippines. Not rare; also near Manila.
- sandakani*. **A. sandakani** B.-Bak. & Drc. (150 B e) is still brighter blue on the upper surface of the ♂; the proximal ring-spots are here likewise very small, but filled with a much darker colour, in the same way as the transverse bands. Above the black margin of the wings is somewhat broader, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 mm in the ♂. The postmedian band of the forewing beneath is here not only interrupted, but the two ends of the interruption are also distantly remote from each other. The species is known from Borneo. — FRUHSTORFER also captured it in Java, though somewhat deviating specimens which he named **aytonia**.
- quercoides*. **A. quercoides** Rüb. (148 c). This species being common in Celebes is above dark ultramarine. On the under surface the postmedian band is near the costa strongly bent towards the base; the discal bands of the hindwing are several times interrupted.



**A. drucei** *B.-Bak.* (148 c). From the Kina Balu in Borneo. The under surface is well recognisable *drucei*. from the figure. Above the ♂ is deep dark ultramarine, with a black margin of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm width, whilst in the ♀ it is 4 mm broad. The upper surface, particularly in the ♀, shows a distinct lilac reflection.

**A. adatha** *Hew.* (149 b). The species is dark; the author already figured 2 evidently different *adatha*. specimens as ♂ and ♀, whilst BETHUNE-BAKER considered them not to be different forms, but one form to be an aberration of the other. The specimen figured here neither corresponds exactly with HEWITSON's figures nor with those of DISTANT. The range of the species extends from the Moluccas and Philippines to Malacca, and there are both local and individual variations. In the type the postmedian band of the forewing is not so distinctly interrupted as in our figure. A characteristic feature is the very much widened metallic spot before the little tail. The upper surface is of a glaring violettish blue, in specimens from Singapore somewhat darker (DISTANT).

**A. apha** *Nic.* is very similar to *adatha*, but the under surface is more abundantly brown and with a *apha*. flesh-coloured ground, whereas the spots and bands are darker. The upper surface is of a brighter and more lustrous blue, and the black margin is broader. Malacca; also from Lombok; probably also in Java.

**A. malayica** *B.-Bak.* (148 c). Whilst the upper surface is of a similar lilac-blue colour as for instance *malayica*. in *tephlis* (149 e) and also similarly margined with black, the under-surface exhibits all the spots dark and distinct, as is to be seen from the figure. The ♀ has a broad black costal margin and distal margin. The species is also mentioned from Java, though such specimens are presumably more similar to *apha*.

**A. silhetensis** *Hew.* (= *arama Nic.*) (150 B c). Above very similar to *malayica*, but easily discernible *silhetensis*. by the reduction of the marking beneath, where the spots in the forewing are almost obsolete and the submarginal band is only represented by a nebulous stripe. The ♀ is not unlike that of *eumolphus*, but easily distinguishable by the blue colouring above and the less lustrous under surface. Sikkim, Sylhet, and Burmah; evidently a very rare species.

**A. nicevillei** *B.-Bak.* (148 d) is also similar to the preceding species, but above lighter violettish-blue, *nicevillei*. the forewing much more narrowly bordered with dark, under surface lighter and warming into grey, the very dark spots being very prominent, whereas in *silhetensis* they are almost extinct. The anal lobe is here as long again as in *silhetensis*; also the small tail, which is probably broken off in the figured specimen, is longer. Range of the preceding species.

**A. nobilis** *Fldr.* (= *alce Rbb. nec Hew.*) (149 f) is a large beautiful form with a very bright ultramarine *nobilis*. (♂) or cyanid blue (♀) upper surface, the ♂ being narrowly, the ♀ broadly margined with black. Easily recognisable by the postmedian band on the forewing beneath exhibiting two of the spots behind the cell-end pushed out of the chain towards the margin. Ceram, Amboina. — **alcestis** *Sm.*, from Milne Bay, is easily discernible by *alcestis*. the two proximal thirds of the costal area on the hindwing beneath being dark brown, the rest of the hindwing being of an ochreous ground-colour. — In **athara** *Sm.*, from Stephansort in Kaiser Wilhelmsland, only the anal *athara*. portion of the hindwing beneath is ochreous-grey, whereas the other ground-colour of the hindwing is light reddish-brown and the basal portions of the wings are shaded with brown. — **ajusa** *Fruhst.* shows the upper *ajusa*. surface of a more intense though duller blue than in *nobilis*, with a broader black marginal band. Beneath the whole markings are dark coffee-brown, with a smaller light anal area exhibiting brighter though darker metallic spots there; from Halmaheira. — **nobilior** *Fruhst.* approximates *ajusa*, but it is of a somewhat lighter *nobilior*. blue, with a narrower dark margin of the wings. Beneath the discal spots are not so conspicuous in the ground-colour. The metallic spots in the anal portion of the hindwing are here reduced. Island of Obi. — **alce** *Hew.* *alce*. (150 b) has intensely brown spots beneath, with a darker brown ground-colour, and intense metallic spots at the anal angle; the small tail, which is absent in the figure, is really present. The specimen figured is a ♀; in the ♂ the under surface is lighter and thereby more similar to the form *athara*. From the Aru Islands. — A ♀ of this species the habitat of which is unknown and which has an entirely brown upper surface has been named: **antharita** *Sm.* *antharita*.

**A. anunda** *Hew.* (149 g as *amunda*) is to be recognized by the abundant panther-like stripes of *anunda*. the under surface, on which the prominent dark spots are surrounded by a bright ochreous-yellow colour. In the ♀ the whole distal halves of the wings above are darkened, the black margin of the wings being 3 to 4 mm broad. Borneo. — **anthelus** *Dist.* is beneath more uni-coloured, with duller edges of the spots, and a darker *anthelus*. upper surface. Malacca. — The species also occurs in the Philippines and in Sumatra and Java. Both the ♂ and ♀ are dimorphous; the ♂♂ may be above violettish-blue and light blue (vid. our figure); the ♀♀ are mostly above blue with a black margin, but they may also be quite brown. The Javanese ♂♂ being *morpho*-blue above are: **jabadia** *Fruhst.* — **sotades** *Fruhst.*, from the Philippines, is likewise of a glaring light blue, but larger, *jabadia*. *sotades*. the ♀ sometimes with a greenish lustre above; ground-colour beneath more intensely smoke-brown. — **maje-** *majestatis*. **statis** *Fruhst.*, from Nias, is above deep blue, with a very bright gloss.

**A. agnis** *Fldr.* In this species the bands beneath are only yet in some places more distinct by their *agnis*. edges; particularly the marginal parts of the wings are more blank. The upper surface of the ♂ is mostly glaringly



- anarte*. light blue, though also specimens with violet or lilac tints may occur. From the Philippines. — **anarte** Hew. (147 e), from Malacca, shows the postmedian transverse bands of the rather red-brown under surface more broken up into single spots; sometimes only the costal spots of these bands are yet distinct. Malacca; not distinctly separable from the *agnis*. — **soter** Fruhst., from Sumatra, is larger, and the ♂ of a duller and lighter blue, with a darker under surface, the edges of the markings beneath being darker, the metallic places in the anal region of the hindwing being somewhat larger, of a more intense green colour. — **hagius** Fruhst., from Java, is very rare, and not mentioned at all by PIEPERS and SNELLEN. ♂ above as *agnis*, beneath of a brighter brown, the rows of spots more distinctly surrounded with a yellowish grey; the submarginal band is more distinct. — **sphetys** Fruhst. is above the same, beneath similar to *hagius*, but the row of spots is much narrower. The submarginal band is still more distinctly margined and darker; in the ♀ the black marginal band above is almost twice as broad as in the preceding forms. Island of Nias.
- bosnikiana*. **A. bosnikiana** Joic. & Talb. (150 B f) is much smaller than *agnis*, but the upper surface is just as deep dark blue, the black margin almost 4 mm broad. The under surface is of a more greyish-brown tint, the marking is more confused, more irregular, the bands of the hindwing entirely broken up into irregular spots, in the postmedian band of the forewing the spot behind the cell-end is removed far towards the margin. From Schouten Is.
- subfasciata*. **A. subfasciata** Mr. is very easily recognized by the under surface showing quite dull and hazy markings, so that scarcely only the transverse bands in the marginal area are distinctly visible, whereby it superficially resembles *canulia* (147 h). The ♂ is above lustrous violettish-blue with a narrow black margin. The ♀ is above in the basal parts of the wings pale sky-blue, otherwise black. Malacca and Burmah.
- ijauensis*. **A. ijauensis** B.-Bak. (148 d) is easily recognized by the smalt upper surface, and the under surface being bright dark brown on a light ochreous-brown ground; similar to *subfasciata*, but larger. From Perak; type in the Tring Museum.
- auxesia*. **A. auxesia** Hew. (150 B d) is considerably larger than the preceding species are, the upper surface of the ♂ is of a bright light bluish-green with a broad dark marginal band, the ♀ dark violettish-blue, with a still broader margin. Beneath distinguished from the others by the spots of the hindwing being also very prominently dark brown; thereby it resembles beneath *alce*. Type from Sumatra; it is said to have also been found in New Guinea.
- auzea*. **A. auzea** Nic. (= *fruhstorferi* Rüb.) has the size and shape of *auxesia*, but the ♂ above is silvery light blue with a violet reflection, the costal and distal margins being broad darker blue, but not black. Beneath all the spots of the transverse bands are separate. Java.
- achelous*. **A. achelous** Hew. (150 B e). This species being above of a wonderful sky-blue colour exhibits beneath spots and bands of a uniform dark sepia-brown shade on a red-brown ground. Known from Singapore; according to DRUCE also from Borneo.
- havilandi*. **A. havilandi** B.-Bak. & Drc. (148 d). Similar to *achelous*, but the ♂ above darker blue; the markings beneath but slightly darker on the earth-brown ground. The ♀ exhibits a violet reflection, a narrow black costal stripe and a black distal margin of 3 to 4 mm width. From Borneo.
- agaba*. **A. agaba** Hew. (150 c as *agabe*). The ♂ is above darker and duller blue than *havilandi*; ♀ violettish-blue with a black margin being particularly broad at the apex of the forewing and at the distal margin of the hindwing. Beneath the markings are more conspicuous in the violettish-brown ground and, as the figure shows, they are also somewhat differently placed. Southern Indo-China.
- selta*. **A. selta** Hew. (150 B f) resembles a small *agaba*, particularly above, but the under surface showing a dull earth-brown ground lacks the magnificent violet reflection exhibited by *agaba* beneath. Patria as of *agaba* to which it is closely allied.
- brookei*. **A. brookei** B.-Bak. (148 d) from Borneo. Here the marking beneath already consists, as in many of the following species, of numerous light comma-streaks corresponding to the edges of the spots and bands in the preceding species. Allied to *aroa* (148 e), but above darker blue. — A specimen from Pulo Laut exhibits a more intensely coloured under surface with a more distinct marking.
- sceva*. **A. sceva** B.-Bak. This species entirely unknown to me has an expanse of 40 mm. The ♂ exhibits a violet, in a certain light brown upper surface with a reddish reflection, the costa and distal margin being narrowly black. Hindwing apparently without a tail. ♀ violet, broadly margined with black. Hindwing of an intense greyish-brown colour, the darker markings lighter edged. From Sumatra.
- aroa*. **A. aroa** Hew. (= *pryeri* Drc.) (148 e). Of this rather small species there are specimens known with and without tails; probably the very fine small tails are easily lost in capturing the insect. Similar to *selta* (150 B f), easily discernible by the light brown under surface and the narrow black margins above. From Burmah across Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo to New Guinea, and in Batjan. According to BETHUNE-BAKER also in Java, from where, however, it is not mentioned in recent lists.



**A. elopura** *Drc.* (150 B g). Under surface light earth-brown, the transverse markings only traceable as faint light comma-shaped streaks; in each of the 4 discal cells a small dark spot. Upper surface dark blue, distally more glaring, towards the base darker and of a more violet tint. This species is said to be common in Borneo.

**A. pseudomuta** *Stgr.* (148 e) is much larger than *elopura*, the ♂ violettish-blue, almost lilac, the under surface regularly marked, as is to be seen from the figure; Malacca, Borneo. — **rafflesii** *Nic.* (= *amphimuta* *Dist.* n. *Fldr.*, *pseudomuta* *Nic.* n. *Stgr.*), from Southern Indo-China and Sumatra, may be a distinct species, above dark blue instead of violet, with a slight difference of the postmedian band on the hindwing beneath, where the 4th spot is slightly removed towards the margin.

**A. atosia** *Hew.* (= *arieia* *Stgr.*) (148 e). Above the ♂ is not lilac, but mostly dark blue with a very feeble violet tint, although also more intensely lilac-tinged specimens have been ascertained. Beneath very similar to *pseudomuta*, but in the ♀ the postdiscal band of the hindwing is more irregular, and the 4th spot of the postmedian band of the forewing still more distally removed. In the figure the ♂ is without the small tail which is said to be present in both the sexes of the species figured by HEWITSON and NICÉVILLE; in the latter figures, moreover, the marking of the under surface differs so much that it appears doubtful whether they belong together. The ♀ has a black distal margin of about 3 mm width. Southern Indo-China, Sumatra, Borneo, and Palawan.

**A. epimuta** *Mr.* n. *Hew.* (= *antimuta* *Nic.*) (148 e) is very similar to *atosia* above and beneath, but it is said to differ in the absence of the small tail of the hindwing. Malacca; Borneo.

**A. moolaiana** *Mr.* (= *epimuta* *Hew.* n. *Mr.*, *pastorella* *Doh.*, *agelastus* *Nic.*) (148 e as *mooleyana*) neither has any tail; ♂ sometimes more bluish-violet, sometimes more of a lilac tint; beneath in the cell of the forewing only 2, not 3 margined spots, the 4th spot of the postmedian band not distinctly distally removed. Larger than the preceding species. Indo-China.

**A. amphimuta** *Fldr.* (148 e). As the figure shows, the species is beneath very similar to *rafflesii*, so that it was also taken to be it (by DISTANT). But it differs from it in the entire absence of the small tail on the hindwing. The ♂ is above also darker, of a dark violettish-brown. Malacca.

**A. inornata** *Fldr.* (148 f). The markings of the monotonously earth-brown under surface are quite dull, in some places almost entirely extinct, as particularly in the marginal area of the forewing. Above the ♂ is of a bright violettish blue colour. In the scheme of markings it is most similar to *moolaiana* (148 e). Hindwing tailless. Malacca, but it is said to have been found also in the Philippines.

**A. asia** *Nic.* (148 e as *avia*) is said to differ distinctly from the preceding species in the much broader wings; the forewing is distally so much widened that the apex forms an almost obtuse angle. Beneath the marking is clearer than in *inornata* (148 f), the spots being there several times confluent are here sharply separated. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, where it seems not to be rare.

**A. kurzi** *Dist.* above entirely resembles a small *inornata* (148 f) and likewise exhibits the marking in the marginal area of the forewing beneath almost entirely extinct, but the colouring of the under surface is much darker, of a deep bark-coloured brown. Penang.

**A. agesilaus** *Stgr.* (148 f). Beneath similar to *kurzi*, but of a somewhat lighter ground-colour, with a more coherent postmedian band of the hindwing. Above distinguished by the much broader black margin also in the ♂, where it is about 3 mm broad. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, and Philippines.

**A. catori** *Hmps.* (148 f) is extremely similar to *agesilaus*, ♂ above almost entirely the same, but beneath the postmedian band of the hindwing is almost entirely broken up into single small spots. Above the cell only 1 ring-spot is distinct. Borneo, Palawan.

**A. similis** *Drc.* (= *anila* *Nic.*) (150 e). In this species, contrary to *catori*, all the 4 spots in the costal area of the hindwing beneath are distinctly developed and in distinct light rings. In the forewing the postmedian transverse band is entirely absent, whilst in the hindwing it is broken up into hardly contiguous rings. Above the ♂ is still more broadly margined with black than the preceding species, particularly in the apex; the ♀ is very similar to it, lighter blue. Sumatra, Borneo.

**A. agesias** *Hew.* (150 B e) is likewise above quite similar to the preceding species, of a violettish blue, the black margin being particularly broad in the apex of the forewing. Beneath the postmedian band is on both wings formed by a chain of distinct ring-spots which, however, are distinctly separated from each other. The metallic blue sealing in the anal portion of the hindwing is very intense and is continued to the centre of the margin; it may also be of a gold-bronze or greenish gloss. — In **ovomaculata** *Hew.* (148 f as *agesias*) which BETHUNE-BAKER considers to be only individually different, the antemarginal blue on the hindwing beneath is almost continued to the apex, and the discal ring-spots are so much enlarged that they are often contiguous. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo.



*hesba*. **A. hesba** Hew. (148 f). The ♂ is above lustrous sky-blue, not violet as the preceding species, and with a black margin of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 mm. Beneath the dark sepia-coloured spots are very conspicuous in the light red-brown ground-colour. The ♀ is above similar to the ♂, but the wings do not exhibit the bright *Morpho*-lustre of the ♂♂. From the Philippines, where the species was taken in July and August in Mindanao, in Bitai-Bitai, Hinatnam, and Davao.

*davaona*. **A. davaona** Smpr. (148 f) is separated from *hesba* by its much smaller size and the more regular marking beneath; besides there is no metallic scaling at all at the anal angle. The upper surface is of a deep dark blue with a very broad marginal band also in the ♂. Philippines; taken near Davao (Mindanao).

*avatha*. **A. avatha** Nic. forms the intermediary between *davaona* (148 f) and *moorei* (148 h); from the former it is separated by the less broad black distal margin of the upper surface and the postmedian band of the forewing beneath, which is here bent, in *davaona* almost straight; from *moorei* by the still narrower black margin, and the very distinct submarginal band of spots on the hindwing beneath, which is entirely absent in *moorei*. Sumatra.

*moorei*. **A. moorei** B.-Bak. (148 h) differs from *davaona* in the narrow margin of the wings above and in the anal blue colour and the less regular marking beneath. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo; in some places common.

*waterstradti*. **A. waterstradti** B.-Bak. (148 h). ♂ with a much narrower margin than in *moorei*; larger, of a brighter sky-blue colour, the small anal metallic stripe more distinct. Marking of hindwing beneath broken up into very small spots. Borneo.

*gunongensis*. **A. gunongensis** B.-Bak. (148 f) is a small species; ♂ above with a very broad black margin; under surface with a distinct regular marking the arrangement of which is shown in the figure. Perak.

*antimuta*. **A. antimuta** Fldr. (= *davisonii* Nic.) (150 c) is allied to *metamuta* (150 B g) and *hypomuta* (148 g) and entirely resembles above *gunongensis*, except that the black margin of the ♂ wings is somewhat broader and the whole insect smaller. Burmah and Malacca. — **deva** B.-Bak. (148 g) seems to represent the species in Borneo (where, however, also typical *antimuta* are said to occur). Here the spots and bands beneath are filled up with a darker colour; other differences are to be seen from the figures.

*hypomuta*. **A. hypomuta** Hew. (148 g) is larger, above darker violettish-blue, the ♂ with an almost linear black margin of the wings, the under surface very regularly marked with rings and bands that are filled up not much darker than the ground-colour. The anal blue of the hindwing is distinct and lustrous. Malacca, Borneo.

*brahma*. **A. brahma** B.-Bak. (148 g) from Perak; here the ♂ above is much darker coloured, brown, with a faint violet reflection; beneath the markings are only yet noticeable as inconspicuous lighter transverse stripes.

*metamuta*. **A. metamuta** Hew. (150 B g). Of this species we figured the upper surface, because it has dark blue forewings and much lighter hindwings, whereby it is discernible. Indo-China, Sumatra.

*muta*. **A. muta** Hew. (148 g). Also in this small species we notice a still somewhat darker tint and violet reflection in the distal portion of the forewing, which slightly contrasts with the lighter blue hindwing, though by no means so much as in *metamuta* which besides shows a black distal margin on both wings (also in the ♂). The under surface is dark brown, very scantily marked. As to the habits of this Javanese species, PIEPERS and SNELLEN only mention that the live insects have green eyes.

*alaconia*. **A. alaconia** Hew. (150 B g) occurs in Borneo abounding so much in *Amblypodia*. At once recognisable by the very broad (as much as 5 mm) black distal band (also in the ♂). Beneath the postmedian band of the hindwing is irregular and interrupted.

*oberthüri*. **A. oberthüri** Stgr. (148 g) also has a very broad marginal band above; but the under surface is much more irregularly marked. Besides separated from *alaconia* by a distinct anal lobe of the hindwing; it has, however, no tails, whereby it is discernible from the following species. Burmah, Tenasserim.

*alesia*. **A. alesia** Fldr. (= *wimberleyi* Nic.) (150 c). Beneath quite similar to *oberthüri*, but with a long tail on the hindwing. The ♀ is above light greenish-blue. The species probably represents *oberthüri* to which it is very closely allied in the Philippines. It was taken in May near Mariveles in Luzon, but it is said also to occur in Mindoro, though there are no specimens from there before me.

*ocrida*. **A. ocrida** Hew. (150 B e) is at once discernible by the very intensely glossy green upper surface, where the black marginal band of the hindwing is very broad at the apex and tapers off analwards, almost ending at the small tail; but according to SEMPER these characters are somewhat variable, so that the species sometimes resembles the exterior of *corinda* (150 e). Philippines; taken near Angas, Taganito, Vilas, and Davao.



**A. eumolphus** Cr. (= *bupola* Hew.) (149 d). The species is recognisable by the ♂♂ showing above a bright green lustre; but it has not been decided whether some of these green forms do not differ so much from each other as to be dealt with as separate species. — Typical specimens are from Northern India, from the rainy season. ♂ abundantly emerald-green with a golden lustre, the jet-black marginal band being narrow on the forewing and broad on the hindwing. ♀ above dark red-brown with a violettish-blue reflection in the basal portion; hindwing with 1 small tail. — In **tagore** Fruhst., from Assam, the ♂ is smaller, but it has a broader black marginal band than specimens from Sikkim. In the ♀ of this form the blue colour above is darker, but it extends farther across the wing. — Already to the south of Assam this form is replaced by **hellenore** Doh. which is then distributed across Burmah. It has more pointed and longer wings, and beneath the coffee-brown markings are more intensely prominent in the whitish greyish-brown ground-colour. — **maxwelli** Dist., which it distributed from Burmah all over the Malayan Peninsula, has much broader, rounder wings; here the blue reflection of the ♀ is still farther expanded, almost across the whole surface of the wings. Malacca. — **farquhari** Dist. (= *turguhari* Piep. & Snell.) is presumably the ♂ belonging to it, with a very intense yellowish-green gold lustre which in the hindwing behind the cell-end extends much farther towards the margin than in *eumolphus* from North-India. — **caesarion** Fruhst., from North-East Sumatra is smaller than specimens from Malacca, and the ♀ above exhibits a broader dark marginal band. February till October. — **siroes** Fruhst. is an alpine form from Sumatra, the ♂ of which has such a narrow dark margin of the wings, that it is hardly yet recognisable in the apex of the forewing. Beneath the markings are particularly dark and surrounded by a bright white colour; from the Battak Mts. — **adonias** Hew. (149 d), from East Java, shows a particularly grey-tinged ground-colour of the under surface, on which metallic anal spots show a silvery gloss; the ♀ is above lighter blue. — **grynea** Hew. is larger than *adonias*, and the ♀ is above darker blue. From West Java. — **sanherib** Fruhst. is apparently an alpine form discovered by FRUHSTORFER on the Volcano of Gedeh at an altitude of 1200 m. Here the forewing is as narrow and pointed as in *hellenore*; the under surface exhibits several places with a violet hue, discoloured by whitish, whereby the form is also separated from *siroes* being beneath more uniformly blackish-grey. — **caesetius** Fruhst. originates from Borneo. ♂ beneath darker than *caesarion*, with more conspicuous and more blackened catenary bands. According to MOULTON, this form also contains transitions to *staudingeri* Smpr., for which reason I place: **staudingeri** Smpr. (150 d) to the forms of *eumolphus*. The colour of the hindwing above extends in the shape of rays into the dark brown marginal band, whilst the under surface exhibits dark coffee-brown spots distinctly edged with white. Philippines; the species is either rare or very local. — **heliogabalus** Fruhst. (162 a), from New Guinea where it is in some places rather common; easily discernible by the hindwing being green almost to the margin, whereas the under surface approaches Javanese *sanherib*. — We finally mention ab. **elis** Fruhst. designating those *eumolphus* from North India lacking the anal metallic spot on the hindwing beneath, and which may have to be regarded as a dry season form. Specimens from Palawan where, however, the species is said to be very rare, seem to form transitions to *staudingeri*; above the ♀ is very light blue with a broad dark marginal band; beneath it resembles *hellenore*, but the very dark, very contrasting longitudinal bands form the transition to *staudingeri*; this is the form **aristomachus** Fruhst.

**A. aurea** Hew. (147 g). ♂ of a very bright greenish golden colour, on the hindwing with a sharply defined black marginal band extending to the centre of the wing, whereas the forewing only exhibits at the anal angle slight traces of the marginal black which attains a width of hardly 1 mm. The marking beneath deviates from the forms of *eumolphus* by the narrower, more regularly shaped postmedian band of both wings. Borneo. — **borneensis** B.-Bak. (149 d, e) is probably only an alpine form of it, from the Kina Balu, with an entirely dull-marked under surface which in the Sumatran form: **trogon** Dist. flying also in Malacca shows a beautiful violet reflection.

**A. horsfieldi** Pag. (= *eumolphus* ♀ *Horsf.*) (150 d) is at once discernible from the preceding forms by the broad, proximally irregularly radiating blackish-brown margin of the forewing, being also exhibited in the ♂ the wings of which show a somewhat darker green than the forms of *aurea* which they resemble somewhat on the under surface excepting the differences in the marking which are to be seen from our figures. The ♀ is like the ♂, but the golden green colour above is replaced by a violettish blue, and the total colouring beneath is somewhat lighter. Eastern Java. — Already in Western Java the specimens differ somewhat from the typical form; the under surface is darker, of a more intense reddish-brown, not greyish-brown, colour; this is **vellanus** Fruhst., the upper surface of which however, according to PIEPERS and SNELLEN does not exhibit any difference from the type. — In Sumatra also two forms have been ascertained: **basiviridis** Nic. (150 c) with a very regular and clear marking beneath, the light-edged spots and bands being almost of the ground-colour; from North-East Sumatra, and also in the Peninsula of Malacca; and **herodianus** Fruhst., the larger form from West Sumatra; here the under surface is lighter, the chains of spots are broader, surrounded by a purer greyish-white instead of yellow. — **biru** Fruhst. is the form from Nias where, however, the species is apparently very rare; beneath the metallic-scaled spot in the anal region of the hindwing is enlarged and shows a very bright bluish-green gloss. — **eurysthenes** Fruhst., from Tenasserim, is distinguished by the ♂♂ exhibiting a much broader golden green colour above leaving free a much narrower dark margin; in the ♀ the blue colour of the upper surface is correspondingly increased. — The species is also found in Borneo, where the under surface is lighter greyish-brown than in *basiviridis*; the spots on the proximal halves of both wings beneath



*teokrates*, are larger and their whitish-grey margins more prominent; this form is **leokrates** *Fruhst.*

*apidanus*. **A. apidanus** *Cr.* (= *dorinond Stoll*) (149 c). All the forms of *apidanus* known to me agree in the basal parts of both wings, but particularly of the hindwing, being occupied by a deep dark brown spot, as if the basal quarter of the wings had been darkened by oil. Above the ♂ is lustrous violettish-blue, the forewing with a linear dark margin; the ♀ is lustrous dark blue with a broad marginal band which on an average is 5 mm broad in the typical form from West Java. — *antipaxus* *Fruhst.*, from East Java, already differs somewhat in a more faded under surface, the shadows being not so distinctly defined; the ♀ is above lighter blue with a distinct reddish reflection; the dark marginal band is less than 5 mm broad on an average. — *viribus*. **viribus** *Fruhst.*, from West Borneo (Sintang). The only ♀ that was at the author's hand has a rather broader black margin, at any rate broader than in the form *phalakron*; the ♂ is above lighter and more glaringly violettish-blue; beneath the dark brown colour of the anal region is broader. — *berossus*. **berossus** *Fruhst.*, from North Borneo, exhibits the marginal black above very much expanded, whereby the blue colour has decreased, with a faded under surface. *saturatus Snell.*, from Billiton, forms a transition to these Borneo forms. — *ahamus*. — **ahamus** *Doh.* (= *ahanus Fruhst.*) exhibits beneath the chocolate-coloured basal part of the hindwing almost linearly cut off from the very much lighter disc of the wing; the dark marginal band above is about 4 mm broad; described from Margherita in Upper Assam. — *kartophilus* *Fruhst.* occurs farther to the south, in the Peninsula of Malacca; here the ♂ has again a broader marginal band than *ahamus*, the ♀ approaches the Nias form *xisuthrus*, but it has a chiefly whitish-violet ground-colour instead of the predominantly monotonous greyish-brown colour in specimens from Nias. — *xisuthrus* *Fruhst.*, from Nias, shows above even in the ♀ a very narrow dark margin. The upper surface is of a very bright light blue, distally with a reddish reflection. Under surface dark, of a dull and faded red-brown, but in the subanal region the metallic bluish-green spot is very intense. — *arahat* *Fruhst.* from Bawean, is larger than the two Javanese forms and differs from them in more intensely prominent brown and lighter whitish violet places on the hindwing beneath. — *comes*. **comes** *Fruhst.*, from Lombok, is very closely allied to typical *apidanus*, but the ♀♀ are above darker and more lustrous blue, with a broader marginal band, and a more variegated under surface. — *phalakron* *Fruhst.*, from Sumatra, differs from Malaccan ♂♂ in the narrower brown bands on the forewing beneath; marginal band above in the ♀ broad. The very distinct purple tinted violet reflection in the disc of the hindwing of *kartophilus* is here entirely absent. Anal spot of hindwing beneath lighter green and less prominent. — *arca* *Nic.*, as BETHUNE-BAKER presumes, represents *apidanus* in Celebes; it is a large beautiful form; above — at least in the ♀ — the dark marginal band is narrower, and the ground-colour is dark brown with whitish lighter areas, without any pink or violet tinge. Fringes of wings conspicuous owing to the white tips. — *iriya* *Fruhst.* in the male exhibits a narrower dark margin of the hindwing, whereas the ♀ is above almost entirely darkened, only in the region of the discal cell at the base there is yet a bluish reflection. Beneath the basal spot is large, brownish-red, instead of the subanal metallic spot there is a grey band. Bazilan. — *himna* *Fruhst.* is the easternmost form from Mindanao. Of the blue colour above we hardly notice traces at the base of the wing, the under surface being entirely darkened without the lighter discal zone. — *palawanus* *Stgr.* forms a transition to *himna* of such slight differences that SEMPER ranged the form as a synonym among his forms from the Philippines. On the whole, *palawanus*, is above darker blue. — *himna* is in some places very common, also near Manila. — The larva of *apidanus* is very carefully described and figured by PIEPERS and SNELLEN; the adult larva is of a bright leaf-green colour with 3 dark longitudinal lines across the dorsum, and at the anterior and posterior ends with somewhat browner marking; on species of *Eugenia* and *Lagerstroemia*; the green pupa yielded the imago after 8 days. The imagines are very common in many of their habitats, and in hot districts they are met with almost throughout the year. On this species the name of the genus *Flos* *Doh.* was founded.

*fulgida*. **A. fulgida** *Hew.* (150 B g) is at once discernible beneath, where the dark cellular spot of the forewing, the median band and the postmedian band are confluent at the costa; all the bands are dark brown on a violet ground, but they are not edged with white, only on the forewing slightly encircled with light. At the anal portion of the hindwing beneath there are but few small golden scales. Above the ♂ is dark violettish-blue; ♀ above lighter blue with a broad blackish-brown marginal band. From Northern India and the Philippines. — *singhapura*. — **singhapura** *Dist.* is the form from Malacca, the ♀♀ of which have above a much narrower marginal band. — *zohar*. — **zohar** *Fruhst.* has the wings shaped differently from *singhapura*, more like a *diardi*. It resembles the *diardi*-form *amha* also beneath, the spots on the hindwing beneath forming catenary bands. In the anal region there is a small crescent of a golden green gloss above the black marginal spot. Borneo. — *tenea* *Fruhst.* is the Javanese form; smaller, with more roundish contours of the wings and a shorter tail of the hindwing. The violettish blue colour above extends in the forewing to beyond the cell. Under surface darker, in the anal region of the hindwing 2 small metallic crescents. — *tifata* *Fruhst.* is likewise smaller than the Singapore-form, the longitudinal bands on the hindwing beneath are narrower. ♀ above somewhat lighter blue than the ♀ of *zohar*. These minute specimens originate from the Battak Mts.; an exceptionally large specimen *bätis*, from the same habitat exhibits a deeper dark bluish-violet colour and was therefore named: **bätis** *Fruhst.*



**A. anniella** Hew. (150 d) resembles the preceding species, the ♂ above is of a wonderfully bright dark blue; easily discernible by the under surface being so much darkened that the bands are only yet to be recognized by the whitish borderings on the hindwing. Malacca to the Philippine Is., Moluccas, and Borneo. — In Java, according to PIEPERS and SNELLEN, no genuine *anniella* occur, whereas in Sumatra a form somewhat different from Malaccan specimens occurs (= **husarina** Fruhst.), distinguished by its darker upper surface without the glaring reflection of *fulgidus*. Beneath the metallic scales in the anal angle of the hindwing as well as the greyish-white hue in the disc are less intense. ♀ with a light bluish-violet upper surface and a narrower marginal band than in specimens from Borneo, which exhibit thinner postmedian bands beneath, but which have therefore not yet been denominated.

**A. artegal** Doh. This species unknown to me has only been found in the Margui Archipelago. It is said to resemble *anniella*, but with an expanse of only 35 mm, and they may be merely small ♀♀ of it, although the author took them to be ♂♂. Above azure-blue, the most purely at the base, gradually warming into a violettish blue towards the centre of the wing, with such a broad dark marginal band that it reaches to the cell and almost to the centre of the wing. On the hindwing the border between the proximal blue and the very broad blackish-brown marginal band is irregular. The brown under surface is characterized by a light triangle on the costa, recalling the marking beneath in certain *Elymnias*. The hindwing has but a very small tail.

**A. diardi** Hew. (♀ = *capeta* Hew.) (150 B g). Above with a very bright gloss, the ♂ dark blue with a feeble violet hue, the ♀ more sky-blue with broad black margins. Distinguished by the under surface with comparatively narrow bands being dark and bordered with a rather bright white, in contrast with the lustrous violet, red-brown underground. — **viardi** Stgr. nec Hew., the form from Palawan, can apparently not be defined from *diardi*. — The Javanese form **asatha** Fruhst. is described to be most similar to the Sumatran specimens, though the upper surface has not such a bright reflection. The ground-colour is darker. The under surface, however, is paler, the dark submarginal band particularly in the forewing widened towards the costa. The ♀ above is bluish-violet, much darker than ♀♀ from Assam. — **amha** Fruhst. is the form occurring in Borneo. Above just as dull as Javanese *asatha*, but of a darker blue whereby it is separated from *fulgida* Hew. which flies in Borneo beside *diardi*. Beneath allied to *asatha*, but the brown markings are narrower, the greenish anal spot is broader, though duller. — **zilana** Fruhst. is a very small form from the Isle of Bazilan; the ♀ above very dark. — **almansor** Fruhst. is a magnificent race from the Peninsula of Malacca, above lighter and of an intensely bright blue; beneath the ♂ shows more extensive whitish areas and a broader glossy anal spot; ♀ with a broad marginal black. The two forms from Assam and Sumatra (*diardi* and *capeta*) are considered by FRUHSTORFER to be separable. — **imperiosa** Fruhst. (162 a as *imperialis*) is a form distinguished by its enormous size; from Celebes where many lepidoptera are represented by large races. The form is beneath the most similar to the Javanese race, the bands beneath being coffee-brown, broad. The postmedian band of the forewing extends in equal width from the costa to the upper median without getting narrower or being dissolved into spots. The metal spots in the anal region are of a bright gloss. — The *diardi*-forms are in many districts common at their habitats.

**A. adriana** Nic. (150 B b) is very similar to both *apidanus* (149 c) and *asoka* (150 B f), but recognizable by the ♂ also showing a rather broad (3 mm) black marginal band on both wings. This marginal band is hardly noticeably widened at the apex of the forewing, whereby the species differs from most of the allies. Beneath characterized by the dark bands being broader and more intense than the rather narrow light spaces between them. The complicated marking of the hindwing beneath has several times been exhaustively described, but it varies to such an extent that it can be hardly used for the description; in some dark uni-coloured specimens it is sometimes hardly recognizable at all. For the identification of the species the upper surface is more serviceable. The ♀ is above somewhat darker blue and the blackish-brown marginal band 5 mm broad. The imago is hitherto only known from Sikkim where it is, however, very common, occurring also near the town of Darjeeling itself from where so many Sikkim lepidoptera are wrongly labelled.

**A. asoka** Nic. (= *chola* Mr.) (150 B f) is beneath very similar to the following *chinensis*, but the postmedian bands of both wings are narrower, the whole marking not so complicated as in *adriana* (150 B b) from which it differs in the presence of the verdigris anal spot of the hindwing, which is entirely absent in *adriana*. Above the black margin of the wings in the ♂ is hardly one third of the width of that in *adriana*, but in the ♀ considerably broader, at least in the hindwing, where it is 7 mm broad and almost reaches the centre of the wing. *asoka* is likewise a common Sikkim species which, however, is also found to the south (in Assam, Burma) and extends to the east as far as Hongkong, where it is, however, of very rare occurrence. — The Hongkong specimens differ also a little from the Indian specimens and have been separated as **vaya** Fruhst.; the wings above in the basal portion lighter, more silvery blue, and the black margin of the hindwing in the ♀♀ is not quite so broad. Beneath the spots and bands are lighter, almost purely white, and instead of the metallic scales in the anal angle of the hindwing there is a small grey cloud.

**A. abseus** Hew. (147 g as *absens*). In this small species the marking beneath is different, whereas the upper surface resembles the *moorei*-group to some extent. The species is discernible by the irregular



proximal border of the marginal band on the forewing, which sends forth teeth towards the base on the veins; the hindwing has besides 3 small tails of which that in the middle is long, whilst that before the anal angle and that on the middle median branch are short. Typical *abseus* occur in Northern India (Silhet, Sikkim), though the species extends over Indo-China through Malacca to Sumatra. — The Indian form changes its character in the extreme south, so that Ceylon specimens were denominated **mackwoodi** *Riley* (in which the marginal black is only half as broad). — The species proceeds to the east, appearing in the Philippine Is. as **amphea** *Fldr.* with a narrower dark marginal band and a deeper blue upper surface. Transitions to this form occur, according to DRUCE, in Borneo; according to BETHUNE-BAKER the ♂♂ of the latter which he knows are all above lustrous violet. — Specimens from Bazilan and Mindoro exhibit above and beneath a darkened colouring and were separated as **oghatinna** *Fruhst.* — **nava** *Fruhst.*, from Borneo, forms the intermediate stage between North-Indian and Philippine specimens; the black marginal band of the ♀♀ is narrower than in specimens from Sikkim, but broader than in such from the Philippines. The colouring beneath is red-brown with very distinct dark bands. — Another transition from Sikkim specimens to those from the Philippines is **indica** *Riley* the range of which is chiefly the western part of Indo-China and extends to Tenasserim.

*irregularis.* **A. irregularis** *Röb.* (150 d) is similar to the preceding species, but considerably larger, the marking beneath also very irregular, though not so variegated as in *abseus*; the ♂ above has a broader dark marginal band and a very dark blue on the upper surface. From Bangkai and Celebes.

*anella.* **A. anella** *Nic.* is similar to *irregularis* and has also more than 1 small tail, but in the ♀ (the ♂ is unknown) the blue above is more extensive, beneath the ground-colour is paler, more ochreous, the spots are less numerous and more remote from each other. Perak.

*kühni.* **A. kühni** *Röb.* (150 d) is easily recognizable by the marking beneath to be seen from the figure, in which the deep dark brown basal part in both wings is conspicuous. Above the ♂ is dark brown with a very dull violet reflection; in the ♀ the dark marginal band is so much widened that in the hindwing only the discal cell, in the forewing also yet part of the disc below and behind it remains blue. The blue colour and the dark marginal portion of the wings exhibit a red-brown gloss. Isle of Bankai.

*morphina.* **A. morphina** *Dist.* (150 e). Above the ♂ is of a magnificent ultramarine gloss, the ♀ pale violettish-blue with a broad blackish-brown margin. The most characteristic, however, is the under surface; the proximal half of the forewing is dark brown without markings, and the base of the hindwing is deep chocolate-coloured; parallel to the distal border of this brown colour is an irregular median band. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo. — *sidicina.* **sidicina** *Fruhst.* is probably only an alpine form from the Battak Mts.; very much smaller, and the ♂ above instead of lustrous ultramarine dull violettish-blue. — This species has no tails whatever.

*chinensis.* **A. chinensis** *Fldr.* (150 e) is like *morphina* without tails, but on the ends of the lower median branches there are very slight points in the margin of the hindwing. Above magnificently *Morpho*-blue, in the costal region of the forewing somewhat deeper. In the hindwing the deep chocolate basal third of the under surface is traversed by a small light oblique band, and in the cell of the forewing there is, as the continuation of it, a light spot (about in the centre of the cell) which seems to be absent in Indian specimens — *moelleri.* **moelleri** *Nic.* (= *lazula* *Mr.*). Besides also the distal delimitation of the dark basal spot in the hindwing beneath is more irregular, more notched in Indian specimens than in typical *chinensis*. — To the south this species extends as far as Assam, to the north it is reported as far as palearctic China from where it is said to have been described; but it is presumably rare in Shanghai, if it really occurs there.

*areste.* **A. areste** *Hew.* (= *patuna* *Mr.*) (150 e as *aresta*). The upper surface of the ♂ is deep dark blue with a but narrow marginal black, almost as in *chinensis*; the under surface, however, is much darker and the marking more irregular. Nevertheless both are very similar. The species is apparently confined to the North-Indian districts of the Himalaya and, according to DE NICÉVILLE, it flies in the latter part of autumn.

*bazalus.* **A. bazalus** *Hew.* (= *tecsta* *Nic.*) (149 e) is the Indian representative of the South Japanese *turbata* having been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 275, where the ♂ is almost without any blue lustre; both wings are of a dull dark brown colour, only in a certain light the upper surface exhibits a feebly bluish, somewhat silvery reflection. In the ♀ we notice a deep violettish-blue spot in the basal portions of the wings. Beneath as in the following *singla*. Typical *bazalus* are from Assam. — *pratinas.* **pratinas** *Fruhst.* (= *bazaloides* *Piep. & Snell.*) is the Java-form; smaller than the type, ♂ above with a very deep dark blue gloss from which the black marginal band contrasts so little that it can only be noticed when looked upon from the side; this marginal band is much narrower. Beneath the bands of the forewing are more distinct, the bands of the hindwing broader and more coherent. — *nebenius.* **nebenius** *Fruhst.*, from Sumatra, has a ♀ being above similar to *pratinas*, mostly larger and with more blue on the upper surface; beneath less purple grey colouring. — The different forms of this form have often been wrongly identified; all of them are invariably recognizable by the peculiar stunted shape of the apex of the ♂ forewing, to which I have already referred in the palearctic form (Vol. I, p. 275).



**A. singla** *Nic.* is very closely allied to *bazalus*, beneath almost the same, but the forewing of the ♂ *singla*. exhibits a black cell-end spot and behind it another dentiform spot projecting into the blue disc. The ♀ has in the forewing a large violettish-blue basal spot, but in the hindwing only traces of blue in the basal portion. Otherwise the ♀ is the same as that of *bazalus*, but the *singla* are apparently much rarer. Sikkim.

**A. corinda** (= *acestes Nic.*) (150 e). The ♂ is above very similar to a large ♂ of *bazalus* or *turbata*, *corinda*. but it has not the stunted apex of the forewing and also a somewhat different violet reflection which, however, is only distinct in a certain light. Beneath the spots and bands are filled with a slightly darker colour than the ground-colour, the metallic place at the anal angle of the hindwing is distinct. ♀ above on both wings with a bright blue proximal area into which a black spot projects at the cell-end. Malacca, Philippines.

**A. bella** *B.-Bak.* (150 B b). In the ♂ the upper surface is brown, but the marginal areas in both wings *bella*. show a violettish-blue reflection; in the ♀ the whole upper surface is lilac-blue, with a black distal margin of 3 to 4 mm width. Under surface with very dull markings which are feebly defined. Borneo.

**A. azinis** *Nic.* (= *kounga B.-Bak.* p. p.) (149 f as *azius*) has the shape, size, and the approximate *azinis*. upper surface of one of the (tailed) forms of a ♂ of the European *Zephyrus quercus*. The under surface exhibits the transverse bands and spots almost only by their light borders; the anal blue of the hindwing is distinct. Sumatra, Borneo. — **buruensis** *Holl.* is unknown to me, but it seems to be allied to *azinis*, and it presumably *buruensis*. represents the latter or the following *ace* in the Isle of Buru.

**A. ace** *Nic.* is an apparently very rare species from Malacca and Sumatra. Hitherto only the ♂ *ace*. seems to be known which is above distinguished by a narrower black margin of the forewing which also shows a different blue. Beneath similar to *agrata* (150 B g), but the postmedian band of the forewing is much broader and beneath the 4th spot distinctly broken, whereas in *agrata* it is uniformly continued. Expanse of wings: 46 to 55 mm.

**A. agrata** *Nic.* (150 B g) is somewhat similar to *azinis*, but larger, darker blue above and without *agrata*. the black margin. Beneath extremely similar to *azinis*, but in the proximal portions of the wings the spots are somewhat more distinctly separated. Burma; Malacca. — BETHUNE-BAKER also mentions Java as habitat.

**A. detrita** *Stgr.* Only the ♂ is known. Smaller than *agrata* (expanse of wings 30 mm); the blue colour *detrita*. above is brighter, the distal margin broad black, and beneath the postmedian band is particularly distinct, almost quite straight and on the forewing neither interrupted nor broken. From Palawan.

**A. oenotria** *Hew.* (147 g as *oenotrea*). The ♂ is above dull lilac without a black marginal band; the ♀ *oenotria*. dark brown with a violet spot across the greatest part of the forewing, but in the hindwing the violettish-blue colour only extends across the cellular area. The under surface is very irregularly marked, the postmedian band is irregular, on the forewing interrupted on the median and after this somewhat bent. The species recalls *agnis*, but it is smaller. According to SEMPER, specimens from Davao are above of a more glaring blue than specimens from Cebu (Philippines); Borneo, Nias.

**A. aedias** *Hew.* (147 e). This species is in the male above magnificently lustrous light blue with a *aedias*. slight violet reflection; easily recognizable also by the under surface where the postmedian band of the forewing is divided into 2 oblique, almost parallel demi-bands. In the hindwing the same band is not interrupted, but very irregularly edged. The species has long tails. From Java, where the insect is apparently very rare.

**A. yendava** *Sm.* (150 B c). This beautiful species is above in both sexes dark lilac, the ♀ with a black *yendava*. distal margin of an average width of 4 mm. The postmedian band of the forewing is here also in the centre very much interrupted, but the two ends of the interruption are nevertheless contiguous, which is not the case in *aedias*. The species is otherwise the most closely allied to *agnis* *Fldr.* From Burma.

**A. tameanga** *B.-Bak.* (150 e, f) is still darker; upper surface almost black with a deep blue reflection *tameanga*. with a lilac gloss in the disc of the wing; the ♀ with a very broad blackish-brown marginal band. Otherwise very similar to *yendava*; but the postmedian transverse band on the forewing beneath is only flawed in the centre, not broken through. Borneo.

**A. semperi** *B.-Bak.* (150 f) differs from *tameanga* in the black margin of the wings being broader in *semperi*. the ♂, but narrower in the ♀, particularly on the hindwing. Beneath the postmedian marginal band of the forewing is somewhat irregular, particularly in the ♂ in some places expanded into clouds. It is uncertain whether the ♀♀ with regular though darkened bands are correctly ranged here. Borneo.

**A. barami** *B.-Bak.* (150 f). Here the ♂ is more dark blue than lilac and has a black distal margin *barami*. being in some places rather broad (as much as 4 mm). On the under surface the bands and spots are very regular, the postmedian band of the forewing is only slightly strangulated in the centre, in contrast with the



preceding forms. ♀ lighter more violettish-blue; behind the cell from the costa a black spot penetrates into the blue. Borneo; Perak.

*dajagaka*. **A. dajagaka** Stgr. (150 f as *dajagora*) differs from *semperi* in the tailless hindwings; besides the under surface shows a greenish gloss above the brown, and the light borders of the markings are less distinct or whitish. Borneo.

*anamuta*. **A. anamuta** Semp. (150 f). Only the ♂ is known, having been taken near Davao in Mindanao; distinguished by the whole brown upper surface showing a violet reflection only when seen in a certain direction. The bands beneath are distinctly composed of oval spots. From *allata*, which it entirely resembles beneath, it is separated by quite tailless wings.

*allata*. **A. allata** Stgr. (150 g) is distinguished from *anamuta* by the much broader black distal margin in both wings of the ♂ and ♀. The upper surface of the ♂ is deep dark brown with a violet reflection; so dark that the marginal band of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm width only contrasts with the almost black ground-colour in a certain light. ♀ dark bluish-violet, both wings very broadly margined with black. On the under surface the only essential difference from *anamuta* is the much narrower postmedian band of the forewing and the straighter course of it in the hindwing of *allata*. Philippines, Palawan, Borneo.

*oenea*. **A. oenea** Hew. (147 h as *oena*) is much lighter than the preceding species, immediately discernible by the pale reddish-brown under surface on which the dark brown markings are rather scanty; particularly the proximal spots are small, some almost punctiform. North India; in some places not rare.

*khamti*. **A. khamti** Doh. is unknown to me; it apparently resembles *oenea* and also occurs in Upper Assam.

*rama*. **A. rama** Koll. (= *querceti* Mr., *violacea* Rüb.) (150 B d) together with *oenea* and the following species forms a natural group which penetrates the farthest of all the *Amblypodia* (*Arhopala*) to the north and some forms of which reach to the palearctic region. It has therefore been dealt with at large in Vol. I (p. 274), but as *rama* itself is distributed from Kiu-Kiang chiefly to the south and goes as far as Burma, we have figured it here. Above already very much allied to *Zeph. quercus*, deep dark blue, with a very broad margin; beneath somewhat similar to *oenea*; hindwing with a minute tail.

*japonica*. **A. japonica** Murr. (Vol. I, p. 274, pl. 75 b) is almost exactly like *rama*, but without its tail-appendage; also *dodonea* Mr. with a pale earth-brown under surface and light, dark-edged macular bands. *japonica* continues *rama* in Southern Japan, **dodonea** in the palearctic part of Kashmir; both reach to some districts of India; the former in Formosa where beside the typical *japonica*, which according to MATSUMURA is not at all rare there, another ab. **horishana** Mats. occurs which is described (from a single ♀) to be above more broadly margined, beneath distinctly darker, with very narrow transverse bands, and much larger basal spots on the hindwing than in *japonica*. Of *dodonea*, which DE NICÉVILLE takes to be a dimorphous form of *rama* with which it flies in some valleys of Kashmir, also an aberration is described: — ab. **comica** Nic. — from Bhamo in Upper Burma, above like *dodonea*, beneath with a denser, more intense colouring and somewhat removed macular markings \*). — The imagines of this group of forms are in some parts common; they are the only *Amblypodia* I noticed flying among cornfields. They are presumably of all the species of this genus those that can stand the most cold. I captured dozens in Nagasaki on fresh autumn mornings; they proceed the farthest to the north as well as in a vertical direction up to hibernal altitudes, and DOHERTY observed *rama* flying yet in great numbers in winter near Ramgarh, when snow covered the ground.

*paramuta*. **A. paramuta** Nic. (= *newara* Mr.) (150 B b) is still much smaller than *japonica* (only about 35 mm), but easily discernible by the more dark blue colouring above which is very much reduced in the forewing by the very broad black distal margin, whilst in the hindwing it only covers yet the centre of the wing. Beneath the hindwing exhibits 4 distinct parallel macular bands. The imagines fly in Nepal, Assam, and Sikkim in the mountains, in the latter country they are not rare.

*zeta*, *roona*. **A. zeta** Mr. as well as the allied **roona** Mr. are at once discernible by their small size; *zeta* with a (? eripped) ♀ of only 31 mm expanse is silvery light blue, *roona* more violet; both fly in the Andaman Is.; BETHUNE-BAKER considers the larva of typical *zeta* to have been suffering want, whereby the imago had received an abnormal colour. Both *roona* and *zeta* are beneath brown, similar to *A. aroa* (148 e), but the cellular spot of the forewing is smaller, more oval, the discal band broader; in the hindwing the latter is more distinct and less dentate.

\*) It is a strange idea of BETHUNE-BAKER who considers *comica* having been taken in Upper Burma to be an aberration of *dodonea* which is quite unknown from that district and flies in Kashmir, about 25 degrees of longitude farther to the west. This may only be imagined possible, if both are forms of the widely distributed *rama*; in that case *dodonea* would then be (according to NICÉVILLE) a dimorphous form of *rama*, since this author captured both forms near Simla with one blow of the net. — BETHUNE-BAKER's statements about anatomical differences seem to me not to be cogent for the separation.



**A. atrax** *Hew.* (150 g) From Burma, perhaps also from other countries of India, ♂ above of a bright sky-blue, the black distal margin not quite 2 mm broad; in the ♀ the blue colour above is still lighter, but on being seen from the side duller. The under surface, as is shown in our figure, has a great many spots which are small, almost equally sized ringlets. *atrax.*

**A. hewitsoni** *B.-Bak.* (= *atrax* ♀ nec ♂ *Hew.*) (150 g) was taken to be the ♀ of *atrax*, but it is above much more violet. From the Himalaya through India to Burma, in some districts not rare. *hewitsoni.*

**A. alemon** *Nic.* is very similar to *hewitsoni* (150 g), somewhat larger, the violet colouring above less pronounced, somewhat more expansive, but distally more indistinctly defined. The ♀ is beneath without any violet reflection, of a decidedly lighter ground-colour, so that the spots are of a darker prominence. Burma. *alemon.*

**A. canaraica** *Mr.* resembles *alemon*, but it can be easily distinguished by the colouring above being also in the ♂ more violettish-blue; under surface with a violet reflection above the brown colour which is distinctly darker than in *alemon* with smaller and darker macular markings. Canara, Travancore. *canaraica.*

**A. alea** *Hew.* (150 B d). Above the ♂ is of a very bright ultramarine blue, beneath dark purple brown, the spots in the basal areas of both wings are very small. Hindwings with tails. Our figure is a copy from HEWITSON's figure; this type figured by him was in the London Museum, but it is not be found anymore. Patria: „India“. *alea.*

**A. agelastus** *Hew.* (150 Be). ♂ above deep glossy ultramarine blue; under surface almost exactly like that of **perissa** *Doh.* (150 g as *pernia*) which may be only a hardly separable form of it, but the postmedian band of the forewing beneath is not so uniform, more distinctly composed of separate spots. Hereby *perissa* is very similar to the following forms which are difficult to separate from this species. Indo-China. *agelastus.* *perissa.*

**A. tounguva** *Sm.* (150 g). Beneath as mentioned above very much like *perissa*, but the ♂ above is not ultramarine but of a glaring violettish blue with an intense lilac gloss. Andamans: Burma; taken by FRUHSTORFER also in Annam and Siam. *tounguva.*

**A. asopia** *Hew.* (150 g). Beneath lighter (more yellowish) brown than the figure shows, otherwise very similar to the preceding ones, particularly in the marking; the most conspicuous is the very much lighter, whitish spot in the subanal region of the forewing. Distinctly separated above in the ♂ by being quite light violettish-blue with a blackish-brown marginal band of more than 3 mm width. — **oeeta** *Nic.*, of which only 1 specimen exists, BETHUNE-BAKER considers to be merely an aberrative specimen of *asopia*, both originating from Burma. *asopia.* *oeeta.*

**A. perimuta** *Mr.* (148 g) has been established as the type of a separate genus: *Darasana* *Mr.* (1884), recognizable by the margin of the wings being on all sides rounded, whereby the tailless hindwing appears almost exactly oviform; only the apex of the forewing forms a slight point. Upper surface of ♂ glaringly sky-blue with a black margin of about 1 mm width, under surface violettish-brown with dark, curved, almost parallel transverse lines. Continental India, particularly its northern parts. *perimuta.*

**A. azenia** *Hew.* (149 g) is much larger; discernible by the radiantly *Morpho*-blue upper surface with a very narrow dark distal margin; the under surface is quite light, almost dull white, the scanty marking dull lilac-grey or brownish-grey. New Guinea. *azenia.*

**A. acron** *Hew.* (150 g) also has a *Morpho*-blue upper surface of the ♂, the hindmarginal part of the forewing and the hindwing are of a glistening silvery blue, the costal part of the forewing is much darker; the under surface, however, is not whitish, but dark brown with white-edged bands and spots, somewhat similar to the *agelastus*-group. Batjan. *acron.*

**A. admete** *Hew.* (= *eucolpis* *Kirsch*) (149 c as *admata*). Beneath all the bands and spots are edged with a bright white on a red-brown ground. Recognizable by all the spots in the forewing being absent as far as the postmedian transverse band, except the cell-end spot; in the hindwing all the spots are very small. Above the ♂ is deep dark blue, the ♀ black, the basal halves of the wings with a blue gloss. Moluccas and New Guinea. *admete.*

**A. waigeoensis** *B.-Bak.* (147 h) is beneath marked exactly like *admete*, but almost the whole hindmarginal half and the whole proximal part of the very broad band on the hindwing are white. Above the ♂ is glossy blue, lighter than *admete*, but darker than *acron*. Waigeu, where this form represents *azenia*. *waigeoensis.*

**A. epimete** *Stgr.* (150 g), from Palawan, has a lustrous blue forewing with a broad dark costal margin and distal margin, the hindwing being blackish-brown, in the ♂ with hardly any blue, in the ♀ without any blue. Beneath somewhat like *acron*. — **duessa** *Doh.*, from Tenasserim, is beneath almost the same, but above the blue gloss on the forewing is more glaring. *epimete.* *duessa.*

**A. belpheobe** *Doh.* was described from a bad specimen; the whole proximal portion of the hindwing, as well as the forewing are violettish blue. Under surface pale brown, with a violet gloss, nearly all the mark- *belpheobe.*



ings composed of ring-shaped circles filled with a slightly darker colour. A somewhat doubtful species which is compared with *agesias* (150 Bc) in the original description, though other authors do not find any resemblance. Tenasserim.

*ammon.* **A. ammon** Hew. (148 h) is a small species with fine tails; above lustrous dark blue with a black margin of 2 to 3 mm width, beneath very variegated, since cinnamon-brown bands and spots are here separated from the greyish-blue ground-colour by a distinct white bordering. The typical form flies near Singapore. —  
*ammonides.* **ammonides** Doh. (148 h) is the form from Tenasserim, above with a more lilac tint, in undamaged specimens there is a very fine small tail which, however, breaks off very easily and is also absent in the figured specimen.  
*chunsu.* — **chunsu** Fruhst. is the Sumatran form, the black marginal band above being much broader and in the hindwing  
*hammon.* extending almost to the cell. — **hammon** Fruhst.; from Java, is larger than the preceding forms and exhibits above a narrower black distal margin.

*ariet.* **A. ariet** Doh. (148 h) is smaller, beneath still more variegated, above more radiantly blue, otherwise  
*asakurae.* very similar to the preceding species which it seems to represent in the north of Indo-China. — **asakurae** Mats. even goes as far as Formosa. Specimens from there show a more leaden-bluish upper surface with a black marginal band of 2½ mm width, and beneath they already approximate the Indian *paraganesa* (147 f) on which MOORE founded his genus *Acesina*.

*corthata.* **A. birmana.** The easternmost form of this species: **corthata** Fruhst. flying in Hongkong is presumably very closely allied to *ariet*. In *corthata* the upper surface of the ♂ is dark, but intensely bluish-violet. Easily separable from typical *birmana* by the hindwing in which the dark marginal band is analwards narrower. —  
*birmana.* In typical **birmana** Mr. (= *arisba* Nic.) the postmedian band on the forewing beneath is still coherent, whereas  
*aberrans.* in the larger form **aberrans** Nic. (150 B d) it is interrupted in the centre. In this form from Tenasserim the ♀ has also much more white in the disc of the forewing above. The ♂♂ of all the forms are above violettish-blue with a broader or narrower black margin.

*paraganesa.* **A. paraganesa** Nic. (147 f). As the name indicates, it is above already very similar to *ganesa* (Vol. I, pl. 75 c), the ♂ above violettish blue with a broad black marginal band; beneath the spots and bands are deep chocolate brown, encircled with white, and situate on a dull earth-brown ground which is whitish in some places.  
*zephyretta.* Northern India. — **zephyretta** Doh. represents the species in Assam; here both sexes are above quite blackish-brown, only in the area of the discal cell there is lustrous bluish colouring.

*ganesa.* **A. ganesa** Mr., from West Himalaya, has been dealt in Vol. I on p. 275, and the figure supplied there gives us, although the ground-colour of the under surface is too light, an idea of this unmistakable species (the similar *ariet* [148 h] has a small tail). In the lower valleys of the mountains *ganesa* also penetrates into the Indian  
*weelii.* faunal region. Most remarkable is the discovery of a Lycaenid **A. weelii** Piep. in the Prayangan Mts. (at an altitude of 1700 m) in Java, which is so very similar to the Japanese *loomisi* Pr. (Vol. I, pl. 75 c) that we may refer to its figure from which *weelii* scarcely differs above, beneath only in the narrower, centrally pierced postmedian band. Both sexes of *weelii* are of rather the same colouring; the only ♀ known is smaller than the ♂♂.

*arvina.* **A. arvina** Hew. (= aboe Nic.) (147 e as *aronia*). Hindwing quite oval, without small tails. Upper surface in the ♂ lustrous dark ultramarine with a black margin of about 1½ mm with; ♀ light blue with a marginal band of 4 to 5 mm width. Under surface very characteristic, quite dark violettish-brown, the anal region of the forewing lighter, but not so white as in our figure. In the forewing there are mostly also in and below the cell oval ring-spots which, however, are hardly visible owing to the dark ground-colour. South-  
*adala.* Western Indo-China and Java. — **adala** Nic., likewise from Indo-China, is so similar to this form that it was  
*adulans.* temporarily taken to be the ♀ of it, and the form **adulans** Nic. probably only represents darker specimens of *adala*. Fresh specimens exhibit beneath an intense lilac reflection which, however, disappears in older specimens, leaving a reddish tint. — *adala* seems to be a distinct species.

*caeca.* **A. caeca** Hew. (147 e) is very similar to *arvina*, but beneath still darker, without the anal brightening in the forewing and with a short tail-appendage of the hindwing. The ♂ is above lustrous lilac with a very narrow black margin; the ♀ is violettish-blue with a broad marginal black and cell-end spot. Hitherto only found in Borneo.

*buddha.* **A. buddha** B.-Bak. (147 h). BETHUNE-BAKER's form, which is above lustrous light blue with a black marginal band in the ♂ of more than 2 mm width, exhibits beneath the postmedian band of the forewing only feebly bent, whereas in PIEPERS and SNELLEN's specimens the band is almost rectangularly bent behind the cell. These specimens which also show a darker ground-colour beneath are presumably a local or season-form, and as they were always denominated with such conspicuous differences in the marking, I should like to propose  
*aleta.* the name **aleta** (Snell. i. l.) for the latter. — The species only occurs in Java; *buddha* was discovered by FRUHSTORFER on the Volcano of Gedeh (West Java), *aleta* was captured on the Semaru (East Java) by PIEPERS.



**A. canulia** Hew. (147 h) is at once recognizable by the under surface showing no other markings but straight, slight transverse stripes in the marginal area and in the hindwing 2 discal transverse spots. Above the ♂ is glossy lilac, the ♀ has blackish, proximally blue forewings and violettish-blue hindwings with a very broad black margin. Philippines and Batjan. — The form **sosias** Fruhst. from the Molucca-Island of Obi is beneath whitish-grey instead of brownish-grey, and in the hindwing it has more distinct white marginal dots.

**A. fulla** Hew. (148 g) is above very similar to *canulia*, but on the brown under surface the forewings is without any markings except 2 darker nebulous stripes parallel to the margin in the marginal area; also on the hindwing the discal transverse spots have disappeared except a nebulous trace. From the Andaman Is. — In **andamanica** W.-Mas. (147 f) which is somewhat smaller and in the anal portion of the forewing much lighter, but in the marginal area of the hindwing much less brightened, the nebulous stripes beneath are still more indistinct, and the insect itself is said to be smaller. — **subfasciata** Mr. resembles beneath again more typical *fulla*, but the stripes in the disc of the hindwing are absent, and the marginal dots are confined to few faint traces. — **babbsi** J. & T. (146 B a), from the Shouten Is., does not show any such traces at all; the marginal and basal areas beneath are almost of the same colour, separated by a broad dark shadow. — **prasiae** Fruhst., from Amboina, has a more intense lilac-blue upper surface than in the Andaman forms and those from Buru, from where the species was originally described, separated from typical *fulla* by a more greyish than smoky-brown colouring beneath; the broad postdiscal band of the hindwing is bordered with yellowish instead of whitish.

**A. disparalis** Fldr. (= *disparilis* Hew., *courvoisieri* Rbb.). Wings above in the ♂ quite light blue in the ♀ almost white with broad black margins. The ♂ almost looks like a *Lampides*; under surface white with a black double margin. Moluccas. — **wildei** Misk. (147 h), from Queensland, is quite similar, but the margin of the ♀ hindwing above is much broader, and the white under surface in the disc covered with numerous spots. — A form or species quite similar to it flies, according to WATERHOUSE & LYELL in the Aru Is. The insects mostly fly very high, so that they are difficult to capture and therefore rare in collections.

**A. critala** Fldr. (142 h as *cristala*) has entirely adapted its exterior to the *Thysonotis* flying at the same habitat, and instead of the small verdigris anal spots on the hindwing beneath it exhibits a metallic bluish-green distal band. The upper surface is also like *Thysonotis*, the ♂ azure with a median band showing light through from beneath; ♀ above white, broadly margined with black, without blue. Amboina.

**A. axiothea** Hew. (= *strophe* Sm.) (146 B b). This species also deviates more than most of the other species of the genus from the type of *Amblypodia*, though above it resembles the brightly glistening *asenia* (149 g) and its allies from the same patria, but the under surface is light yellowish-or reddish-white with blackish-brown, compact broad transverse bands. New Guinea \*).

Note. As the plates of the *Lycaenidae* were already brought to a conclusion in 1914 and the German edition was effected during the war, the text can mostly only deal with the forms published until that time; the two forms described can only be published in the supplementary sheets.

#### 43. Genus: **Mota** Nic.

This genus which hitherto contains but 1 species we insert here, since it cannot be well ranged with any other genus. The only species from Northern India was described as a *Myrina*, which genus is confined to-day to 6 forms known from Africa and having been described in Vol. XIII, p. 377 and all figured there. Whereas in these species there is but 1 little tail on the hindwing, having its base on or quite close at a small anal lobe, *Mota* has 2 separate small tails as fine as a hair, proceeding from the ends of the median branches and being remote from the anal lobe. The colouring above recalls that of many *Amblypodia*, whereas the marbled hindwing beneath offers a most characteristic appearance.

**A. massyla** Hew. (146 B a). ♂ above lilac-blue with a narrow black margin; ♀ above blackish, with a violet reflection, the base of the wing as far as the centre violet. Hindwing beneath with a peculiar complicated marbling and a colouring similar to that of a small dry shrivelled leaf. Upper Assam (Sylhet); Bhutan. Rare.

#### 44. Genus: **Zephyrus** Dalm.

As the palearctic species *betulae* L. is stated as the type, the generic name *Zephyrus*, as N. D. RILEY has ascertained, would be synonymous with *Thecla*. In Vol. I, however, we took into consideration that FABRICIUS also counts *spini* Schiff. to *Thecla*, to which, after eliminating *betulae*, the generic name of *Thecla* might be left. It is still quite uncertain for which species the generic name is decisive, whether for all the 1000 species (mostly

\*) BETHUNE-BAKER, in his monography on the *Amblypodia*-group, puts this species to the end of the genus: it might be more naturally ranged near *fulgida* (p. 960).



flying in America), or only for certain groups of them which (in a similar way as the „*Cupido*“ amongst the *Lycaenini*) are just starting to establish themselves into genera. As this is not the place for circumstantial argumentations, we keep to the methods in Vol. I and refer the reader to what has been said there (on p. 269).

Many Indian *Zephyrus* exhibit yet the metallic lustrous upper surface of the *Amblypodia* and seem to continue this genus, which is mostly tropical, to the north. With but very few exceptions (*absolon*) all the *Zephyrus* of the Indo-Australian Region live at its northern frontier and partly pass over to the palearctic south.

*ataxus*. **Z. ataxus** Dbl. & Hew. (♂ = *Natura* Hew.) (Vol. I, pl. 74 a as *artaxus*) is chiefly palearctic and has therefore been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 271. It was mentioned there that ♂♂ from the Indian region are said to have a somewhat broader black margin than palearctic ones, but that there is no other essential difference. The species probably also occurs in the Indian region chiefly in the cool valleys of Kashmir (Masuri), but also there very rarely. Very closely allied to the palearctic *saphirina* Stgr., the southern representative of which it seems to be. This small form with more bluish-green than golden green ♂♂ is much more common in the north (North Japan, Amur, Askold, than *ataxus* in India.

*duma*. **Z. duma** Hew. In the same way as *ataxus* corresponds to *saphirina*, *duma* corresponds to the palearctic *smaragdina* (Vol. I, p. 270); some authors take it to be merely a geographical form of the latter. The ♂ is characterized by the glaring golden green which only leaves free a marginal band of 2 mm width. The ♀ is above dark brown with an orange oblique band behind the cell. Sikkim; in some places common.

*khasia*. **Z. khasia** Nic. The ♂ is above magnificently golden green with black veins, the distal band broad black, whereby it is also very similar to *syla* (146 B a), but separated from all the other Indian *Zephyrus* by the absence of the small tail on the hindwing. Also the under surface differs from the preceding species and from *syla*. The species was described according to a single ♂.

*absolon*. **Z. absolon** Hew. (155 a) is the only really tropical *Zephyrus* \*). ♂ above with a much more confined golden green colouring than in the North-Indian species, the green also more covered with black. ♀ above quite similar to our figure of *desgodinsi* (Vol. I, pl. 74 a), but the orange discal spots are smaller, duller, more separated. Beneath recognizable by the broad white postdiscal band. Only Java is known to me as patria, where the imago was taken near Sukabumi (at an altitude of 600 m) by FRUHSTORFER, and North-Eastern Sumatra, where it was taken by B. HAGEN. HEWITSON only mentions „India“, a useless statement. Rare. *Desgodinsi* from a little bit of *absolon* - none. not agree with the description of fig. 146 Duma Lep. xxx fig 12

*zoa*. **Z. zoa** Nic. This lepidopteron also belongs to the *desgodinsi*-group and resembles *tsangkie* (Vol. I, pl. 74), though it is larger than the latter; the ♂ lacks the lustrous spots above near the base of the small tail. It is also somewhat similar to *Z. orientalis* (Vol. I, pl. 73 g). The green colour above in the ♂ is also more intensely powdered with dark, and the black marginal band is broader. From Sikkim, but rarer than *duma*.

*pavo*. **Z. pavo** Nic. If DE NICÉVILLE'S opinion is not due to an error, the ♂ of this species exhibits the exterior of the ♀♀ of the allied *Zephyrus*, i. e. that of *ataxus*-♀, as we have figured Vol. I, pl. 74 a, *pavo* differs from it in its more abundant violet gloss above extending also over the veins which remain more black in *ataxus*-♀♀; beneath the silvery transverse bands in *pavo* are more of a violet reflection. Bhutan; Upper Assam.

*syla*. **Z. syla** Koll. (= *sila* Hew.) (146 B a). ♂ above bronze-green with a black distal margin and white fringe; beneath both wings are silvery white with shortened brown transverse bands. The ♀ is above dark, with a faint violet gloss, behind the cell a white oblique band. In the Himalaya on oak-bushes, mostly not rare; it also goes into the palearctic region; cf. Vol. I, p. 269 and 270.

*ziha*. **Z. ziha** Hew. ♀ very similar to that of *syla*, distinguished by the white postdiscal band above being divided into 2 separate spots situate in a right angle to each other. Kashmir, but near Kulu, presumably hardly in the palearctic part of this country; Simla, Masuri.

*birupa*. **Z. birupa** Mr. is quite similar to the two preceding species, the ♂ above separated from *syla*-♂ by a broader and more curved black marginal band; the ♀ shows above much less blue; in both sexes the under surface is quite different from the silvery whitish-green under surface of *syla*, i. e. light greyish-brown. Himalaya; rarer than *syla*.

*icana*. **Z. icana** Mr. (Vol. I, pl. 74 c as *incana*). Easily discernible from all the similar species by the feebler dark blue, exhibiting a metallic gloss only in a certain light, on the upper surface of the ♂ (which in a certain exposure to light has a green reflection), whereby the species already resembles the palearctic *Z. quercus*. ♀ with 2 bright ochreous-yellow spots behind the cell of the forewing. Western Himalaya; not common.

*mandara*. **Z. mandara** Doh. is very similar to *icana* (Vol. I, pl. 74 c), but the upper surface which is there dark blue, in a certain light with a green reflection, exhibits here in the ♂ only a dull violet gloss on the basal portion of the wing. Under surface more red-tinted than in *icana*. Kumaon.

\*) A number of some more tropical lepidoptera were described as „*Thecla*“ or „*Zephyrus*“, though we are in doubt whether they belong to these genera.



**Z. dohertyi** Nic. is larger; upper surface blackish-brown with an entirely dull greenish-violet reflection; *dohertyi*. ♀ above quite similar to that of *tsangkie*, but much larger. Under surface quite deep dark red-brown; hindwing with a fine white postdiscal transverse stripe forming the proximal border of the postmedian band. Western Himalaya.

Another species or form *letha* Wts. from Burma has remained unknown to me.

#### 45. Genus: **Thecla** F.

In that sense, in which we conceive this genus here, it has hardly any representatives in the Indian region. Moreover, we refer the reader to the fact that the very numerous American forms of this genus are already split into groups some of which may have acquired a generic character. The *Lycaenidae* which beside the *Erycinidae* may represent the latest offspring of the *Rhopalocera*-tribe, are just only developing, and also with the Indian *Lycaenidae* it may be justified to designate most of the genera being kept separate here as subordinate genera or groups of forms, as for instance the *Zizera* and *Chilades* as subordinate groups of „*Cupido*“, or as the American genera *Eupsyche*, *Uranotes* etc. as subgenera of „*Thecla*“. — As to further particulars on this genus, cf. Vol. I, p. 264. It may only be mentioned here that the *Thecla* in a restricted sense (as here or in Vol. I) are almost exclusively northern insects; in Africa to the south of the Sahara, in Australia, and tropical America they are entirely absent, and into the Indian region they seem to penetrate but little beyond the palearctic southern frontier.

**Th. sassanides** Koll. (= *deria* Mr., *mirabilis* Ersch., *lunulata* Rom.) (Vol. I, pl. 73 e) enters the Indian *sassanides*. region in Kashmir and Baluchistan. Cf. Vol. I, p. 268.

**Th. ornata** Leech (Vol. I, pl. 72 i) presumably invades more southern territories in Central China. — *ornata*. It flies as **formosana** Mats. in Formosa, distinguished by its larger size, the absence of the spot on the ♀ forewing, *formosana*, and the greater extent of the submarginal spots on the forewing beneath. — Another species, *leechi* Nic., which has remained unknown to me, was discovered in the Khasia Hills; cf. the footnote on p. 968.

#### 46. Genus: **Chaetoprocta** Nic.

It is directly attached to *Zephyrus quercus* to which species also the only species known of the genus is similar. The genus, however, differs from the *Zephyrus* in the upper discocellular of the forewing proceeding in the ♂ and ♀ from the subcostal vein exactly at the upper cell-angle; whereas in *Zephyrus* it branches off a little behind the cell-end, which is very rarely the case in other lepidoptera.

**Ch. odata** Hew. (146 B b) in its size and exterior entirely resembles *Zeph. quercus* (Vol. I, pl. 74 e, d), *odata*, but chiefly differs in the blue reflection of the ♂ only covering about the proximal two thirds of the wing, whereby a much broader (5 mm) black marginal area is produced; in the ♀ the blue areas on the hindwing are entirely absent, whilst the forewing is almost as in the ♂. — This lepidopteron deposits its eggs in oblong lumps on walnut-leaves and covers them with a layer of small glossy scales; larva woodlouse-shaped, in its adult stage claret-coloured or yellowish-green above dotted (with minute foveae), and covered with fine short hair, with a slightly darker median line, under surface greenish; head retracted, glossy black, behind ochreous, which colour extends in a rectangle to the centre of the head. The imagines fly briskly particularly towards evening and are difficult to capture in fresh condition, since they are quickly damaged. Western Himalaya.

#### 47. Genus: **Euaspa** Mr.

The only species upon which this genus is based, looks, as DE NICÉVILLE says, more like a *Morphida* than like a *Theclina*, although its colouring is also somewhat similar to that of the *Horaga*-species. The species having been described as *Myrina* was separated from the allied species (*Hypolycaena* etc.) owing to the peculiarities of the veins: the 1st subcostal branch rises after the 2nd third of the upper cell-wall from the latter; the 2nd rises half as far from the base of the middle discocellular as from the origin of the 1st branch; the 3rd is short and rises nearer to the apex of the wing than to the place where the upper discocellular is annexed; the upper discocellular rises somewhat behind the cell from the subcostal vein (as in the *Gerydini*, *Liphyrini*, and *Poritia*, but also in most of the *Zephyrus*). The species also has the same patria as the latter (the cooler districts of Northern India).

**E. milionia** Hew. (146 B e). Above sky-blue, forewing with a black apical half into which a large white *milionia*. discal spot projects; also the hindwing with a white demi-band. On the under surface the ♀ has a narrow, the (figured) ♂ a very broad postmedian band and light marginal rings. Kashmir to Nepal; local and not common: the imagines feebly fly around bushes and have but 1 generation.



48. Genus: **Listeria** Nic.

This likewise monotypical genus deviates more from the *Thecla-Zephyrus* group and already approaches the *Callophrys* and *Satsuma* both of which, however, do not occur in the Indian region. The genus is sufficiently characterized by the shape of the wings, the stunted apex of the forewing, and the slightly angular margin of the hindwing.

*dudgeonii*. **L. dudgeonii** Nic. (146 B b) is above dark blue with a black margin and black apical half of the forewing; beneath red-brown, the basal third of the hindwing is chestnut-brown. Bhutan.

49. Genus: **Dacalana** Mr. (*Arrhenothrix* Nic.)

The genera *Dacalana* and *Arrhenothrix* have been separated owing to the 3 resp. 4 branches of the subcostal on the forewing. We have, however, seen in *Zesias* that this may be a sexual difference, and FRUHS-TORFER mentions species such as *Jalmenus evagoras* in which the difference is individual. We therefore unite both genera by the name of *Dacalana* (1884) which is older than *Arrhenothrix* (1890).

*vidura*. **D. vidura** Hsf. ♂ lustrous sky-blue. ♀ pale blue; both wings, particularly the forewing with a black apical margin; under surface with a white median stripe which shows through above in the ♀. The typical form originates from West Java; separated from it is the East-Javanese form **baganda** Fruhst. (155 a) by its smaller size, the narrower black apex of the forewing and a finer white median stripe beneath. — Except in Java, where the species is common already in the forests near the shore (e. g. near Palabuan), it also lives in Borneo, Sumatra, Nias, and Malacca. — Only farther in the north it is represented by another form *burmana*. (**burmana** Mr.) which is distinguished by a darker blue upper surface and a lighter, more ochreous-grey ground-colour of the under surface. Burma. — **sinhara** Fruhst. is smaller than the typical form from West Java; above almost the same, but beneath darker grey, the white median stripe through both wings is narrower, the orange spot in the anal region of the hindwing is larger, but the blue spot smaller. ♀ with a broad black costa. This form comes from North-Eastern Sumatra and already forms a transition to **aziyada** Fruhst. (155 a) which is a smaller form with a conspicuously darker under surface, on which the costal end of the white median stripe slightly bends round distally. — In **penicilligera** Nic. (155 b), described as a separate species, but presumably only a large form of *vidura*, the whole apical third of the forewing is black, and the under surface is crossed by a broad white transverse band. Assam, particularly from Sylhet. — All the ♂♂ of this species have a large scent-spot in the forewing, in the centre of the submedian area.

*lowi*. **D. lowi** Drc. (156 a) is almost exactly like *vidura*, but on the under surface the white median stripe is absent, and the dark line bordering on the marginal area shows a somewhat different course. Borneo.

*sangira*. **D. sangira** Fruhst. is similar to *vidura*, but darker and more lustrous blue. Marginal band narrower. The ♂ lacks above the scent-pencil in the forewing, whereas the hindwing exhibits a large hairy scent-area. On the forewing beneath the light area above the centre of the hind-margin is so large that the median band already disappears in it in the centre of the wing. Sangir. Type in the Berlin Museum.

*cotys*. **D. cotys** Hew. (155 e) is superficially very similar to *vidura*, but it has not the scent-pencil anymore, but the mealy spot on the hindwing. Over the distal parts of the wings above a lilac reflection is spread, so that the black distal band is not so distinctly defined. From the Himalaya, through India to the south as far as Burma. — **sannio** Drc. (156 a) flies in Borneo; the white median stripe of the forewing beneath only extends to the centre of the wing, it is not half as broad as in typical North-Indians, and parallel to it there is another white arcuate band before the margin. — **cremera** Nic. (155 e) shows a narrow and quite straight white stripe beneath, it is much larger than *sannio* and has a more distinct blue spot between the 2 black dots of the anal region and above this blue a very distinct red colour; from West Java. — **capusa** Fruhst. (155 e) is again smaller, beneath lighter, more dust-coloured grey, the white median stripe is broader, the miniate spot before the small upper tail, which in *cremera* is particularly large, is smaller here. — *cotys* seems to be everywhere rather rare. As it has only a 3-branched subcostal vein in the forewing, which in *Dacalana* is said to be invariably 4-branched, the species was transferred into the following genus; its alliance with the forms of *vidura*, however, is unmistakable.

*anysis*. **D. anysis** Hew. (155 e) is very similar to the preceding one and probably forms only the continuation of *cotys* in Celebes. Above in the ♂ the border of the black apical part runs more obliquely through the forewing, so that rather a black apical third is cut off than a marginal band. Beneath the median stripe is somewhat curved, and the marginal area of the hindwing is very much intermixed with white. Macassar and in the *cervina*. Minahassa. — **cervina** Röb., from the Isle of Bangkai, is much smaller, the under surface darker, the median stripe is broader, in the marginal area only slightly powdered with whitish. This form was discovered by KÜHN.

*anysides*. **D. anysides** Rbr., likewise from Celebes, is said to differ from *anysis* particularly in a very strongly developed scent-organ, the under surface being otherwise almost the same. But the scent-basin below the



costa of the hindwing is very distinct and the part of the forewing covering it is therefore somewhat lobate. — *aristarchus* *Fruhst.* (155 e) shows this scent-basin still more intensely covered with quite black hair, and the corresponding scent-brush on the forewing above is very much enlarged. Besides the blue colour above is somewhat lighter than in typical *anysides*. From Bazilan. — In *poliorketes* *Fruhst.*, from the Southern Philippines, the hairing of the androconial spot is yellow.

### 50. Genus: **Camena** *Hew.* (*Pratapa* *Mr.*).

As has already been mentioned in the preceding genera, the differences of these genera are very subtle and rather unreliable. Above all, generic differences ought not to be founded on scent-organs, nor does the neurulation by the different subcostal system offer any reliable means of distinction; and just as uncertain is also the separation from the following genus *Tajuria*. The most distinctive mark is offered by the habitus: the pointed forewing, the oblong-oval hindwing with small scarred impressions at the base of the subcostal, the very long hind-margin of the hindwing which shows 2 small tails and an anal lobe, and above all the very strong thorax. As the chief character always the 3-branched subcostal is stated. Description of the genus in Vol. I, p. 261.

**C. ctesia** *Hew.* (155 d). Since the publication of my treatise in Vol. I, where a Chinese specimen was figured as *ctesia*, FRUHSTORFER has separated the Chinese form as *agalla*. In the latter species, to which consequently the figure in Vol. I, pl. 72 c would belong, the black cell-end spot on the forewing above (and also the marking of the under surface) is more strongly developed. The typical *ctesia* come from North India. — In *cakravasti* *Fruhst.* (155 d), from Formosa, the discal spot on the forewing is not much larger, but the forewing has a broader black margin, and the under surface which in *agalla* is more silvery grey and yellowish-brown in *ctesia*, is bluish-black in *cakravasti*, according to FRUHSTORFER. The ♂♂ are said to be common in Sikkim; in China they are decidedly rare, nor do they seem to be very numerous in Formosa.

**C. icetas** *Hew.* (Vol. I, pl. 72 c). This imago has already been dealt with in the palearctic part Vol. I, p. 261. It was described from the palearctic part of Kashmir, but it also occurs, even in greater numbers, in the Indian part (Kulu), also near Simla, in Masuri, and even in Darjeeling.

**C. deva** *Mr.* (155 b, c). Like in *icetas* the upper surface strongly recalls a *Tajuria longinus*, but it has not the narrow hindwing of *Tajuria*. The wings being above very broadly margined with black exhibit in the ♂ a very bright deep blue colour; in the ♀ a slight lilac reflection covers the blue; the under surface of typical *deva* is greyish-white in the ♂; they are described from South India (Canara). — *angada* *Fruhst.* (155 c) is the form from North India, the upper surface, particularly in the hindmarginal area of the hindwing is somewhat lighter, the upper surface of the ♂♂ not so very lustrous; under surface almost white. — *devana* *Drc.* (155 c) is much larger, the black marginal band particularly in the region of the anal angle of the forewing much broader. North Borneo. — FRUHSTORFER separates from this distinctly different form the ♀♀ from South Borneo as *devadatta* (155 c as *devadetta*) with a very sooty upper surface, where the black powdering is particularly extensive in the costal area of the hindwing. — *cartena* *Fruhst.* (155 c as *carthena*) has above in the ♂ and ♀ a narrower black margin which is more distinctly separated from the blue ground-colour, and the under surface is of a dingy earth-colour; from West Java. — From this form the specimens from East Java (from the district of Lawang) are separated as *methara* *Fruhst.* which are much darker than *cartena*, with much broader black margins of the forewing, almost extending to the cell; the hindwing is also darker. — *lila* *Mr.*, from Assam and East Bengal, is rather small, with less gloss than in typical *deva*, but with a slight violet reflection on the blue. — Larva of the shape of a rather stout woodlouse, grey, so similar to the colour of the leaves of its food-plant (*Loranthus tomentosa*) that in changing the food the larvae are easily thrown away with the other food. Pupa whitish-green, with fine brown markings, somewhat similar to that of *Creon cleobis* (DAVIDSON, BELL, and AITKEN). — The imago is always met singly, but in some places not very rarely.

**C. ister** *Hew.* (= *carmentalis* *Nic.*) (155 b) is much smaller than the preceding ones, otherwise very similar to *deva*, and it was also confounded with *cleobis*. Forewing blue with a dark brown apical half; apex of hindwing dark yellowish-brown. Under surface reddish yellowish-brown with an arcuate stripe of white-edged comma-spots before the marginal area. In the typical specimens (from Assam) the blue colour is in the ♀ hindwing confined upon the central part of the wing, whilst the hindwing beneath shows a rather small orange-red spot before the black dots in the anal region. — *yasa* *Fruhst.*, from Nias, has a lighter blue upper surface with scarcely half as broad marginal black, the anal orange spots on the hindwing beneath being more than twice as large. — *cretheus* *Nic.* (155 b) is larger; the costal margin is broad, the distal margin narrow black; otherwise very similar to *yasa*; from West Java. — In *calculus* *Drc.* (155 b), from Borneo, also the black colour of the apical region of the forewing is much narrower. — *ecphantus* *Fruhst.* (155 b), from the surroundings of Lawang in East Java, is small, above darker metallic blue, the black margin of the hindwing hardly broader than in the Nias-form *yasa*; the anal orange spots of the hindwing beneath are only small. — *cameria* *Nic.*, being unknown to me, is a very similar form from Bua-Kraeng; it seems to represent *ister* in Celebes, but it may also be a distinct species.



*lucida*. **C. lucida** (156 a). If the genera *Camena* and *Tajuria* could be distinctly separated, the name *cippus* might have remained here, although FABRICIUS' *cippus* would have been adjudged to the form of *Tajuria longinus* which in fact lay before *Fabricius* and which he denominated *cippus*. In order to avoid the continual mistakes, we have chosen the name *lucida* which refers to the Borneo-form flying also in Palawan; the ♂ has a radiant blue gloss also in the apical area of the forewing and an almost entirely silvery white under surface. — *argentea*. In **argentea** *Aur.* (= *cippus auct. nec F.*) (155 d) this under surface has a still more intense gloss, at least in *minturna*. the ♂, whereas the ♀ (? = *blanka* *Nic.*) has somewhat duller tints. — In **minturna** *Fruhst.* the blue rays at the apex of the forewing are confluent with the discal blue below the cell, and in the cells of both wings the black embeddings are reduced. Much larger than Borneo-specimens; under surface very lustrous silvery white. *nacandra*. — **nacandra** *Fruhst.* (155 c) is still larger, beneath still more lustrous silvery, with an intense subanal red which is almost entirely absent in *minturna*. Java.

### 51. Genus: **Tajuria** *Mr.*

This genus, according to the author, is above all distinguished from the preceding genus by the absence of the scent-organs on both wings of the ♂♂. We refer to what we have said about the untenableness of this genus in dealing with *Camena*, as well as to Vol. I, p. 261. The genus is almost exclusively tropical; but 1 species has hitherto been taken in the typical form on palearctic territory, but we are confident that in China it also passes over to its Indian part (*luculentus* *Lch.*); for one of its local forms this has already been ascertained. On the whole, the genus contains about 60 partly very beautiful forms.

*cippus*. **T. cippus** *F.* (= *longinus auct. nec F.*). The ambiguity of this name has led to different mistakes. It has now been proposed to apply this name to the South-Indian race of this species (which presumably lay before FABRICIUS). — The Ceylon race then received the name **longinus** *F.* (155 h), which name was formerly applied to *cippus* by mistake, and on comparing our figure with the North-Indian insect figured as *longinus* in Vol. I (pl. 72 c) we at once see the differences: longer hindwings with a more extended anal part than in the *pseudolonginus*. North-Indian insect, a narrower black margin, particularly on the hindwing in *longinus* from Ceylon. — **pseudolonginus** *Dbl.* (155 h) is common in Java; upper surface of the ♂ with a very bright gloss, under surface dust-coloured; in the ♀ the small punctiform spots before the marginal area on the hindwing above are often united into a zigzag line. — In **theodosius** *Fruhst.* (155 h) the black colour of the apical part is above so much expanded that the blue spot in the median fork is only half the size of that in specimens from Java; on the hindwing the marginal band is broader, too. Beneath the blue and miniate magnificent spot of the hindwing is larger. *frontinus*. Bawean. — **frontinus** *Fruhst.* (155 h), from Lombok, has a more silvery grey under surface with a brown margin; *maxentius*. above the ♀ shows a broader discal brightening. — **maxentius** *Fruhst.* is the form from Malacca, Sumatra, and presumably also Borneo; large, the upper surface of the ♀ light, beneath both sexes with a very intensely red-bagdas. orange spotted anal region of the hindwing. — **bagas** *Kheil* is described from Nias, though only the ♀ which *malcolmi*. hardly differs from certain Sumatran specimens; the ♂ has not been described at all. — **malcolmi** *Ril. & Godfr.* resembles in the ♂ sex the typical form, but it lacks the dark line on the hindwing above, as well as the dark black and marginal spots in the areas 3 to 5. Nor are there any traces of the dark discal line beneath on the forewing and hindwing; the antemarginal line is broader than in the type, but not so distinctly defined. Hainan. — The larva with a flattened head and a widened neck-ring, the anal end being broader, too; green, each ring with a roundish white spot on the dorsum and a more triangular one on the sides; on species of *Loranthus*. Pupa brown with a white spotted thoracal dorsum and sharp quills across the abdomen. The imago is common in many places, particularly in India (Canara, Travancore etc.), where the ♀♀ are captured almost just as frequently as the ♂♂, in contrast with the closely allied species of *Camena*; the imago is particularly fond of the blossoms of Lantana and Poinsettia.

*luculentus*. **T. luculentus** *Leech* (Vol. I, pl. 72 d). Both sexes are closely allied to the preceding species, which they seem to represent in the east of the palearctic region. The typical form seems to touch Indian territory only at its palearctic frontier (in Central China). — The species, however, also flies in Borneo in a but slightly *berensis*. different form: **berensis** *Drc.* (147 c, d) and probably occurs also in other Sunda-Islands. — As to further particulars cf. Vol. I, p. 262.

*albiplaga*. **T. albiplaga** *Nic.* is allied to *diaeus* (p. 976), but the blue colour above is much lighter; in *diaeus* also the postmedian band of the forewing beneath is much straighter, its edges smoother, towards the costal margin it is broader; the species also resembles *jehana* *Mr.* from which, however, it differs in the distinct sexual dimorphism, the ♀ being much larger than the ♂, with broader wings and a less pointed apex of the forewing, as well as a large white discal spot of the forewing; by the latter it is distinguished from *deva* *Mr.* Hitherto only known from Sikkim.

*melastigma*. **T. melastigma** *Nic.*, likewise from Sikkim, but with a wider range than *albiplaga*, extending from Sikkim to the Nilgiris and to the east as far as Burma, but it seems to be rare and in some districts entirely absent.



This species was, since at first only ♂♂ were known, taken to be the other sex of *ister* (155 b). ♂ above magnificently lustrous dark brown, coloured like *cleobis* (156 c). Margin of forewing and apical half black; in the disc a large quadrangular scent-spot. Distal margin of hindwing very narrow black, hind-margin whitish; anal lobe red-centred. Under surface flesh-coloured, transverse bands Indian red. — Larva very similar to that of *deva* (155 b c), but the anal end terminates in 2 points. Colouring somewhat more reddish than in *deva*, with 2 red lateral lines; on *Loranthus*. — Pupa similar to that of *cleobis* Godt. (155 c). — This species was brought into a genus *Ops* Nic. to which also other forms such as *ogyges* and *oeta* were added, which seem to be allied with *Creusa culta*; these species published in Indian periodicals cannot be dealt with here, as these periodicals were not obtainable at the time when the *Lycaenidae* were compiled and illustrated (1914).

**T. jehana** Mr. being very closely allied to the preceding ones seems to occur more in the Indian plains *jehana*. (Bombay, Lucknor, Orissa, Mhow, Poona etc.). It resembles *cippus*, but it is smaller; in both wings in both sexes the costal halves above are black, beneath blue; in the hindwing from the anal lobe 3 black marginal spots. Beneath both wings are dull creamy white, the forewing with a delicate, indistinct, black submarginal line. In the hindwing the marginal line is more distinct and more zigzag-shaped; a distinct black anal and subanal spot, each of which is proximally bordered with yellow, the space between being powdered with black.

**T. gigantea** Dist. (155 f). This gigantic form with tails longer than one centimeter may be compared *gigantea*. with the largest American *Thecla*, such as *marsyas* and *gigantea*, for it attains an expanse of more than 5 cm. DISTANT, on F. MOORE's suggestion, founded the genus *Purlisa* on this species. But it is a large form of *Tajuria* which exhibits above its usual colouring — lustrous blue with a black apical half of the forewing; beneath the species is earth-brown. Its patria is the Peninsula of Malacca, where the species is said to be extremely rare. — **borneana** Fruhst. (155 f) is the form found in Borneo; above duller blue, the apical black of the forewing broader, *borneana*. the black at the apex of the hindwing, however, narrower. Beneath it lacks the slight bluish hue in the anal part of the hindwing. Likewise rare.

**T. mandarina** Hew. (155 f) is much smaller than *gigantea*, but still much larger than the forms of *mandarina*. *cippus*. Above of the usual blue and black colouring of the *Tajuria*, but beneath at once recognizable by the purely yellow wings with broad and bright red-brown margins. Sikkim, Bhutan, not common; in the Khasia Hills in Assam in low districts not rare. — In a form from Borneo: **splendida** Fruhst. (155 f, g) the blue colour *splendida*. in the submedian area of the forewing above does not extend so far to the margin, and on the hindwing the black spot before the base of the upper small tail is smaller.

**T. cepheis** Nic. is very similar to *mandarina*, but the ♂ exhibits above but very little blue in the *cepheis*. basal part of the forewing below the cell, the black colour being so much increased. Beneath the wings are darker, more chrome-coloured, and the margin is sepia-brown, not red-brown; the white colour before the base of the tail has also almost disappeared. — *cepheis* was discovered by WARD near Cachar in India, where at the same time the preceding species *mandarina* flew, so that it cannot be regarded as the geographical representative of this species. — There exists, however, another form belonging hereto and being quite unknown to me: **abnormis** Moult., the relation to the preceding one, for which the genus *Charana* Nic. was established, *abnormis*. is not clear.

**T. jalindra** Hsf. (= *thymbraeus* Hbn.) (155 g). This species is widely distributed over the Indian *jalindra*. region; the ♂ is extremely bright lustrous blue, with a narrow black marginal band hardly widened at the apex of the forewing, the ♀ above sepia-brown with a light blue band before the margin of the hindwing. Beneath white with a broad dark brown marginal band. The typical form flies in Java, where the species occurs in the east and west and is not rare in some places. — **gamtara** Fruhst., from Borneo, already exhibits a transition *gamtara*. to the Bengal form *indra*; in the ♀ the band of the hindwing above before the margin is narrower than in Javanese specimens, but broader than in the continental forms. (Moreover, also in Javanese specimens the band of the hindwing of the ♀ is much lighter blue than in our figure and not so lustrous.) — **indra** Mr. *indra*. (= *nedymond* Godt. nec Cr.) flies in Sikkim and Assam, where it is common; beside the broader band on the ♀ hindwing above it differs from *jalindra* also in a purer white under surface; the discal brown transverse band is narrower; in the hindwing the subanal spot beneath is much more feebly margined with red. In Sikkim the species is said to be less common, and HAMPSON very rarely found it in the Nilgiris; in Ceylon it seems to be quite absent. — **macanita** Fruhst. (155 g) is smaller than *indra*, and the ♀ has instead of the whitish *macanita*. band of the hindwing only traces of small, spot-like areas; beneath the brown marginal band of the hindwing only extends from the apex to the centre of the margin, not to the base of the tail \*); from South India. — **burbona** Hew. is quite similar to *macanita*, but larger; the ♀ has an expanse of 45 mm and only shows 2 small *burbona*. white spots before the anal portion of the hindwing. Sumatra, probably also in the opposite part of Malacca. — **degenerata** Fruhst. (155 g), from Nias, has in the ♀ above 3 white submarginal spots which are already joined *degenerata*.

\*) In the original description there is an ambiguity: „*macanita* ♀ differs from *assam*-♀ in the broader white submarginal band“. We must certainly add to this: „of the latter“, because the band is distinct just in *assam*-♀. The ♀ figured here (without this band) was sent in by FRUHSTORFER himself, and therefore acknowledged by him to be typical. Moreover, this band varies very much in the same or neighbouring district.



*tarpina*. to a band. Beneath the brown band of the hindwing is narrow and remote from the margin. — **tarpina** Hew. denotes the form from the Andamans. Here the ♀ altogether lacks the subanal bluish-white band, even the traces of it that were yet in South Indian *macanita*; beneath the brown band of the hindwing *palavandra*. is broad and extends close to the margin. — **palavandra** Stgr., from Palawan, is very similar to the Sikkim-specimens of the form *indra*, but the dark margin of the hindwing is narrower, so that it only represents a black limbal line which at the veins sends short black rays into the blue. Beneath the first brown distal band is narrower and equably broad, also separated by a white band from the brown margin which is hued with whitish. On the hindwing the brown transverse band before the margin is narrower and therefore the latter broader white than in *indra* or typical *jalindra*. — Finally also a form from Sintang in South-West Borneo *mingawa*. was described: **mingawa** Fruhst. (155 g as *mingama*) distinguished from typical (Javanese) *jalindra* by the scarcely half as broad black margin of the hindwing above. Beneath considerably darker, the basal areas of both wings not so purely white, but powdered with a bluish grey. The postdiscal transverse band is more blackish-grey; hindwing with a reduced white anal margin. Separated from *burbona* Hew. from Sumatra by narrower and darker grey longitudinal bands of both wings. Taken in January. — *jalindra* is in some districts, e. g. in the Andamans, very rare, in other places often rather common; in the habits, flight, food etc. it is somewhat similar to the *Zephyrus*. The larva is uni-coloured green, its shape similar to that of *T. longinus*, on *Loranthus elastica*, particularly on the blossoms. Pupa with keeled ridges across the abdomen, in some places with a greenish or pink reflection, thoracal dorsum marked whitish, so that on being seen from above a face-like exterior is produced, somewhat similar to the so-called „monkey-face“ in carnivorous species of *Lycaenidae* (*Spalgis*, *Feniseca* etc.).

*plateni*. **T. plateni** Smpr. (155 g) is very similar to the preceding species and is very closely allied to it, just like the following *mariaba*. At once discernible by the brown under surface being intersected with whitish embedments. The ♂ is above deep though dull blue, the ♀ quite sepia-brown without any trace of the submarginal spots in the hindwing. Philippines; rare.

*mariaba*. **T. mariaba** Hew. is almost exactly like *jalindra*, but on account of the androconial spot it has been regarded as *Camena* (*Pratapa*). But as this ♂ mark has proved to be labile and not even separating the species, we have no reason to separate *mariaba* from *jalindra*. ♂ above deep lustrous dark blue, the black margin being at the apex 3 mm broad, but towards the tornus uniformly narrower; hindwing almost quite black, only the third of the wing before the centre of the margin dark blue, under surface almost exactly as in *degenerata* (155 g), but the band of the forewing is divided into 2 narrower stripes not reaching to the hind-margin. — On HEWITSON'S figure of *mariaba* the brown bands beneath are not dark brown as in our figure of *degenerata*, but light red-brown; SEMPER, however, states that HEWITSON'S figure is in this respect incorrect. Mindanao.

*maculata*. **T. maculata** Hew. (156 b) is at once recognizable by the white under surface being covered with thick black dots. Forewing above in the disc white, with a black margin which is broader in the (typical) rainy-season form, narrower in the somewhat smaller dry season form (= **albipicta** Fruhst.). In Sikkim and Assam; it is said to be generally rare, but occasionally it was also taken in numbers. DRUCE obtained it from Borneo, but he does not state that such specimens are different. Nevertheless FRUHSTORFER denominates the Borneo-specimens as *nigella*, but neither says in what way they differ from continental specimens.

*illurgis*. **T. illurgis** Hew. (156 a). Above quite similar to *maculata*, but the white discal area of the forewing is much smaller and narrower, and the hindwing above is darker blue. Beneath instead of the dots scattered on the entirely white ground-colour, the usual *Theclinae*-marking, i. e. dark cell-end streaks and a postdiscal transverse stripe of small comma-spots. — In the ♀ the whole disc of the forewing above is white, so that it resembles *Lycaenopsis alboceruleus* Mr. (152 f). Sikkim; Assam; rare. — **illurgioides** Nic. above entirely resembles *illurgis* and it has also a similar under surface, but the thick black cell-end streaks are replaced by quite fine, longer, straighter streaks. Himalaya: Naini-Valley; District of Darjeeling; perhaps a separate species.

*mantra*. **T. mantra** Fldr. This widely distributed species is above very similar to a *T. cippus*, but it has a quite dark brown under surface with orange embedments in the anal part of the hindwing. In the typical form flying in Burma, Malacca and Sumatra, this orange is confined to the region before the base of the small tail; *cyrus*. — in Borneo-specimens, **cyrus** Drc. (156 a) the under surface is somewhat lighter brown and the anal orange is continued towards the costal margin, sometimes to the apex. According to DRUCE, both forms fly in Borneo. *mesambria*. the type on the Kina Balu and near Labuan, very common. — **mesambria** Fruhst. (156 b) is somewhat smaller than *cyrus*, lighter and more lustrous blue, the apical black somewhat reduced behind the lower cell-angle, *maroneia*. the subanal orange of the hindwing beneath reduced in contrast with the Borneo-form. Java. — **maroneia** Fruhst. (156 b) is the form from Nias; the apical black recedes in the ♂ still further behind the lower cell-angle; *sapphirina*. costa narrower black than in the other races. — **sapphirina** Rüb., from Celebes and Bangkai; the black anal dot of the hindwing above, which in the preceding ones is merely a plain black dot, is in the ♂ distally metallic green, proximally bordered with yellow; colour beneath light grey with a darker cell-end spot of the forewing. According to DE NICÉVILLE very rare.



**T. cato** Drc. (147 d) resembles *cleobis* (147 c) above, but it has not the intense violet reflection of *cato*. *cleobis*-♂. Above all the under surface is different, not dust-coloured grey, but much darker, more earth-coloured brown. Anal lobe of hindwing on both sides light with a dark central spot. The species is remarkable by the black legs being speckled with a light yellow. From the Kina-Balu in Borneo.

**T. jalysus** Fldr. (156 c) is larger, more robust, with broader wings than *mantra* which it resembles *jalysus*. otherwise (especially the form *sapphirina*). — From the figured typical form with an intense violet reflection above from North Celebes the form **plateia** Fruhst. (= *plataia* Fruhst.) (156 b), from Bua-Kraeng (South Celebes), *plateia*, is distinguished by the dark lustrous metallic blue upper surface. „Cell-end with an intense black longitudinal line.“ Hindwing as in *cyrus* (156 a), veins of all the wings distinctly black. In the ♀ the ground-colour is chiefly bluish-grey with a slight violet reflection. Under surface as in *mantra*, but more blackish, the blue maculae of the hindwing prominent. The form *plateia* presumably represents a transition from the *mantra*-form *sapphirina* and typical *jalysus*. — *jalysus* is apparently very rare.

**T. discalis** Fruhst. (156 c) is already allied to the following *isaeus*, but at once discernible by the large *discalis*. dark scent-spot of the ♂ covering the lower cell-angle on the forewing above. Lombok. — According to those who regard the scent-spot as a criterium of the genus *Camena*, the species ought to be placed there, but FRUHSTORFER himself emphasizes its close alliance with *mantra*.

**T. isaeus** Hew. (156 c) is one of the smallest species of the genus; the ♀ is light cobalt-blue with *isaeus*. a slightly lustrous upper surface, a black costal and distal margin, dull bone-coloured under surface, without distinct cell-end marks, but with a feeble dark postdiscal line; in the hindwing the discal area is traversed by dark nebulous stripes, and the anal region is black, with orange and bluish spots. — *dominus* Drc. (156 c) seems to be the normal ♂; almost exactly like *cleobis* (156 c) with which it is compared in the original description, but the apical black penetrates into the cell, and below it arcuately towards the base; *isaeus* was described from Sarawak, *dominus* from the Kina-Balu in Borneo. — **relata** Dist. (♀ = *buto* Nic.), from Malacca, is beneath *relata*. more grey than bone-coloured white, and the submarginal transverse stripe is slightly curved, the convexity being distal. — **pisatis** Fruhst., from Java, is still much smaller than the preceding forms, the under surface of the *pisatis*. ♂ dingy earth-brown. — **amardus** Fruhst. (156 d) differs from *pisatis* by a lighter blue upper surface in the *amardus*. ♂ and a lighter grey under surface; from Nias. — The forms of *isaeus* are distinguished from the similar *cleobis* by the submarginal line beneath being more remote from the margin. The *isaeus*, like most of the *Tajuria*, are rather rare in most of the districts of their range.

**T. cleobis** Godt. (156 e). The differences of this form from the allied species have already been mentioned *cleobis*. above; besides, *cleobis* is mostly much larger than all the forms of *isaeus*. Beneath *cleobis* is light chocolate-brown with an almost straight submarginal line of the forewing which extends at a distance of more than 5 mm from the margin, whereas in the similar, but mostly smaller *ister* (155 b) it is hardly more than 3 mm distant from the margin. India, from the Himalaya to the Nilgiris, single. — Larva somewhat cochleiform, in the thoracic region thickened from the 3rd to 5th rings somewhat thinner, the broadest at the 7th and 8th; dark violettish-brown, on the dorsum several large, angular, pale yellow spots. Pupa green, at the cremaster spun so fast that the body is generally erect. On *Loranthus elasticus*, presumably on its blossoms. — The larva is somewhat similar to that of *Tajuria cippus*.

**T. cleoboides** Elw. (♀ = *tyro* Nic.) (156 d) is a very small form, the ♂♂ of which exhibit the scent- *cleoboides*. spot in the forewing which otherwise distinguishes the *Camena*. The form from Burma and Malacca differs from the still somewhat smaller **epigenes** Fruhst. (156 d) from Java in the steeper proximal border of the very *epigenes*. broad black marginal band on the forewing above. In the ♀ the black colour of the forewing is very much reduced and its border towards the base concave, whereas in the ♂ it is rather convex. — In **tussis** Drc. (156 d), *tussis*. however, it runs in both sexes concavely towards the base, though in the ♀ much more so than in the ♂. Here the submarginal line of the dull chocolate brown under surface is distally bordered with whitish; Borneo. This latter form was discovered near Labuan by WATERSTRADT, and the type is presumably in the Berlin Museum (Coll. STAUDINGER). — The species seems to be rather rare.

**T. deudorix** Hew. is somewhat larger than *isaeus*, the under surface quite different, the ♀ earth-coloured *deudorix*. grey as in *tussis* (156 c); upper surface similar to that of *isaeus*-♂ (= *dominus*, 156 c). Beneath the transverse line before the marginal area is very feebly undulate, since it recedes somewhat at every vein. — In the quite similar **lucrosa** Fruhst. (156 f) this is not the case on the forewing, only on the hindwing, for which reason it *lucrosa*. might be regarded as a separate species; it was described as a form of *jalajala*. — *deudorix* was hitherto only mentioned from Mindanao, where the species seems to be rare.

**T. tura** Nic. (156 d) is extraordinarily similar to the preceding species, but in the ♂ as large as the *tura*. largest ♀♀ of *deudorix*. Easily recognizable by the distinct lilac reflection of the ♂ on the forewing and in the costal and marginal areas of the hindwing, as well as by the somewhat irregular proximal border of the marginal black. The species is described from Sumatra and is said to exist in FRUHSTORFER's collection in several specimens from Java, from where, however, PIEPERS and SNELLEN do not mention it. At any rate the species is very rare.



- diaeus*. **T. diaeus** Hew. ♂ above like a *T. longinus*, but at once recognizable by the earth-grey under surface, where the postdiscal transverse stripe runs obliquely, not extending parallel to the margin, but approaching the latter posteriorly. The ♀ is also to be recognized at once, by showing white brightenings in the discal area of the forewing and in the apical area of the hindwing. The typical form flies in India as far as the Sunda Archipelago, seems to be very widely distributed, but owing to its being very rare it has not yet been often captured. — In Java the species shows very broad wings and it is rather large, the white area of the hindwing in the ♀ particularly prominent. This southern form was described as **dacia** Drc. (156 d). — The larva lives on the leaves of Lantana and on Loranthus bicolor.
- donatana*. **T. donatana** Nic. (156 Bb). This likewise small species has already in the ♂ above so much black that the blue colour is confined to scarcely  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the forewing (in the hindmarginal area) and to the centre of the hindwing. The under surface is ochreous honey-coloured, except the anal area of the hindwing without any marking. Burma, Malacca, Sumatra. — In **bangueyana** Fruhst., from the Isle of Banguay, the blue above is duller and still more confined than in specimens from Tenasserim. — **elaja** Fruhst. from Nias is beneath darker ochreous-yellow, the dark green spots in the anal region of the hindwing more than twice as large as on the Continent. — The species seems to be rare everywhere.
- megistia*. **T. megistia** Hew. (156 d) is at once recognizable by the entirely black forewing of the ♂. The specimens from the Khasia Hills in Assam, where the form described first flies, have also quite black hindwings excepting the costal area which is lustrous sky-blue. Beneath *megistia* is uni-coloured chrome-yellow except the postmedian chain of small stripes and the marking in the anal angle of the hindwing; in the forewing often yet a nebulous stripe in the marginal area. — **yajna** Doh. is the form from the Kumaon District in the Himalaya, where it was taken near Garjaghat and Baghrihat; it differs from typical *megistia* in the darker, more fox-coloured or brownish-red under surface. The blue of the hindwing above goes farther than in *megistia*, though not so far as in **thria** Nic. (156 d) from Sumatra, where it occupies the whole hindwing. — In **istroidea** Nic., from Sikkim, also the greatest part of the hindwing above is black, but the blue covers yet a great part of the discal cell into which it only slightly penetrates at its upper margin in *yajna*. — The ♀♀ of these forms are still rarer than the ♂♂ and but insufficiently known; above they are black, in the disc of the wing large, blue, but rather lustreless colouring which is mostly also extended across the base of the wing. The form *thria* exhibits above exactly the colouring of *M. surindra*, but it has quite a different under surface.
- japyx*. **T. japyx** Hew. (156 d, e) is confined to Celebes; the ♂ of this rare species is above black with lustrous dark blue spots in and below the cell of the forewing and in the hindwing. Under surface dingy white with a postmedian chain of streaks and a similar nebulous stripe in the marginal area. The typical specimens come from North Celebes (Toli-toli etc.). — Those from South Celebes, **massicus** Fruhst. (156 e) have above more violettish-blue than dark blue, and the under surface has a quite light grey ground-colour with somewhat more distinct transverse stripes.
- cyrillus*. **T. cyrillus** Hew. (156 e). Likewise from Celebes. A very large species, the colouring above similar to that of a gigantic *T. thria* (156 d), but also the basal part of the forewing is lustrous blue. — In the South Celebic form **herculius** Fruhst. from Bua Kraeng, taken in February, the blue above is more extensive, the under surface a little lighter than in *cyrillus*; of *herculius* only the ♀ has been described. Rare.
- kühni*. **T. kühni** Rüb. This species was described from the Isle of Bangkai, and seems to be there the representative of the Celebic **regulus** Stgr. (165 e, f) from the Minahassa. *kühni* is described to differ from the figured *regulus* in the greenish-yellow basal part beneath and seems to exhibit less blue above, the basal part of the ♂ forewing being occupied by greenish-blue broad rays. The ♀ (in the figure the ♂) of *regulus* has also above the base of the small upper tail a yellowish-red crescent which is absent in the figure of *kühni* (Iris I, pl. 9, fig. 12), whereas in the description it is mentioned; at any rate, in the much larger (42 to 52 mm against 37 to 39 mm in *kühni*) Celebic form the under surface, in contrast to the greenish-yellow *kühni*, shows a bright bluish-green hue in the basal part. The species is apparently very rare.
- mamertina*. **T. mamertina** Hew. (156 f). Whilst the ♀ of this species is beneath very similar to certain forms of *mandarina* and *jalindra*, the colouring above is entirely different. Upper surface of a glaring blue, in the forewing with a slight violet reflection in the disc; all the wings are narrowly bordered with black. In the ♀ there are indistinct grey brightenings with a slight bluish-green reflection like clouds on the upper surface. Under surface in the ♂ dark brick-red (not hemochrome, as in HEWITSON'S somewhat incorrect figure), in the ♀ bone-coloured, the marginal area powdered with brown and crossed by transverse bands. The ♂ varies little, in the ♀ the grey embeddings are of a variable brightness. In Mindanao (taken in Dugang).
- jalajala*. **T. jalajala** Fldr. (156 f). Above similarly coloured as *mamertina*, but the blue colour is lighter, more silvery with a slight square spot at the cell-end of the forewing, and below the costa of the hindwing the scent-spot is absent. Under surface earth-coloured grey, with a lighter marginal area crossed by dark transverse lines or chains. Distributed in the Philippines and taken at all times of the year, as for instance near Anti-



in May, Camiguin de Mindanao in July, Davao in February etc. Apparently not so rare as most of the *Tajuria*. — The ♀ has above a paler blue and before the margin of the hindwing a series of black dots. — In *vergara* *Smpr.*, from Mindanao, the ♂ lacks the whitish brightening at the cell-end on the forewing above, and the ♀ exhibits a less distinct row of dots before the margin of the hindwing. — As both forms fly in Mindanao and FELDER's figure does not exhibit the brightening in the forewing of *jalajala*-♂, they may be merely aberrative or dimorphous forms.

## 52. Genus: **Remelana** *Mr.*

The only species of this genus deviates from the preceding ones by the *Thecla*-like shape of the wings particularly exhibited in the margin of the hindwing being very convex below the apex. The forewings are also broader and the costa is also very convex right behind the base of the wing, so that almost a lobe is produced. The marking beneath — the upper surface shows hardly any marking — strongly recalls a *Thecla* or *Zephyrus*. From *Tajuria* it also differs in the shorter palps. In spite of these differences the genus has scarcely more value than to facilitate the perspicuity.

**R. jangala** *Hsf.* The imago makes entirely the impression of a *Thecla*, but it has 2 very strong tails of the hindwing and besides the beginnings of a third. In the ♂ the upper surface shows in the basal and discal areas a bright dark blue gloss, the ♀ is above uni-coloured dark brown. The under surface likewise exhibits the usual colouring and marking of the *Thecla*: a transverse line before the marginal area, a variegated macular marking in the anal portion of the hindwing, and mostly also fine cell-end streaks. A remarkable fact is that the ♂ is mostly much larger than the ♀. The species is widely distributed and varies considerably according to the habitat and season. Typical *jangala* comes from Java where it is apparently not rare. It is somewhat larger than the figured *ravata* and exhibits also in the ♂ beneath a more chestnut-brown than yellowish-brown colouring and very distinct double cell-end streaks. — **ravata** *Mr.* (146 c, ♀ under surface), from Sikkim, is much smaller, beneath more yellowish-brown and without the cell-end spots. — FRUHSTORFER later on left this name, which the author had intended for all the Sikkim-specimens, to the dry season form (as „*ravana*“!) and gave the larger brown rainy season form from Sikkim a new name: **phaedra** *Fruhst.* (146 c as *ravata* ♂ and ♀ upper surface); larger than *ravata*, basal parts of both wings dark blue, distal margin broader black; Sikkim and Assam. — **andamanica** *Wood-M.*, from the Andamans, is scarcely different; the blue reflection above lacks the slight violet hue of Javanese *jangala*. — **travana** *Hew.* (146 B c) is a somewhat larger form from Malacca and Sumatra with an intensely blue upper surface and very dark under surface, in which also the anal area of the hindwing is darkened excepting some metallic green small scale-spots. — In **centa** *Fruhst.*, from Nias, the blue colour above extends somewhat farther than in *travana*, with a slight violet hue; the under surface is more blackish, the metallic green colour in the hindwing in the anal region more extensive, of a lighter and brighter green. — **bella** *Fruhst.*, likewise from Java, though from the dry season. Separated from the rainy season form *jangala* by the ♀ above being light grey and the yellowish-brown under surface. — **baweana** *Fruhst.* is a large form, above darker blackish-brown than the Javanese, beneath more abundantly marked white in the anal angle, behind which there are also large bluish-green spots. Bawean. — **huberta** *Fruhst.*, from Borneo; both sexes above lighter violet than *travana*. Under surface more yellowish-brown, the subanal lines somewhat broader than in Sumatran specimens, but much narrower than in *baweana*, and with a somewhat more blue than green gloss. — **esra** *Fruhst.* (= *westermanni* *Stgr.* nec *Fldr.*) differs from Luzon specimens (*westermanni* *Fldr.*) in less blue on the upper surface of the ♂. Palawan. — **westermanni** *Fldr.* The blue colour above extends nearer to the margin, lighter though less reddish than in the Indian form, colour beneath dark greenish-yellow; the transverse line before the distal margin is removed nearer to the margin, on the forewing straighter, not reaching to the hind-margin. Philippines. — **orsolina** *Hew.* (146 B c) is much smaller, the blue above in the ♀ almost lilac, the under surface monotonously yellowish-green, without any transverse lines at all, only the anal area of the hindwing with black, white and violet markings. From North Celebes. — *Fruhstorfer* separates from the latter form another one from South Celebes as **erna**; still smaller than *orsolina*, under surface lighter yellowish, the subanal spots more extensively white, the green bands paler and much narrower; from Lompa-Battan, taken at an altitude of 3000 ft. — **mudra** *Fruhst.* flies in Hongkong; it approaches again more Himalayan specimens, exhibiting a very dark brown upper surface, almost as in *ravata*, the apex of the forewing being even almost black. The blue reflection is minute or also quite absent. Beneath likewise dark, but the small light spots in the anal area are larger than in continental forms. The dark dots there are remarkably large. — **hainanensis** *Joic. & Talb.* Here the blue in the ♂ above is confined to a small spot at the hind-margin; beneath the submedian area is paler, the postdiscal transverse line finer; the green subanal spots are smaller; in the ♀ the blue above is entirely or almost absent; under surface ochreous-yellow, the postdiscal line duller than in the ♂. — **jangala**, in contrast with the mostly very rare *Tajuria*, is in some districts a very common insect (as for instance in Hongkong, in Happy Valley) flying about on bushes about 2 yards high and being easily captured.



53. Genus: **Sithon** Hbn.

Owing to the peculiarity of the species upon which this genus is founded, *nedymond* Cr., it is monotypical and will probably also stay so. The hindwing shows the conspicuous shape of the *Drupadia* or *Eooxylides*, but the costa is longer. Quite peculiar is the colouring beneath, where the postdiscal line which otherwise extends in front of the marginal area, is removed so far to the centre of the wing that the under surface is divided into a white proximal half and a brown distal half.

*nedymond*. **S. nedymond** Cr. The type is said to originate from Coromandel, but in fact presumably from Java. Here we already find such a great sexual dimorphism that the ♂ and ♀ do not exhibit any common marks. ♂ above black, in the forewing the disc, in the hindwing the distal area with a bright blue gloss. Beneath the wings are proximally as far as the centre white, distally brown. ♀ above dark brown with a white anal area, as it is exhibited by numerous Indian *Theclini* belonging to various genera; both sexes with a long tail of the hindwing. Specimens agreeing best with the typical figure are found in *chitra*. *kabumi* in West Java. — **chitra** Hsf. (157 d) is the East-Javanese form, distinguished from the ♀♀ of *nedymond* by the white anal area above being reduced and the wings beneath being distally more brownish than *megabates*. honey-coloured. — **megabates** Fruhst. (157 d), from North Sumatra and Malacca, is somewhat larger and the ♂ shows above more blue. ♀ very similar to that of *chitra*, the white anal area somewhat narrower, the small *ismarus*. dark spot in this white area is larger. — **ismarus** Fruhst., from Burma, is said to be an intermediary between *nedymond*-♂ and *nedymond*-♀ (the author does not supply any further characterization). — **mastanabal** Fruhst., *mastanabal*. from South Borneo, has above more extensive blue than Javanese specimens, and the distal band of the *micea*. hindwing beneath is broader. — **micea** Hew. (= *valida* Drc.), from North Borneo, in the ♂ shows the proximal area of the wings beneath bone-coloured instead of the lustrous silky white, and the distal area is of a brighter red-brown than dark chestnut-brown, as in *megabates* (157 d); according to Druce, however, the ♀♀ of the two forms are not separable. — **anaximander** Fruhst. from West Sumatra; here the ♀ above exhibits *anaximander*. a quite purely white anal area broader than in *megabates* (157 d) and without enclosed black dots. The black postdiscal band on the hindwing of the ♀ beneath, which in *megabates* is only indicated by a small transverse band, is better developed in *anaximander* and extends farther. — Larva with bluish-grey markings on the yellowish-green ground; across the dorsum and along the sides with rows of small knobs on each of which there are some stiff short hairs. Pupa brown with an ochreous-yellow hunch-like dorsum. The imagines always fly single on bushes and are rather rare in most of the districts; it is only FRUHSTORFER who denotes *chitra* to be common in Java.

54. Genus: **Araotes** Nic.

Whilst the ♂♂ of this genus and the following genera have hurried on far in differentiation, the great consistency of the ♀♀ still distinctly exhibits the close alliance. Here the 3rd subcostal branch of the forewing is forked which is not the case in *Sithon*, and the 1st subcostal branch is farther remote from the costal vein than in the preceding genus. Type of the genus: *lapithis* Mr.

*perrhaebis*. **A. perrhaebis** Smpr. (157 e). In the ♂ above the forewing is black, the hindwing lustrous blue excepting the black base, so that the imago reproduces the reduced colouring of numerous ♂♂ of other species, such as *Tajuria jalindra* (155 g), *T. thria* (156 d), *Marmessus surindra* (156 g, h), *Tajuria cyrillus* (156 e) etc. The ♀ has a large circular white discal spot of the forewing, whereby it recalls *Horaga* and species of *Lycaenopsis*. Beneath the brown forewing shows a white oblique median band, in the hindwing there are on the white ground numerous, densely strewn dots. The species is easily recognized by this conspicuous under surface. In the Philippines, rare; taken in December.

*lapithis*. **A. lapithis** Mr. (157 e). The ♂ is similar to that of *perrhaebis*, but the forewing beneath is yellowish-red instead of chestnut-brown; in the hindwing the black dots are more remote from each other, more uniform and more regularly distributed. The ♀ above looks quite different, almost like a small ♀ of *Sithon*, but it is at once discernible by the under surface. Southern Indo-China with Malacca and Sumatra, also reported *arianus*. from Sikkim. — **arianus** Fruhst. (157 e). Here the hindwing of the ♀ above is decorated with blue lustrous *uruwela*. internerval spots; Palawan. — **uruwela** Fruhst. (157 e) is the form from Borneo; ♀ beneath like that of *arianus*, but somewhat lighter and not so intensely lustrous white as *lapithis*-♀. Upper surface without the blue inter- *decolor*. nerval spots, only with a dull bluish hue. — **decolor** Fruhst., from Nias, is dark reddish-yellow on the forewing *archytas*. beneath. — **archytas** Fruhst. (157 e). ♂ above very similar to that of *lapithis*, but the ♀ above shows a much larger and quite purely white anal area of the hindwing. From Java. — The species seems to be rare in most of the districts; DOHERTY who found the rare species near Mergui and Myitta in Burma, ascertained the egg to be green, reticulate, and set with short truncate spinules.



55. Genus: **Sinthus** Mr.

The *Sinthus* are small delicate lepidoptera looking like small faded *Thecla* or *Zephyrus* and showing a superficial resemblance with numerous American *Thecla*, e. g. *Th. asa* from the *celmus*-group (cf. Vol. V, p. 802, pl. 158 k, l) from which they would not be discernible in the open air, if they would occur in the same country. They already form a transition to the genus *Hypolycaena*; separated from the preceding species by the 1st subcostal branch being nearer to the costal vein; from the *Chliaria* by the forked 3rd subcostal branch. Most of the species have a rather weakly flight, so that distinct local forms have developed in the different habitats.

**S. chandrana** Mr. (157 e). The typical form originates from Kashmir, where however it exclusively inhabits the warmer valleys situate in the Indian faunal region. Our figures exhibit the upper surface of both sexes in typical specimens; beneath the wings are olive-coloured, forewing with a fine black cell-end spot bordered with whitish, a black interrupted discal band and a submarginal band of small crescents. Hindwing analogously marked with a dentate marginal band ending in a red subanal spot. ♂ and ♀ beneath quite similar, but the latter is of a paler colouring. This form is distributed through the Himalaya to West China, probably as far as the palearctic frontier. — Already to the east of the Himalaya (Sikkim) the species is changed to the form **grotei** Mr. (= *pratti* Leech) with a brownish-grey under surface, a spotted cell of the hindwing, in which there are 3 dots, the hindwing itself with a marginal row of small ring-spots, in the anal portion red colouring enclosing small black dots bordered with small silvery scales. The description does not mention any distinct differences of the two forms, as DE NICÉVILLE already stated. — Besides, *chandrana* varies most conspicuously, although these deviations can only be denominated as aberrations. Sometimes the specimens are above dark, but the forewing shows a very conspicuous orange-red discal spot (ab. **dichroa** ab. nov.) or a white discal spot (ab. **stigma** ab. nov.). Of quite a peculiar aspect are ♀♀ the hindwings of which are distally white: ab. **discolor** ab. nov. — These forms are not bound to any locality; but in Indo-China the form **margala** Fruhst. (157 f) seems to be more constant, the ♀ of which shows a dull orange patch in the forewing and a band-shaped submarginal brightening in the hindwing. — **sophonisbe** Fruhst. (157 f), above quite dark, but beneath quite light with an almost extinct marking, is presumably a distinct form of the dry season. — *chandrana* is nearly everywhere in its habitats not rare and easily taken owing to its weakly and low flight.

**S. nasaka** Hsf. (157 f) differs from *chandrana* in the lustrous blue basal portion of the forewing in the ♂ and den invariably broad white anal portion of the hindwing above. Beneath the marking is similar to that in *chandrana*, but very faint except the thick and distinct subanal dots. Described from Java. — **obscurata** Fruhst. are specimens from North India exhibiting a very dark, almost blackish-grey under surface; the specimens from Sikkim are the darkest of all, whereas those from the Western Himalaya show a less blackened under surface; in specimens from Kashmir also the black anal spot beneath is generally reduced. FRUHSTORFER denominates it as the form **pallidior** Fruhst. in which the black areas of the wings above show a somewhat golden reflection.

**S. malika** Hsf. (157 f) is above very similar to *nasaka*, but beneath there are only rows of dots instead of the postmedian transverse streaks. — In the form **volsa** Fruhst. (157 g), from East Java, these rows of dots are even often pierced and in some ♀♀ there are only traces of them to be noticed. — The ♀♀ are somewhat variable; in the dry season the anal area of the hindwing above, which in typical specimens from West Java is only crossed by a whitish submarginal band, is so extensive that almost the whole marginal third of the hindwing appears white. The ♂ differs little above from *nasaka*-♂. — **amata** Dist. represents the species in Sumatra and Malacca. Here the white band of the hindwing is at the apex very pointed and widens towards the anal angle to more than 3 mm. Moreover, according to PIEPERS, the white also varies in the individuals very much so that single specimens, in which the hindwing above gradually passes over into white distally, can only be regarded as aberrations; this is ab. **aspra** Nic. (157 g). — **amba** Ky., which PIEPERS and SNELLEN place to *malika*, is probably more correctly placed to *nasaka*, since the forewing beneath shows the postdiscal transverse stripe as a complete line. If the figure of DISTANT is correct, the anal white of the hindwing above in the ♀ is more compact, not so band-shaped as in most of the ♀♀ of *nasaka*, and before the base of the small tail spotted blue. Malacca and Sumatra. — In **privata** Fruhst. (157 g), from Borneo, the ♂ has a darker forewing above than *amba* from Perak; beneath the reddish brown of the apical region is increased; in the ♀ the subanal white in the hindwing is merely a small band as thin as a thread. — **niasicola** Fruhst. (157 g) which is correctly ranged here with *malika* and does not belong to *nasaka* like *amba*, is about the smallest form of the genus and distinguished by the variegated under surface with distinct though scanty spots; from the Isle of Nias.

**S. indrasari** Snell. (= *verena* Sm.) (157 f). This very different species is the largest of the genus. The ♂ looks above like a somewhat larger *S. peregrinus* ♂ (157 g), except that the hindwing above shows a deep dark blue instead of violettish-blue reflection; the ♀ is above uni-coloured greyish earth-brown. Beneath,



however, the species is not marked unlike the other *Sinthusa*: on the dull whitish-grey ground all the markings of *nasaka* are present, but much more distinct, finely bordered with white and considerably increased; beside the cell-end stripe another small bordered band extends right across the cell of the forewing; in the hindwing there are likewise such shortened bands in the centre of the cell and above the cell, and numerous brown punctiform spots edged with light are in the marginal areas on both wings. By this increased marking the under surface recalls various small species of *Deudorix*. Only known from Celebes.

*peregrinus*. **S. peregrinus** *Smpr.* (157 g). ♂ above as *privata* (157 g), ♀ uni-coloured blackish-brown with white fringes. Beneath similarly coloured and marked as *nasaka*, but the chains of spots in the marginal area are more increased and more intense, in the anal portion of the hindwing of a bright and extensive red. Philippines and Palawan.

*virgo*. **S. virgo** *Elw.* is at once recognizable by the light silvery blue upper surface of the ♂ which shows in the forewing and hindwing a broad black costal stripe, in the forewing besides a marginal band of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 mm width. The under surface also looks bleached, the cell-end spot, postdiscal chain, and submarginal spots are present, but as if they were effaced, pale and blank. I do not know the ♀, but it is presumably above blackish-brown, beneath like the ♂. Sikkim. Very rare.

### 56. Genus: **Suasa** *Nic.*

Very closely allied to the preceding ones, but separated by the extremely long tails of the hindwings, which c. g. in *lisides* are almost as long as the costa. A remarkable fact is that, in spite of the lively activity of these small insects, these long and most delicate formations are not immediately flown off. But very few forms are reckoned hereto.

*lisides*. **S. lisides** *Hew.* (157 h) is one of the neatest lepidoptera, most delicate and with a magnificent colouring. The forewing is in the disc (in the ♀ somewhat broader) of a deep orange-red colour with a dark marginal band of about 3 mm width, widening very much in the apical district. Hindwing in the ♂ lustrous sky-blue except the black apical third, in the ♀ brown, in the anal region marked white. The under surface is white, the forewing at the base yellow, at the margin and before the apex orange. The species is distributed over the greatest part of continental India and mostly rare, and therefore presumably in many places not yet captured. To this species and the following *suessa* probably the genus *Tamala* is very closely allied; some ♀♀ of the two groups are remarkably similar.

*suessa*. **S. suessa** *Nic.* (157 h) is smaller, almost like a *Sinthusa*; the tails are neither so long as in *lisides*. Easily discernible by the disc of the forewing not being red, but in the ♂ lustrous blue and in the ♀, which I do not know, presumably dark brown. Malacca and Sumatra; very rare.

*liris*. **S. liris** *Stgr.*, from Palawan, is easily separated from *suessa* by the ♂ of the latter showing a miniate disc of the forewing, which is absent in *liris*. The under surface of *liris* besides exhibits only 2 black spots in the anal portion of the hindwing, and a proximal transverse line extending a little upward at the hind-margin; the brown margin of the forewing is narrower, too.

*madaura*. **S. madaura** *Fruhst.* is not lying before me. Only the ♀ is described. Forewing above with a centrally somewhat strangulated ochreous median band; on the hindwing 2 black, white-edged, very thin tails. Under surface white, similar to that of *lisides*, but the hindwing without the black subbasal spot of *lisides* and *suessa*. Tonkin.

### 57. Genus: **Chliaria** *Mr.*

The *Chliaria* already form a transition to the following genus, the *Hypolycaena*, but are distinguished by the costal vein anastomosing with the 1st subcostal branch. The subcostal vein has only three branches, whereby they are distinguished from the *Sinthusa* (with 4 branches of the subcostal vein. We have already spoken above about the little separating value of the latter criterion.

*othona*. **Ch. othona** *Hew.* (♀ = *eltola* *Hew.*) (Vol. I, pl. 72 c). The typical form having been dealt with in the 1st volume (p. 261) penetrates in Kashmir into its palearctic part. In India it is distributed over the greatest part of India proper to the Andamans and Burma; in Ceylon, however, it has, to the best of my knowledge, not yet been taken. The ♀ is above quite uni-coloured brown, similar to our figure of *amabilis* (157 i) lacking the white on the hindwing. — **matiana** *Fruhst.* (157 h as *mathiana*), from Tonkin, is above duller blue. The black bordering of the forewing is proximad irregularly defined, the hindwing with a narrower black margin. Under surface as on the figure of *othona* in Vol. I. — It was also discovered in Java, in a somewhat different form. — Larva of the usual woodlouse shape, but all the indentations are more pronounced; green with a rosy red dorsal line, at the anal end with 2 distinct protuberances; on orchids. Pupa smooth, greenish-grey with dull whitish markings.

*kina*. **Ch. kina** *Hew.* (157 h) is larger, the light blue above extends in the forewing much nearer to the apex and costa; the ♀ with discal brightenings on both wings. Himalaya to Assam. The species is rare, and



as the ♂♂ look almost exactly like *Lycaenopsis puspa* (p. 868) together with which they fly, they are difficult to discover. — **cachara** Mr., from the Cachar Mts., has still more blue on the upper surface, so that in the ♂ *cachara*. only a very narrow black margin is left. The dark stripe at the hind-margin of the forewing is absent here. — The green larva with rosy hair and red dorsal and subdorsal lines lives on the orchid *Rhynchostilis retusa*. Pupa green.

**Ch. merguia** Doh. is unknown to me. It is said to look exactly like a *Sinth. amba*, but to differ in *merguia*. the longer wings and the neuration of the forewing (the costal vein anastomosing with the 1st subcostal branch). Similar also to a very small *Hypolyc. etolus* (146 d), but separated by its smaller size and the much shorter tails. Described according to a ♂ taken by DOHERTY in the Mergui Archipelago. — **histiaea** Fruhst. (157 g as *histiaea*. *histidea*) is a form from North-East Sumatra. ♂ above darker, almost black, with an indigo-blue reflection on being seen from the side. On the under surface the red-brown hue, particularly in the apical half of the forewing is brighter than in specimens from the Mergui Islands. — **palpatoris** Fruhst. (157 g), from West Java, *palpatoris*. is much larger, above much lighter than *histiaea*, brown with a more violet gloss, as in specimens from the Mergui Is. or Tenasserim; beneath lighter grey, the discoloration in the apical portion of the forewing more yellowish-brown; in the hindwing the anal white area is more extensive, the black spot enclosed therein being more intense. PIEPERS entirely ignores this form, mentioning it neither as form nor synonym in his treatise on the Javanese *merguia*. — **sobanas** Fruhst. forms the transition to *skapane*, but above it has a brighter blue *sobanas*. reflection than the latter, and the ♀ shows above a narrower white area. The whole under surface is more intensely tinted reddish-yellow, and the transverse band is of a brighter colour than in *skapane* and the dark spot in the anal area is larger. Borneo. — **skapane** Drc. (147 b) has above quite dark ♂♂ with a faint blue *skapane*. reflection, and brown ♀♀ with the usual white anal area enclosing black though smaller dots. The transverse band of the forewing beneath is situate near the centre of the wing, similar to typical *amabilis*; distal part of forewing with an intense ferruginous yellow hue. Borneo, also found in Java by FRUHSTORFER. — **phemis** *phemis*. Drc. (147 b) is another form (presumably distinct species) from Borneo, distinguished from *skapane* above by a more distinct blue in the disc of the forewing, which, however, is not so sharply defined against the dark margin as in the rather incorrect figure. The marking beneath is feeble, but not so effaced as in the figure. The species was placed by DRUCE to *Hypolycaena*, by FRUHSTORFER to *Chl. amabilis*.

**Ch. amabilis** Nic. (157 h, i) is a beautiful large form; the ♂ above is sky-blue with but little black *amabilis*. in the apex, at the costa and margin. The under surface exhibits the postdiscal band very medianly situate; the marginal area of the hindwing shows bright spots. The ♀ is above blackish-brown with a white anal area of the hindwing. Such specimens were described as **toro** Kheil from Nias; but it has not yet been decided, *toro*. whether *tora* is really the normal ♀ of *amabilis* or is still different in insignificant marks. — **mimima** Drc. *mimima*. (= *minima* Fruhst.) (147 b) is a smaller form from Borneo, in which almost the whole forewing is black, except a blue longitudinal spot above the hind-margin; the postdiscal band beneath is much nearer at the margin than in *amabilis* and *tora*, and I have great doubts whether it is not a distinct species, as DRUCE supposes. — **plataea** Fruhst. (157 h) is a similar, still smaller form, in which the transverse band beneath has almost *plataea*. disappeared. — The species seems only to occur in alpine districts and is not common.

**Ch. vanavasa** Fruhst. (146 h as *vanovasa*, 157 h). Upper surface also in the ♂ almost quite dark, only *vanavasa*. the disc of the forewing and the distal area of the hindwing more intensely covered with blue showing a slight violet gloss. Easily recognizable by the under surface which differs from *amabilis* in the transverse chain of the forewing being more removed towards the margin, and in the little spotted marginal area of the hindwing. Formosa.

## 58. Genus: **Horaga** Mr.

Wings with more roundish margins, broader, the subcostal vein of the forewing with 3 branches, the 1st branch not extending into the costa. As to further particulars cf. Vol. I, p. 260.

**H. onyx** Mr. The typical form is that from the Himalaya, which in its western region also penetrates *onyx*. into the cooler parts of Kashmir, where it goes on palearctic districts. The figure in Vol. I, pl. 72 c is made according to a Ceylon specimen and therefore belongs to the form **cingalensis** Mr., but it only differs beneath, *cingalensis*. where the median band in typical *onyx* is broader than in the Ceylon form with a narrow band. — **moulmeina** *moulmeina*. Mr. (= *syrinx* Hew. nec Fldr.) differs also above in a smaller and more trilobate discal spot of the forewing; the under surface is brighter ochreous-yellow, the band of the forewing only half as broad as in *onyx* from Kashmir, also somewhat shortened. From Moulmein. — **sikkima** Mr., from the Eastern Himalaya, differs from *sikkima*. western specimens in being deeper blue above. — **rana** Nic. from the Andamans is very similar to **albimacula** *rana*. *albimacula*. Wood-M. & Nic., but it has a sky-blue instead of violet upper surface; the latter also has a much larger discal spot which in *rana* is divided into 3 small spots by the veins. Beneath the white spot on the forewing is in the ♀ twice as large as in the ♂, and the ground-colour of the under surface is more reddish-yellow. In *albimacula* the white band of the forewing beneath is only continued as a dull brightening on the hindwing.



*halba*. — **halba** *Dist.*, from Malacca and Sumatra, is above violet instead of blue, the white discal spot also proximally encircled with dark,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by 2 mm; the under surface is ochreous, the median band in the forewing 2, in the hindwing hardly more than 1 mm broad. — **corniculum** *Drc.* (147 b, c) has a more transverse discal spot, whilst in *halba* it is situate in the direction of the band beneath; the latter band is in the forewing more than twice as broad as in the hindwing; from Borneo. — **onychina** *Stgr.* (157 i) has so little black in the forewing that the discal spot in the ♂, in which it is also more irregularly defined, is entirely situate in the blue area. Beneath the form shows a dark hue in the apical third of the forewing, and the median band in the forewing has almost become elliptical. — **schoutensis** *Joic. & Talb.*, from the Schouten Is., is almost just as large as *onychina*, and the white spot of the forewing is still larger, but the blue of the upper surface is reduced, the forewing only yet showing light blue proximad and below from the discal spot, and in the entirely brownish-grey hindwing only the centre of the disc is yet light bluish. — **privigna** *Fruhst.*, from Lombok, differs from typical *onyx* in the lighter colour of the wings on both sides and the regular shape of the median band on the hindwing beneath; this band is in the forewing club-shaped, beginning only some distance below the costa and directly rather broad; — whereas in **holothuria** *Swh.*, which FRUHSTORFER presumes to be a deviation of the Javanese form, this band beneath begins directly at the costa and is very narrow. — **paullus** *Fruhst.*, from Bazilan, is very similar to **decolor** *Stgr.* from Palawan, but it is larger, above darker blue, the apical part of the wing is more extensively black, the discal spot more square, in *decolor* more oval or band-shaped. Under surface greenish-yellow, the apical part with a slight brown hue, the band of the hindwing in the centre interrupted (in *decolor* narrower). — **joloana** *Fruhst.* is similar to *paullus*, but it has a violettish-blue, not sky-blue, upper surface; from Jolo. — **bilineata** *Smpr.*, from the Philippine Is., shows in the ♀ above no blue colouring at all; the upper surface is dark brown, towards the apex black; the under surface is ash-grey with a very narrow median band. Mindanao. — **zuniga** *Fruhst.* (157 i) is closely allied to *corniculum* (147 b, c), but smaller, above lighter blue but beneath darker more greyish-green, with a larger metallic-greenish subanal spot of the hindwing. — Larva brown or grey woodlouse-shaped but somewhat more elongate than most of the Lycaenid larvae and distinguished by short brown dorsal protuberances. Besides there are 2 longer cones, porrect, on both sides of the thoracal rings and 2 quite similar ones, directed hindward, near the anal margin. The larva lives on *Coriaria nepalensis*; the imago is met with singly on bushes, but in many places not rare.

**H. affinis** *Drc.* (147 c) may only be an aberrative form of *onyx*, distinguished by a very great reduction of the white spot above. In the figured specimen it is almost absent, in others there are yet more distinct remainders. Under surface as in *corniculum*. Borneo. — **artontes** *Fruhst.* in which there is an oblong discal patch instead of the large white spot of *onyx* forms a transition to it. Nias.

**H. ciniata** *Hew.* (158 a) is much larger than the forms of *onyx*; upper surface deep blackish-brown, under surface greyish-brown with a more deeply shaded apical area on both wings; before the margin of the hindwing there are thick black dots. South Celebes. — FRUHSTORFER separates from it the still larger **permagna** from North Celebes with a larger white spot above and a broader band beneath. — **camiguina** *Smpr.*, from Mindanao, has above a larger, crescentiform discal spot which is not parted by the black veins; median band beneath broader, more irregular, at its anal end with brighter metallic spots.

**H. maenala** *Hew.* looks beneath almost exactly like *ciniata*, but the black marginal spots are only in the anal portion of the hindwing distinct and large. Above the basal half of the forewing and almost the whole hindwing are light blue. Easily recognizable by the forewing above showing no white discal spot, as all the other *Horaga* do. Borneo.

**H. anytus** *Stgr.* Above black with a white discal spot of the forewing, beneath brown, likewise with a white oval median spot. Separated from the preceding species by the absence of the median band on the hindwing beneath, which is replaced by a black, slightly curved postmedian line. From Palawan. — **anara** *Fruhst.* (157 i) is much smaller than the Palawan form, the white spot is more roundish; from Java. — **bellula** *Fruhst.* (158 a) has beneath a small, posteriorly feebly widening spot on the forewing and a deep dark red-brown ground-colour; from Sumbawa.

**H. achaja** *Fruhst.* (158 a). Upper surface of the ♂ black, the proximal portion of the forewing and the costal half of the hindwing with a metallic blue reflection, at the cell-end a minute oval white spot which only feebly shows through beneath. Under surface itself brown, traversed by red-brown double lines. The androconial spots at the hind-margin of the forewing beneath and the corresponding spot at the costa of the forewing are strongly developed. Siam.

**H. viola** *Mr.* This species having been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 260, and being allied to *onyx*, extends in the Himalaya to Dharmasala, thus across the palearctic frontier. To the south it extends to the Nilgiri Mts. — Larva similar and with the same appendages as that of *onyx*.

**H. lefebvrei** *Fldr.* (158 e) differs considerably from the colouring of the other *Horaga*. Upper surface blackish-brown with a very large, proximally lustrous blue spot of the forewing; beneath the forewing is chestnut-brown with a large white triangle resting on the hind-margin; hindwing with white discal spots and a miniate very much spotted band from the apex along the distal margin and hind-margin to the base. Luzon. — **osma**



*Fruhst.* (158 a as *asma*), from Mindanao, has a smaller white spot on the forewing, and the margin of the wings beneath is darker brown. — *melera Fruhst.* (158 a) is a ♀ form with larger white spots on the hindwing beneath *melera*, and a very much reduced hindmarginal red.

Note: *H. inari Wil.* From Formosa a Lycaenid was described as *Tajuria inari*, with an expanse of 35 mm, showing a black discal spot, a bluish-white brightening, and a bluish-white under surface. The species is surely wrongly placed; FRUHSTORFER presumes it to be the ♀ of a large form of *Horaga* which might represent the widely distributed *onyx* in that district. As the insect is not before me, I cannot decide to what genus it may belong.

### 59. Genus: **Catapoeecilma** Btlr.

Like the preceding ones fine and very delicate insects, with 3 fine small tails similar to *Horaga*, at once discernible by minute spots and streaks of brightly sparkling, small metallic scales, accompanying the elegant chain-markings of the wings beneath.

**C. elegans Drc.** (158 b). This widely distributed species is in some places common; above the ♂ shows *elegans*. a bright blue gloss, with black margins which are very narrow in the ♂, but several mm broad in the ♀. Beneath there are large and small dark spots scattered on the greyish green ground, between them there are brightly sparkling streaks and fine lines; this design is extremely difficult to figure and probably also varies very much in the different individuals. These sparkling markings are of a magnificent iridescence in the bright sunshine and may be of a golden green, bronze-yellow, or violet lustre according to how the insect is held. The typical form, *elegans*, originates from Borneo; it is separated from Sikkim specimens by the median band of the forewing beneath not being Y-shaped, but straight. — The North Indian form **major Drc.** is by *major*. no means the largest; it extends to the south as far as Burma. Larger is the very beautiful **sedina Fruhst.** *sedina*. (158 b). — **myosotina Fruhst.** is the rather common Ceylon form, larger than *major*, even its ♀♀; above lighter *myosotina*. blue; the black margin of the wings is narrower. — **emas Fruhst.** is likewise a large race, the small lustrous *emas*. scales beneath are more abundant, but the dark spots between not distinct, but torn and effaced; the upper surface of the ♂ is almost lilac. Malacca, Sumatra. — **niasana Fruhst.** ♂ is violet, ♀ blue above, but both the *niasana*. colours are paler than in the other forms; the insect is considerably larger. Upper surface of the ♂ dull and dark violet. The black margin of the wings is comparatively broad. Under surface of a very dull grey ground-colour, the dark spots between are small and scattered. Java. — **gracilis Smpr.** (158 b) has a more yellowish- *gracilis*. brown under surface, the dark spots are larger and more coherent, particularly in the proximal part of the wing very much accumulated. Upper surface more ultramarine than violet or lilac. Philippines. — Larva green, across the dorsum a broad, violettish-red longitudinal band; on *Terminalia paniculata*. Pupa bean-shaped, dark brown.

**C. delicatum Nic.** (*bubases Nic. nec Hew.*). ♂ above sooty violettish-black, in a certain light with *delicatum*. a lilac gloss. Hindwing with 2 fine silvery lines in the anal region. Under surface chrome-yellow, densely striated black; the small silvery streaks are scattered over the wing, near the margin they form a line. ♀ above pale blue with a black margin. Hitherto only known from Sikkim, where the species is apparently very rare.

**C. bubases Hew. nec Nic.** is a very large species with an expanse of almost 40 mm. Upper surface *bubases*. of ♂ lavender-blue, with a black distal margin of 2 mm width; in the anal area of the hindwing there is a small yellowish marginal band in front of which there are 3 large blackish spots bordered with light. Under surface yellowish-red with some transverse chains of roundish dark brown spots between which the small lustrous stripes are interspersed. Malacca. Since a long time no more found again, presumably extremely rare and local.

**C. subochracea Elw.**, from the Karen Mts., is easily discernible by the ground-colour of the wings *subochra-* beneath appearing bright yolk-coloured, shining through between the dark transverse bands decorated with *cea*. metallic splashes.

### 60. Genus: **Semanga** Dist. (*Keraunogramma* Rüb.).

The forms of this genus known hitherto presumably all belong to one species. The sparkling metallic scales are here only yet in the distal half of the hindwing, whereas otherwise already the under surface shows an exterior approximating the colouring of some American groups, such as *Thecla pupilla* or species of the *tiasa*-group. Most beautiful is the upper surface, particularly in the ♀, where the anal red band contrasts with the violet reflection of the surface of the wing. The species is apparently not common. On the forewing above near the base in the ♂ a scent spot.

**S. superba Drc.**, from Borneo, differs from the figured **deliciosa Fruhst.** (158 b, ♀ and under surface), *superba*. discovered in Sumatra by Dr. MARTIN, in the red anal band of the ♀ being of a deeper colour and not being *deliciosa*. divided into single spots by the veins. — **gloriosa Fruhst.** (158 c), from Java, shows the upper surface of the *gloriosa*. ♀ hindwing more greyish-brown, only before the red anal band with a blue gloss, this band itself being divided



into 4 or 5 spots by the veins. The blue does not extend above so near to the costa and apex as in *deliciosa*. *helenae*. — The same is the case in *helenae* Rüb. from the Isle of Bangkai; here the violet gloss also stays far away from the apex, and in the ♀ the orange-red distal band is broadly interrupted. — The species has 3 small tails, although in the descriptions there are often only 2 mentioned, particularly the uppermost being often broken off.

### 61. Genus: **Hypolycaena** Fldr.

This genus is very differently conceived. It comprises quite a number of groups which are evidently on the point of forming separate genera; the ♂♂ are mostly far ahead, already developed to very differently shaped (not only coloured) forms, whereas the ♀♀ still exhibit an external resemblance by which they are as closely allied to each other as for instance our *Thecla* or the species of *Rapala* from the Himalaya. Beneath the different genera, which have been combined by some as *Hypolycaena*, deviate far from each other, without losing the characteristic *Thecla*-marking, i. e. a rather scantily marked under surface with a fine cell-end streak and a postmedian transverse stripe; even in entirely unmarked under surfaces we sometimes meet with specimens in which we are able to discover traces of this elementary scheme of markings. Moreover, we refer to the characterization of the genus in Vol. XIII, p. 381. The genus is also distributed in Africa.

*thecloides*. **H. thecloides** Fldr. (158 b, c). The upper surface has led to this denomination by its external resemblance to the colouring of *Thecla pruni*. Both wings are deep sepia-brown, the anal portion of a bright red with thick black dots. Under surface white, the *Thecla*-marking and the marginal area dark golden yellow, so that it becomes very similar to the under surface of *Zeltus etolus*. The ♀ entirely resembles the ♂, but it has more obtuse forewings. Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo; also in the Nicobars. — *vardara* Fruhst., from the Isle of Siargao near Borneo, has a larger and more intensely red band on the hindwing. — *extensa* Fruhst. Under surface of a purer white, and the golden yellow bands in the forewing are getting broader towards the costa. Engano. — In *philippina* Stgr., from Palawan, the hindwing entirely lacks the yellowish-red anal band, and only in similar specimens from the Philippines there is in the anal region a feebly brownish colouring; beneath above the one black dot before the small tail another small spot. In the ♀ above the anal region of the hindwing is dingy white.

*nilgirica*. **H. nilgirica** Mr. (146 B b). This very rare species still looks above very much like a *Thecla*; ♂ and ♀ uni-coloured dark brown; ♂ with 2, ♀ with 4 light rings in the anal region. Under surface of the following species somewhat similar, chalky white, with a very fine *Thecla*-marking. The species is very rare; in Ceylon, also taken near Coonoor in the Nilgiris by HAMPSON.

*ithna*. **H. ithna** Hew. (158 c) is very different from *nilgirica* and makes a somewhat Lycaenid impression, at least the ♀ showing much rounder wings, but otherwise similar to the figured ♂. Upper surface light blue, the wings broadly margined with black; under surface only scantily marked submarginally. Philippines; very rare.

*erylus*. **H. erylus** Godt. (= *erilus* Snell.) (146 a ♂, 158 c ♀). Also this species has the exterior of a *Thecla* or rather of *Zephyrus*. ♂ above dark blackish-brown, with a blue reflection which, however, leaves free an area behind the cell with different scales. The ♀ more resembles one of the East Asiatic species with a golden green ♂. Beneath both sexes exhibit the usual *Thecla*-marking, but the hindwings have much longer tails, also in the ♂ in the figure of which this is not distinctly noticeable. Moreover, the species varies geographically to an extraordinary extent. The type comes from Java. — *himavantus* Fruhst. (146 a as *erylus* under surface; 158 c), from Sikkim, as far as Tonkin and Siam, is larger than Javanese specimens, which is particularly well noticeable on the figures on pl. 146 a, where the upper surface is taken from the typical Javanese specimen, the under surface (as „*erylus* U“) from a Himalayan specimen (thus *himavantus*). The slight brightening which is very common though not always distinct in Javanese specimens, is invariably absent in *himavantus*-♀. — *andamana* Mr. ♂ with a very broad white subanal region on the hindwing above; beneath the submarginal bands of the hindwings are of a pure white instead of grey. Andamans. — *syphax* Fruhst. ♀. Beneath both wings are darker than in Javanese specimens; the submarginal white spotting of the hindwing above is more reduced than in *erylus*. — *gamatius* Fruhst. ♀ the darkest of all the insular races; hindwing without any brightening; ♂ beneath greyish-green. Celebes. — *thyrius* Fruhst. ♀ above with a light discal band through the whole forewing which is proximally distinctly defined with dark. Hindwing with a narrow, likewise distinctly defined whitish subanal band, as in *orsiphantes* (158 c). Halmaheira, Batjan. — *pigres* Fruhst. ♂ much smaller and with a darker under surface than the ♂ of *thyrius*. Isle of Obi. — *figulus* Fruhst. ♂ similar to that of *pigres*, but beneath blackish-grey. ♀ in the forewing above with a narrow, indistinct median band covered with grey. Hindwing with larger light reddish-brown subanal spots which are absent in all the other forms of *erylus*. Waigeu. — *pupienus* Fruhst. ♀ with more roundish broader wings; the white area of the hindwing above is powdered with greyish-brown. Lombok. — *teatus* Fruhst. is the largest form; wings of ♀ beneath towards the margin hued with reddish-brown; Borneo. — *tmolus* Fldr. (146 B c). Forewing with a large white discal spot which is large in the ♀;



hindwing with distinct whitish rings in the anal region. Philippines; according to SEMPER, the discal spot grows darker in southern specimens, and also in northern ones it varies greatly; these southern specimens FRUHSTORFER denominates *mindoranus*. — *orsiphantes* Fruhst. (158 c). This form shows a more intense blue gloss on the upper surface in the ♂, whilst in the ♀ the discal brightening in the forewing is slightly powdered, and spotted with brown; in the hindwing before the marginal rings small yellow lunae. Bazilan. — *aimnestus* Fruhst. is the Palawan form: the bluish-white spot in the disc of the forewing is still more hazy than in *orsiphantes*. Forewing beneath more greyish-green than in the light greyish-white northern races from the Philippines. — Finally the species also occurs in the Gulu Is., where the under surface is said to be of a more brownish tint than in Malacca: — *georgius* Fruhst. — Larva green with an indistinct dark dorsal line and 2 subdorsal lines which are united at the anal end. It lives on Vangoeria spinosa and is guarded by ants. Pupa green, sometimes with brown spots. The imagines are common in many places of their enormous range. The ♂♂ like to settle on wet places in the roads and are therefore frequently captured.

**H. phorbas** F. (158 c). The Australian (typical) form of this beautiful species has in the ♂ quite blue, lustrous wings; only an oval scent-spot at the cell-end; the margins of the wings and the veins are black. The ♀ is dark brown with a white disc on both wings. According to WATERHOUSE and LYELL both the sexes vary a great deal individually; e. g. the white discal spots of the ♀♀ may be of very different sizes, and the ♂♂ may have a dark greyish-green ground-colour (ab. *noctula* Stgr.). — In *dictaea* Fldr. the under surface is almost purely white, and the *Thecla*-streaks being distinct in *silo* Fruhst. (158 d) are beneath quite absent. Besides, the ♀ of *dictaea* shows in the hindwing instead of the white disc a group of light brownish spots. *dictaea* comes from Waigeu. In *silo* from New Guinea there is below the black scent-spot in the disc of the forewing a whitish oval brightening. The ♀ of *silo* is without any brightening in the hindwing, so that I presume that the ♀ having been figured (158 d) as „*pseudophorbas*“ is nothing else but a *silo*-♀, although it originates from the Salomons Is., where *silo* probably occurs, too. — *infumata* Fruhst., from the Volcano Island, differs from typical *phorbas* in the upper surface of the forewing being covered with almost entirely blackish-brown scales (instead of being dark blue, and from *silo* from New Guinea in the absence of the white brightening along the submedian line of the forewing, from both besides in the bluish-grey instead of whitish under surface of both wings; it is allied to *puella* Bsd. — *montoni* Rbb., from New Lauenburg, is smaller than *periphorbas* and *tmolus*; the ♀ resembles that of *periphorbas*, but the white spot of the forewing is hardly traceable; in another ♀ form flying together with it this discal spot is entirely absent. Both wings above with an intense blue iridescence. Under surface lighter than in *periphorbas*. — *periphorbas* Btlr. resembles the *tmolus*-form of *erylus* (146 B c), but above the ♀ the white spot of the forewing is smaller, not bluish. Hindwing shorter, not so grey with 4 well defined black submarginal spots bordered with whitish. Under surface not so purely white, cell-end and transverse band ochreous. New-Britanny. — *pseudophorbas* Fruhst. (158 d), from Biak, is very similar to the form from the Island of Ron, which is very distinctly separated from typical ♀♀ of *phorbas* by the hindwing above entirely lacking the white discal spot, whilst that in the forewing is very much reduced.

**H. sipylus**. Both sexes show above a dark brown ground-colour, and in the hindwing whitish marginal and anal regions covered with light blue, with black spots before the margin. Also the under surface is whitish-blue; in the forewing the margin is brownish, the cell-end and a chain of streaks behind it nebulous dark; the hindwing is analogously marked. All the markings beneath are tinted rusty yellow. The form described first: *sipylus* Fldr. (158 d) originates from the Moluccas and is not rare in Ceram and Amboina. Here the anal area of the hindwing above is narrower and of a bright light blue, proximally irregularly defined. — *giseon* Fruhst. (158 d) is beneath darker, the apical portion brownish instead of white, the black spots are more prominent. North Celebes. — *rhodanus* Fruhst., from South Celebes, is larger, above lighter blue, the light anal area more extensive; — in *numa* Fruhst., from Sumbawa and Flores, the under surface is more yellow than white, the submarginal maculae are finer, more uniform. — *capella* Fruhst. Here the blue area of the hindwing above is crossed by a black submarginal band. In the ♀ the light anal spots in the hindwing are powdered, rather indistinct. Lombok. — *pictor* Fruhst. (158 d). The anal area of the hindwing above is broader, towards the centre of the wing more extensive, also lighter, whiter, only near the proximal border more intensely blue. Waigeu. — *tharrytas* Fldr., like *pictor*, shows a broader whitish-blue anal area above than *sipylus*, though it differs also beneath, according to SEMPER very constantly. The median row of spots is straighter and narrower, and the spot below the costa of the hindwing behind its centre is never black-centred. Philippines and Palawan. — Larva green, woodlouse-shaped, on Eugenia. Pupa likewise green; it yields the imago after about 10 days. — Not rare.

**H. hewitsoni** Drc. (= *cinesia* ♀ Hew.) (146 B e) is very similar to *cinesia* Hew., but smaller; above the white band of the hindwing is narrower and traversed by the dark veins. Under surface ochreous-yellow. — *parva* Moult. (159 h) may be nothing else but a normal, somewhat small ♂ of it. From Borneo.

**H. cineas** Sm., from the Kina Balu, is in the ♀ quite similar to *hewitsoni*, but distinguished by the white anal band above not being parted by dark veins. The ♂ is unknown to me, but it is probably very similar to the following species. Borneo.



*cinesia*. **H. cinesia** Hew. (146 B g). ♂ above with a magnificent violettish-blue gloss; easily recognizable beneath, where the light anal area is separated by a thick black undulate stripe with a blue gloss. The ♀ above is dark brown with a white anal band not parted by the veins, under surface as in the ♂. Sarawak and from the Kina Balu in Borneo.

*cinesioides*. **H. cinesioides** Nic. (159 c) may be the Sumatran representative of *cinesia*, with a still more beautifully marked hindwing beneath; the black undulate stripe before the anal area is finer, longer, and is continued in a dark nebulous line on the forewing, bordering on the marginal area there. Above *cinesioides* and *cinesia* are quite similarly coloured, but *cinesia* entirely lacks the scent-spot, at least in the insect figured by HEWITSON. From North-Eastern Sumatra.

## 62. Genus: **Hypothecla** Smpr.

This genus is closely allied to *Hypolycaena*, also having a three-branched subcostal of the forewing, but a shorter discal cell; the middle and posterior discocellular are equally long, whereas the latter is mostly much shorter in *Hypolycaena*; in the hindwing the discal cell is not straight, but obliquely cut off. Nor have the ♂♂ of the *Hypothecla* any visible scent-organ. — The name is to denote the resemblance of *Hypothecla* in the structure and venuration to the genus *Thecla*, as the author of the genus stated; and, in fact, the *Hypothecla*, by the shape of the wings (convex, rounded wings), by the colouring and even the marking of the under surface, make the impression of species of *Thecla* with very long thin tails of the hindwings.

*astyla*. **H. astyla** Fldr. (158 e). Above the ♂ is of a peculiar transparent light lilac blue, so that the dark transverse bands beneath seem to shine through. In typical *astyla* even the spaces between these shadows appear quite light, almost whitish, both in the forewing and hindwing. Philippines. — According to SEMPER, the specimens from the various parts of the Archipelago differ rather much, and there are only from the Coll. SEMPER lighter specimens from Luzon and darker ones from Mindanao; the latter with a greenish reflection above FRUHSTORFER denominates **mindanaensis**. — From Bazilan another form is described with a dark violetish-blue upper surface and a broader marginal band, the light spaces between being covered more by denser irroration: this is **tegea** Fruhst. (158 e).

*honos*. **H. honos** Nic. (158 e) is very easily discernible from the preceding species by the under surface, where the transverse bands of both wings are dislocated or interrupted, so that it looks as if the spots forming them had got in disorder. The figured ♀ particularly differs from *astyla*-♀ in the latter exhibiting in the disc of the forewing whitish brightenings which are extensive in northern specimens, whereas *honos* only has lighter yellowish-brown embeddings. From Celebes.

## 63. Genus: **Thamola** Mr.

This genus of which likewise only 2 species have been described, which may even belong together, is also very closely allied to the *Hypolycaena*. The most remarkable mark is the glaring red upper surface of the ♂♂, by which the species are at once discernible. In contrast with the preceding species the discal cell of the forewing is long, at least more than half the length of the wing, above all considerably broader than in *Hypothecla*. The ♂♂ being outwardly very similar to *Deudorix jarbas* are at once separable by the shape of the wings and small anal tails of the hindwings. One of the two species inhabits the northern range, the other the southern range.

*miniata*. **Th. miniata** Mr. (158 d ♂, 156 g ♀). This species which was formerly composed of the correct, quite red ♂ and of the ♀ of the following (*marciana*) inhabits Western Indo-China, Tenasserim, and the Mergui Is. The correct ♀ is above on the forewing dark brown with 2 convergent miniate longitudinal stripes (= *miniata*-♀) and quite dark brown hindwings, or also with predominantly miniate forewings and discally red hindwings (= **petrella** Fruhst.) (156 g). To the latter form belongs a ♂ exhibiting a somewhat broader dark margin of the forewing (156 g) and a black spot at the lower cell-angle which is absent in specimens from Tavoy. Still darker is **sparanisa** Fruhst. (156 g) which already forms a transition to the next species which may form a species with the latter.

*marciana*. **Th. marciana** Nic. (158 e) has a bright vermilion ♂ with an entirely black apical portion of the forewing, a black distal margin and a thick black cell-end; the hindwing is light bluish-grey in the whole anal region, otherwise dark brown with a vermilion costal area. The ♀ of it shows only yet traces of red in the disc of the forewing in and behind the cell, and the whole anal half of the hindwing is bluish ash-grey. Sumatra, Borneo. — **natuna** Fruhst., from the group of islands of the same name, is smaller, and the ♀ has instead of the small yellow cell-end spot a cloud-like red-brown brightening, so that it forms a transition to *miniata*-♀.



64. Genus: **Drina** Nic.

In the forewing the costal vein only ends far behind the cell-end, the 2nd subcostal branch is equally distant from the base of the first branch and from the upper discoidal, the 3rd rises about midway between the cell-end and apex; the hind-margin of the forewing is somewhat concave. 4 conspicuously marked species are known extending from Indo-China to the Philippines.

**D. donina** Hew. (= usira Fldr.) (160 a as *danina*). Both sexes above brown, the ♀ with 2 rows of *donina*. white spots in the marginal area. The white under surface is easily discernible from that of *discophora* (160 a) by the nebulous stripes, which are indicated before and in the marginal area of the hindwing, being both distinctly continued through the forewing as far as the costa. Burmah and Malacca.

**C. discophora** Fldr. (159 h, 160 a) is similar to *donina*, but the ♂ is above quite deep dark blue except *discophora*. the margins of the wings and a large dark scent-spot in the cell, the shape of which resembles that of *Hypolyce. phorbos*; the ♀ has also a violettish-blue reflection in the disc of the forewing, and the spots in the marginal area of the hindwing are covered with dark blue. Under surface of a pure white; in the forewing only feeble traces of submarginal streaks. Philippines. The species is rare; in the specimen figured by us the small tail of the hindwing was broken off.

**D. wavortia** Hew. (146 B c, d) is very similar to *discophora*, but easily discernible by the ♂ lacking *wavortia*. the scent-spot in the forewing. The under surface is more similar to that of *donina*. Of the spots on the hindwing in the ♀ only the anal ones are white. From Mindanao, taken in August till September near Davao, Lionga, and on the Agusan.

**D. maneia** Hew. (159 h). Beneath this species from Malacca is at once discernible from the preceding *maneia*. ones by the whole marginal area of the forewing being brown; the hindwing with a black band-spot before the base of the tail. The ♀ already approaches the ♀ form usually met with *Cheritra*, *Hypolycaena*, being above dark brown with white band-spots in the anal portion of the hindwing. The ♂ is above of a magnificent blue iridescence.

**D. ninoda** Drc. has the usual colouring above, being brown with a white anal portion marked with a *ninoda*. dull dark colour in the hindwing, but near its apex there are below the costa yet 2 white small spots. Under surface dingy white, in the marginal area of the forewing 2 rather parallel nebulous stripes being defined on the middle median branch; in the hindwing a similar one in the marginal area and another stripe extending from the costa towards the hind-margin and enclosing the cell-end. Karen Hills.

65. Genus: **Biduanda** Dist.

Easily recognizable by the under surface, where the hindwing in most of the forms is covered all over with often square or rectangular punctiform spots mostly arranged in 3 or 4 rows. Hindwing almost invariably with 3 tails, but the small upper tail is mostly smaller than the others. Subcostal vein of forewing with 4 branches. The ♂ has mostly a highly developed scent-organ, so that the shape of the wings may be changed thereby and the hind-margin of the forewing convex.

**B. thesmia** Hew. (159 d). The under surface is so characteristic that the figure renders it unmistakable. *thesmia*. Forewing and apex of hindwing golden yellow; forewing with dull transverse markings, hindwing with rows of black spots. Above the ♂♂ are mostly quite brown, only the anal portion of the hindwing is narrowly whitish-blue with black spots. Our figure above exhibits in the disc of the forewing a large orange spot; this form flying together with the quite brown ♂♂ has been denominated: **minara** Hew. (159 d, as *thesmia* ♂, upper surface). *minara*. Malacca and Sumatra. — **fabricii** Mr., from the Mergui Archipelago is beneath of a lighter ground-colour with *fabricii*. paler markings; above with a red spot as *minara*; I cannot tell whether the quite brown form has also been found there. — **demialba** Stgr. (159 d, e) exhibits in the ♀ the anal blue of the upper surface extending to the *demialba*. centre of the wing. Nias. — **batunensis** Fruhst. (159 e) is larger, the ♂ similar to a very large *demialba*, but *batunensis*. in the ♀ the anal blue of the hindwing above is not half as broad as in *demialba*. Batu Is., Pullo-Tello. — **umara** Fruhst. (159 e) is discernible from *batunensis* by the absence of the yellowish-red discal spot which *umara*. is only feebly noticeable in the ♂ as a dull brown bronze lustre. From the Kina Balu. — The form **depicta** *depicta*. Fruhst. which flies together with *umara* on the Kina-Balu is beneath coffee-coloured instead of orange. ♂ above without a reddish-yellow discal spot. — **vanica** Fruhst. is another form from Borneo, but from the *vanica*. south of the island. The ♀ is above similar to both *thesmia*- and *umara*-♀♀ and has a narrow greyish-blue anal margin of the hindwing. Hindwing beneath more honey-coloured, almost without any white admixture; the subanal spots are lighter and more lustrous green. — **unicolor** Stgr. is the Palawan form being above *unicolor*. quite brown; on the under surface the orange colour is replaced by a dull reddish brown; this form is said also to occur in Borneo (DRUCE), but such Borneo specimens may be more correctly placed to *depicta*. — The imagines are fond of open spaces with high bushes, often playing in couples round the ends of the twigs and being easy to capture, though very delicate, too.



- scaeva*. **B. scaeva** Hew. (159 f) is much smaller and more delicate than the preceding, the forewing does not exhibit any red or brown discal spot, but the ♂ has a blue lustrous spot in the disc of the forewing. Hindwing in the ♀ with a light blue gloss almost to the centre of the wing, in the ♂ beyond the centre. Malacca and Sumatra.
- thaenia*. **B. thaenia** Drc. (147 c as *taenia*) resembles *scaeva* beneath, but above it is quite dark brown with a shortened white oblique band in the disc of the forewing; the hindwing only shows in the distal portion a dull violet reflection. Borneo.
- melisa*. **B. melisa** Hew. (146 B d) is easily discernible by showing a white spot instead of the blue discal spot of *scaeva*-♂; the under surface on its dingy white ground shows blackish streak-markings which are only partly filled up with brownish. Sikkim, Burma; apparently rare.
- nicevillei*. **B. nicevillei** Doh. ♂ above violet, much more abundantly coloured and bluer than *thesmia* (159 d). in the centre of the forewing somewhat lighter; a narrow smooth margin is black. Hindwing with 2 black subanal spots, proximad an area powdered with white, in the subanal region a black and white marginal line. Beneath both wings are like *melisa* (146 B d), the marking is more yellowish-red, less dark brown, the basal spot is plain, not ring-shaped; transverse bands of forewings yellowish-red or red-brown in various shades; in the hindwing the margin is at the apex of a bright rust-colour, the subanal metallic green patch large; submarginal line on both wings straighter, less undulate. Myitta in Tenasserim (Burma). — Unknown to me.
- cyara*. **B. cyara** Hew. (146 B d) is certainly more closely allied to *nicevillei* than it appears from the rather different upper surface. Beneath the dark markings are likewise only partly filled up with brown. The upper surface on the forewing of the ♀ shows a large orange-red spot of an angular shape; before the anal margin there are crescents of small bluish-white scales. Sikkim. — The ♂ is unknown to me.
- namusa*. **B. namusa** Hew. (146 B e) is easily discernible from *cyara* by the spot on the forewing above representing a dull yellow, somewhat undulate oblique band. Hindwing with very fine submarginal white streaks before the anal-marginal area. Beneath the markings are bordered with dark brown streaks, but only those in the proximal half of the wing are of a deeper brown, the others being lighter. Celebes.
- naenia*. **B. naenia** Hew. (146 B d). Above quite brown, so that a great resemblance to *Marmessus sumatranus* (159 f) is produced. The ♂ has almost exactly the same upper surface of it, but both sexes have beneath a ground-colour of the forewings, which is hardly darker than the (dingy white) hindwing, whereas *sumatranus* shows beneath earth-brown forewings. Celebes. — *naenia* has so far always been ranged among the *Biduanda*, but it is presumably more closely allied to *Marm. moorei*.
- thaliarchus*. **B. thaliarchus** Stgr. Here the upper surface of the ♂ is dark violettish-black, the veins, particularly the median branches are partly red-brown. The ♀ has behind the centre of the forewing a white or yellow oblique band beginning at about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the costal margin and extending towards the anal angle without reaching it. Beneath similarly marked as *naenia*; the rows of spots are more band-shaped. Described from the Minahassa (Celebes).
- theda*. **B. theda** Fldr. (159 e) is very easily recognizable by the white discal band of the forewing and the white apex of the hindwing in the ♀, whereas the ♂ by the forewing beneath exhibiting a brown apical half and a white, very little black-spotted proximal half. Above the ♂ is quite blackish-brown. The typical form occurs in the Philippines, the species being before us from Palawan, Rosales, Sibulan, Eastern Mindanao, and Davao; it is apparently common.
- scudderi*. **B. scudderi** Doh. is based upon 1 specimen from Mergui; allied to *thesmia*, forewing with a red discal spot occupying about  $\frac{1}{6}$  of the surface of the wing, in the subapical area a spot exhibiting a blue gloss in a certain light. Recognizable by the upper surface of the hindwing which is strewn with whitish in the disc.

## 66. Genus: **Rathinda** Mr.

A very neat species being above and beneath remarkably coloured and marked has given rise to founding this genus. Forewing very broad, already soon after its base, so that the costa appears very convex. Hindwing also very broad and its anal portion being still a little more produced than the apical portion exhibits 3 small tails the middle one of which is the longest. The larva has quite a number of spine-like pointed, but soft cones of a glaring colour. The ♂ imago has no scent-spot; both the sexes are also equally coloured. The best place to range this genus is presumably after *Biduanda*.

- amor*. **R. amor** F. (= *triopas* Hsf.) (146 B f). Above dark brown with a short ochreous-whitish demi-band in the disc of the forewing; hindwing with small red submarginal crescents growing narrower towards the apex. Under surface light ochreous-grey with a dark brown apical third which is defined in a bow against the light ground-colour. On the white under surface there are numerous dark hook-shaped or comma-shaped spots; before the margin of the hindwing an arcuate line proximally bordered with white and decorated with small metallic green scales. — Larva green with purple red cones of different length; on *Engenia ceylanica*, *Hopea*,



and presumably on some other plants. Pupa green, the dorsal side brownish. The imagines have a rather slow flight which appears somewhat tiresome; they rest on the tips of twigs with their wings folded. The range extends over India and Ceylon. I found single specimens of the species at the foot of the Nilgiri Mts. and not rarely near Kandy, in the garden of the Government Building.

**R. cuznerii** *Schultze*, from the Philippines, is above very variegatedly marked, but it must be very *cuznerii*. rare. It is impossible for me to ascertain whether it belongs to this genus, because it is not in any collection to which I had access; it is also absent in SEMPER'S collection.

### 67. Genus: **Marmessus** *Hbn.*

Very similar to the preceding ones, but separated by the very convex costa of the forewing and the three-branched subcostal vein. Moreover, the peculiarly dotted under surface at once shows the great alliance of the two genera. Only those founding the genera solely on the neurulation, will range this genus separately, but for those taking also the habitus into consideration, these divisions only signify denominations of groups.

**M. lisias** *F.* The only specimens existing of this form are said to be the types which, as FRUHSTORFER *lisias*. presumes, originate from Cochinchina, where an island called „Pulo-Condor“ is situate, whereas MOORE states them to originate from a Nicobar Island (Pulo Condul). Separated from the form **boisduvali** *Mr.* (159 c) by *boisduvali*. the orange spot of the hindwing being only half its size. In the ♀ of *lisias* this spot is still smaller. The under surface strongly recalls that of *B. thesmia* (159 d). Siam, Annam, Burma, in some places common. — **alcira** *Fruhst.* (159 d) is a dry season form of it, in which the under surface is paler, the spot above more yellow instead of more reddish. — **fulminans** *Stgr.* (146 g) exhibits a yolk-coloured under surface of the forewing, with darker *fulminans*. transverse markings. Above the spot on the forewing varies, and the hindwing may exhibit a more intense metallic gloss or it may also be absent, as the 2nd figure shows (159 d). South-East Borneo. — DRUCE separates from this form the hardly different form from Sandakan, North Borneo, as **atra**, owing to its being much darker. *atra*. — **lisiades** *Fruhst.* (159 d) is a third Borneo-form: larger than the others, the orange spot differently shaped, *lisiades*. above more pointed, the hindwing above of a magnificent lustrous light blue instead of violettish blue. All these differences of the Borneo forms also vary a great deal individually, and *imitata* *Drc.* and *similis* *Drc.* are hardly more than insignificant variations. — **iskander** *Fruhst.* (159 c) is the very similar form from Sumatra *iskander*. with an almost circular orange spot of the ♂, which in the ♀ has the shape of a band and is covered with brownish. — **comla** *Fruhst.* (159 d) exhibits this spot still more shrunk up and also in the ♂ covered with brown. — The *comla*. imagines are rather common in certain districts of their range, for instance near Rangoon and in the Mergui Archipelago, where the species flies together with *Biduanda thesmia*. These two, particularly the ♀♀, are so very much alike, that the living insects are difficult to discern. This resemblance may be due to a real alliance, since the separation of the genera *Biduanda* and *Marmessus* (*Drupadia* *Mr.*) seems to me to be artificial and unjustified. Those, however, who consider a three-branched or four-branched subcostal vein absolutely to separate the genera, declare the resemblance to be due to mimicry; DOHERTY takes (*Drupadia*) *boisduvalii* to be protected and therefore the model, whereas *Bid. thesmia* represents the copy of it; DE NICÉVILLE is of the same opinion.

**M. imitata** *Drc.* is said to differ from *lisias* only in the ♀ exhibiting the greyish-blue scales more *imitata*. extended towards the anal angle of the hindwing. Under surface more pale yellow, towards the base whitish and with a broad brown apex, in the disc some brown marking. As the form comes from Borneo, where *lisias* flies as *fulminans*, it may be merely a ♀-form of it; the form is unknown to me.

**M. caesarea** *Weym.* (= *niasica* *Stgr.*, *niasicola* *Stgr.*) (159 d). Above not dissimilar to the preceding *caesarea*. ones, but beneath the forewing is light coffee-brown except the hindmarginal portion. Isle of Nias. — From this form which may be joined with *lisias* just like *imitata* another form is separated: **serunica** *v. Eecke*; the red *serunica*. discal spot of the forewing is more regular and longer; the forewing in the basal portion without the lustrous violet irroration. Hindwing at the base black. Beneath the forewing is at the apex not so dark. ♀ very different from that of *caesarea*, forewing as in the ♂, but the distal spot is not orange, or it is at least indistinctly defined. Hindwing blackish-brown with 2 slight grey brightenings in the black apical maculae. Simalur.

**M. niasica** *Röb. nec Stgr.* (159 d) is at once discernible by the lustrous blue reflection of the hindwing *niasica*. passing over to the basal third of the forewing, which it fills up altogether; in bright contrast with this is a large deep scarlet discal spot. The under surface, by its dotting, is somewhat like that of *M. sumatranus* (156 f). Isle of Nias.

**M. moorei** *Dist.* The Malaccan form differs from the figured Sumatran form **sumatranus** *Fruhst.* (159 f) *moorei*. in the entire absence of the yellowish-red spot at the cell-end of the ♀ forewing above, and in the ♂ the *sumatranus*. blue reflection on the hindwing in *moorei* is much more intense, so that there remain hardly any brown



margins of the wings, whereas the blue reflection in many Sumatran specimens hardly extends beyond the centre of the wing. — **battakana** *Fruhst.* is an alpine form of *sumatranus*, flying on the Battak Mts., being larger, with a more intense blue lustre on the hindwing. In **nola** *Fruhst.*, from Borneo, the ♂ hindwing is more lustrous violettish-blue than light blue; the blue colour is more extensive, and the under surface exhibits much more prominent black and smaller blue spots than the other races. — **rufotaenia** *Fruhst.* (= *moorei* var. *Dist.*) was described by FRUHSTORFER as a separate species, but it may also be only a very small form of *moorei* exhibiting a small narrow red band in the anal portion of the hindwing beneath; it may also belong to *niasica* *Rbr.* I only know DISTANT's figure according to an insect in STAUDINGER's collection from Malacca. I have not found the species in Singapore, where I was collecting most eagerly.

**similis.** **M. similis** *Drc.* This Borneo form is said to differ from *moorei* *Dist.* only in the subcostal vein being four-branched instead of three-branched, and in the more convex distal margin.

**M. ravindra** flies in different islands of the Malay Archipelago, and its great resemblance to *moorei* and *B. thesmia* has given rise to various mistakes. The genuine *ravindra* is common in Java. According to FRUHSTORFER, the East-Javanese specimens, which he denominates **medullia** (159 g), differ from the West-Javanese (**ravindra** *Hsf.*) in the great reduction of the blue gloss which in the ♂ of *ravindra* occupies the whole hindwing. But PIEPERS who probably had more material at hand from Java, declares these differences to be individual and independent from the locality. — **balina** *Fruhst.* (159 g) seems also to be founded upon such a form with a more reduced and duller blue on the upper surface of the ♂ hindwing; — whereas **joloana** *Stgr.* (159 g), from Jolo, shows a great reduction of the brown irroration on the forewing beneath. — **surindra** *Drc.* (156 g, h) comes from the Kina Balu in North Borneo. The blue on the ♂ hindwing above is somewhat darker, extends to the apex and close along the subcostal vein to the scent-spot; on the under surface the stripe behind the cell-end is linear in its whole length and not expanded at the cell-end, as in Javanese *ravindra*. — In **albula** *Drc.*, from Sandakan, which according to DRUCE represents a variation, according to FRUHSTORFER another Borneo race, the ground-colour of the forewing beneath is all white. — The young larva of *ravindra* is light greyish-green or pink, the adult larva mostly brown with a rhombiform spot on the centre of the dorsum. It lives on *Eugenia densiflora* and changes into a shoe-shaped brown pupa with belt-threads, yielding the imago after 10 or 11 days.

**ravindrina.** **M. ravindrina** *Stgr.* (159 g) would be certainly regarded as the representative of *ravindra* in the Jolo Is., if the *ravindra*-form *joloana* (156 g) would not occur there independently from it. From the latter we distinguish *ravindrina* at once by the orange under surface of the forewing. Also the blue of the ♂ hindwing is in *ravindrina* distinctly tinted violet. Nevertheless it may be a season-form of *ravindra*.

**estella.** **M. estella** *Hew.* (159 f). This species occurs in Borneo; ♂ above uni-coloured blackish-brown, ♀ with a white anal half of the hindwing. Still more remarkable is the difference beneath, where the transverse bands are broken up into spots being scattered on the rosy yellowish-brown ground. — Also found in Sumatra.

## 68. Genus: **Zeltus** *Nic.*

Like the preceding genera, this genus is also allied to the *Hypolycaena*; in the ♂ all the margins of the forewing are more convex, the whole wing is therefore more rounded off, in the ♀ the costa and distal margin are also more convex, the hindwing is longer and narrower, the tails are more delicate \*) with longer fringes, the middle one is very long. The body is much more delicate than in *Hypolycaena*, the flight therefore slower and weaker, so that the live insect makes an impression quite different from the individuals of a genus.

**etolus.** **Z. etolus** *F.* (= *amasa* *Hew.*) (146 g). ♂ above blackish, the wings in the distal portion with a blue reflection. The whole anal half of the hindwing and the tails are of a very delicate satiny white. ♀ above dark brown, in the anal portion of the hindwing 2 rows of white spots. Easily recognizable beneath, where a lustrous satiny white proximal portion with a slight bluish reflection is opposed to a rust-coloured distal part on both wings. In specimens of the dry season the brownish-yellow distal portion of the wings is reduced, in which the basal white proceeds farther towards the margin. India, from the Himalaya to the Nilgiri Mts. and to the east as far as Burma. — In **maximinianus** *Fruhst.*, from Malacca, Sumatra and Borneo, the ♂ forewing above is grey, powdered with dark, without a more intense blue gloss. — In **gratidianus** *Fruhst.* (158 f), from Nias the reddish-yellow colour beneath is darker, more distinctly defined, and in the forewing more extensive, projecting towards the base beyond the cell-end. — **pompaedius** *Fruhst.* In the ♂ the white anal portion of the hindwing is smaller, because the costal black proceeds farther towards the hind-margin; in the ♀ the white spots in the anal portion are larger. Java. — **ensorinus** *Fruhst.* is larger than the Javanese race, the blue colouring is paler, the subanal black dotting on the hindwing above more reduced. Sumbawa. — The larva is said to be green, finely haired, with black and red markings. Pupa yellowish-green with an emerald-

\*) The extraordinary fineness of the small tails which are constantly fluttering in the resting insect even when there is apparently no wind stirring, is very well noticeable in our figure of *etolus* (146 g).



green head. The figure of the larva by HORSFIELD and MOORE is called bad by PIEPERS, but he does not mention a better one nor the food-plant. The imagines are often common at their habitats; they rest on the twigs of bushes and, perhaps owing to the long delicate wing-appendages, they fly timidly and cautiously, though not very slowly. The very long middle tails are a little trailing in this flight, so that DE NICÉVILLE thought to have noticed a certain resemblance to dragon-flies, and of the possibility of mimicry. I have not noticed any such resemblance and take mimicry to be impossible here.

#### 69. Genus: **Neomyrina** Dist.

This genus contains an unmistakable very large, quite white species with 2 tails, of which that on the lower median branch is more than 2 cm long.

**N. hiemalis** G. & S. (159 b), from Malacca, Siam, Berina, and the Mergui Is., is white with a black *hiemalis*. apical margin which in the form **nivea** Godm. (159 b) from the Island of Billiton recedes more in the hindwing. *nivea*. Beneath both wings are traversed by chains of spots filled up with a light bluish grey and surrounded by blackish. In the ♂ the dark apical portion above is covered with a violettish blue; in the form **periculosa** Fruhst., from *periculosa*. Sumatra, the costal margin is more broadly bordered with a bluish-grey. — As to the habits of this rare imago, nothing is known to me.

#### 70. Genus: **Cheritrella** Nic.

Subcostal vein of forewing with 4 branches, but the cell of the forewing being very broad in *Neomyrina* (and also in *Cheritra*) is here much narrower. Particularly conspicuous is the stunted apex of the forewing. Shape of the tails on the hindwings as in *Neomyrina*, but the small tail on the lower median branch is not quite so long. Only 1 species:

**Ch. truncipennis** Nic. (159 a). Forewing violet. Hindwing with a more deep blue lustre, all the margins *truncipennis*. of the wings blackish-brown except the hind-margin of the forewing. Under surface umber-coloured, at the centre and end of the cell light-centred transverse streaks and a dark dentate line before the marginal area. In the ♀ the blue above is reduced. Sikkim, Assam, Upper Burma. This imago is very rare (DE NICÉVILLE).

#### 71. Genus: **Neocheritra** Dist.

Separated by the twice bifurcating subcostal vein in the forewing. From *Cheritrella* and many other genera it differs in the small tail on the submedian being the long one (as long as 3 cm) and that on the lower median branch the shorter one, thus contrary to *Neomyrina* and *Cheritrella*.

**N. amrita** Fldr. (159 a). ♂ above black, in the forewing blue reflection at the base of the costa and *amrita*. in the disc; hindwing quite lustrous blue with a black basal portion and a black marginal marking. ♀ above quite similar to that of *theodora* (159 a), but instead of the black band traversing the white anal portion of the hindwing there are in the white area 3 separate, round black spots. Beneath the forewing is orange, towards the base paler, the hindwing is bluish-white, at the apex yellow, in the anal portion marked black. DISTANT already mentions reports from the patria of *amrita*, owing to which this species varies excessively. It can therefore not yet been decided which of the following forms are already sufficiently consolidated as to be regarded as separable local races or even as separate species. — **theodora** Drc. (159 a), from Borneo, exhibits *theodora*. in the ♂ the basal parts of both wings as far as beyond the centre metallic bluish-green; in the ♀ the 3 dots in the anal white of the hindwing are united to a blackish-brown transverse band. — The form **megalesia** *megalesia*. Fruhst. is larger than Perak-specimens, and the basal area of the forewing above is lustrous light blue. Typical *amrita* occur in Malacca and Sumatra, but they are not common.

**N. namoa** Nic. (146 B f). Upper surface of the ♂ almost as in the form mentioned last, but the under *namoa*. surface in the apical half of the forewing is not orange-yellow, but powdered with dark chocolate-brown. Described according to a single ♂ from the Battak Mts.; it might as well be an aberrative form of the preceding one. — Another „species“ — **nisibis** Nic. is likewise described from Sumatra, resembling *licinius*; but whilst here in *nisibis*. the white anal region of the hindwing beneath the last black spot is separated from the preanal line and is nearer to the anal angle, it coheres with the transverse line in *nisibis*.

DE NICÉVILLE thinks another lepidopteral form, *teunga* Drc., described as *Sithon* and unknown to me, to belong to this genus. From Borneo.



72. Genus: **Thrix** Doh.

The name refers to a long hair-pencil on the forewing, near the centre of the hind-margin. Subcostal vein of forewing with 4 branches. ~~But 1 species is known.~~

- gama.* **T. gama** Dist. Whilst the ♂ above resembles yet *Neoch. amrita*, though it has a whiter anal portion of the hindwing, the ♀ above is very much like a *Ch. freja*-♀, beneath similarly coloured to *cloëlla* Weym., from Nias, but the forewing is grey in the basal portion, the rusty-yellow colour is more confined to the apical half. *gama* is described from Penang, but it occurs also in Sumatra and Borneo.
- scopula.* **T. scopula** Drc. (159 c). ♂ above violettish-black, all the margins lighter; hindwing in the anal portion of a bright light blue, intermixed with white spots bordered with black. The ♀ above resembles that of *martina*. Beneath the colours are distributed in such a way that the upper two thirds of the forewing and the upper third of the hindwing are yolk-coloured, the rest of the wings being greyish-white. For this species the genus *Virgarina* Drc. was separated.
- hypoleuca.* **T. hypoleuca** Hew. (159 h). For this species another separate genus has been established: *Manto* Nic. The typical form is described from Java; beneath orange-yellow with a narrow whitish, black-marked anal area; the ♂ above is black with a bluish-green metallic gloss in the cell and submedian area of the forewing and over the whole distal portion of the hindwing. The ♀ is dark brown with a broad white anal area containing 3 black spots. — *terana* Fruhst. (159 h) comes from Sumatra; the ♂ exhibits also above some white in the anal part of the hindwing and in front of it black spots. — *martina* Hew. (♀ = *paluana* Stgr.) for which form again a new genus (*Pseudomyrina*) was established has in the ♂ still much more anal white on the hindwing above and proximad to it a lighter blue; beneath as in *terana*, but the form is generally larger. — *inopinata* Btlr., from Nias, looks above like an African (*Jolaus*) *timon* (Vol. XIII, pl. 67 d); forewing velvety black, basal third olive-coloured, with a greenish-grey gloss, in a certain light almost emerald-green. Hindwing in the basal half brown, towards the anal region greyish, in the cell violet. Under surface orange; in the forewing the distal two thirds are dingy, the proximal third silky white, with a large central silvery grey spot. Hindwing behind whitish, a shortened black zigzag line from the hind-margin to the lower median branch; behind this line 4 minute black spots and 2 in the anal area.
- licinius.* **T. licinius** F. (146 B f). Upper surface brown with a white, black-spotted anal portion of the hindwing, which in the ♂ is irregularly, in the ♀ more smoothly defined; the ♂ shows a very large, lustrous violet iridescent spot in the hindwing, extending from the costal margin to beyond the cell. Under surface dull orange, the anal two thirds of the hindwing are white. Before the bases of the small tails a group of small black spots. — *myrmecus* Fruhst. (159 g), from Borneo, is hardly different, the white of the hindwing beneath is said to be somewhat more yellowish; the costal margin of the forewing is not so much darkened grey, and the black spots before the anal margin of the hindwing are above and beneath larger and more roundish.

73. Genus: **Jacoona** Dist.

The costal vein of the forewing soon terminates into the costal margin. Subcostal vein with 4 branches, the first branch anastomoses with the costal vein. The anterior discocellular is long, almost as long as the middle one; the lower one is somewhat concave oblique. Of the tails of the hindwing that on the submedian is long and ensate, that on the lower median short.

- anasuja.* **Z. anasuja** Fldr. (146 f as *yोजना*). ♂ with a large scent-reflection at the costa of the hindwing; the posterior portions of both the wings above metallic greenish-blue. Under surface at the margin and apex of the wings ochreous, towards the base paler; before the small tails blackish markings. The typical *anasuja* comes from Sumatra and Malacca. — *irmina* Fruhst., from Nias, is above darker blue than *anasuja*; subapical spot reduced. — *jusana* Drc. (159 b) and *metasuja* Drc. (153 k) are forms from Borneo; the former has a broad and long subapical band, the latter a narrow one. — This imago is very rare; I took a ♂ only once, on the 22nd of January 1892, next to the Botanical Gardens in Singapore.

74. Genus: **Eooxylides** Nic.

In spite of its distinct close alliance to the preceding ones, this genus has been separated and brought in relationship to *Hypolycaena* from which, however, it differs in the shorter discal cell of the forewing and only 3-branched subcostal vein. But how unreliable the marks of distinction stated are, may be seen from the fact that e. g. the form *paluana* was ranged here, though according to DRUCE it is the normal ♀ of (*Pseudomyrina*) *martina* Hew.

- tharis.* **E. tharis** Hbn. (= *pharis* Dbl.-Hew.). Recognizable by the under surface, where the golden yellow ground-colour is defined by small black arcuate streaks from the bluish-white anal white being dark-spotted before the



margin on the hindwing. Above the ground-colour of the ♂ is black, in the proximal portions of the wing lustrous blue, in the ♀ dark brown; the white anal area similar as beneath. Sumatra. — **latipictus** *Fruhst.* (158 c, f) has *latipictus*, above a more intensely bluish-grey tinge on the forewing (♂), filling up almost the whole cell and extending below it almost to the margin. Under surface darker red-brown than in Javanese specimens, the black markings more intense; ♀ on both sides darker. Nias. — **tharisides** *Fruhst.* (= *tharis* *Drc.*) (158 f) is larger, the upper surface purely *tharisides*, black; the white anal area in the hindwing is narrower. Borneo. — **javanicus** *Fruhst.* is larger, with longer tails *javanicus*, than Sumatran specimens; forewing not so deep black as in *tharisides*, but neither so much covered with greyish-blue as in *latipictus*; the white anal area is narrower and beneath more abundantly spotted. Java. — **enganicus** *Fruhst.* are the particularly small specimens occurring in Engano; distinguished from Javanese specimens by the reduced bluish-grey hue at the anal margin of the forewing. The anal white in the hindwing, however, is more extensive and confluent, not as in Javanese separated by a black subanal spot. The black spotting before the margin is reduced; the black border-line proximal to the anal white is more obsolete. — In **ritsemae** *v. Eecke* *ritsemae*, the upper surface is not tinted so dark as in Javanese or Sumatran specimens, the white areas on the hindwing are reduced as in Borneo specimens and surrounded with black. Under surface lighter orange, the white likewise reduced and with larger black spots. The border-line separating the white from the yellow runs differently, too; from Simalur. — **watsoni** *v. Eecke* comes from Billiton; in the hindwing the white is still more reduced *watsoni*, and besides powdered with black, so that it almost disappears. Beneath 5 black marginal spots exhibit white bows which are again bordered with black. The ground-colour of the under surface is almost red. As to the habits of the insect which is by no means rare, nothing seems to be known except that the Javanese form is common in January near Palabuan; PIEPERS in his „Rhopalocera of Java“ does not state any observations.

**E. meduana** *Hew.* (158 f). This species being common in the Philippines (Bohol, Panaon, Mindanao) *meduana*, looks in both sexes above almost exactly like the ♀ of *tharis*, but beneath the ground-colour is defined in a bow and yet before the black subanal line against the white area. The ♂ exhibits in the forewing a distinct scent-mark.

**E. etias** *Dist. & Pr.* (146 B e), from Sandakan, resembles *tharis*, but differs in the more extensive *etias*, white anal area.

146 ♂ ♀ (nec ♂) = 147 ♂ ♂

**E. staudingeri** *Drc.* (156 g). Both sexes very similar, above blackish-brown, the ♂ suffused with a *staudingeri*, deep dark blue reflection, the whole anal third of the hindwing purely bone-coloured, with 3 slightly contiguous transverse spots. Under surface ochreous-yellow, towards the hind-margin paler, before the marginal area a dark transverse line, in the hindwing an angular one; anal area as above. From the Kina Balu.

## 75. Genus: **Cheritra** *Mr.*

Subcostal vein with 4 branches; the 1st branch branches off from the centre of the upper wall of the cell, the 2nd before the last third of the cell, the 3rd above before its end, the 4th from two thirds below the 3rd; discal cell very broad and long, on the hindwing there is a very long and thin tail on the lower median branch and a much shorter one on the submedian. 3 rather widely distributed forms are known, numbering among the most conspicuous *Lycaenidae*.

**Ch. freja**. This unmistakable long-tailed species was described from Tranquebar (in South India), but in such a way that the description may be applied to nearly all the forms of the species. It refers, however, more to specimens from the western Himalaya (particularly Kumaon), where the species is particularly common, as well as from Annam and the western parts of Indo-China. — **freja** *F.* (146 g ♂, 159 b ♀) is here figured from *freja*, South Annam; but the Ceylon form **pseudojafra** *Mr.* (= nec *Fruhst.*) (158 f) hardly differs from it, except that *pseudojafra*, the under surface is throughout purely white, which is not always the case in continental specimens. The anal area is also in the ♂ very much intermixed with white, whereas the typical *freja* generally exhibit but very little white. — In specimens from the Nilgiri Mts., where the species is not very common, the ♂♂ exhibit above only yet a white marginal crescent, which is already somewhat dull, between the bases of the tails, and 2 small very feeble white spots above the anal black; this is **joffra** *Btlr.* (nec *jafra* *Godt.*). — **ochracea** *Drc.*, from *joffra*, Borneo, is recognizable by the almost quite ochreous under surface and by the proximal band in the anal portion *ochracea*, of the hindwing being much broader and less flawed. This refers to specimens from Labuan and Sandakan; but judging from the small material at my hands it seems to be rather doubtful whether there are transitions to the continental form occurring already in Borneo. Such forms occur in Sumatra (= **frigga** *Fruhst.*) (159 b), *frigga*, and DISTANT figures a ♀ of this form from Malacca (Rhopal. Malay. pl. 20, fig. 10) which has only about as much anal white as the ♂♂ exhibit in other forms. — **jafra** *Godt.* (*joffra* *Piepp.* nec *joffra* *Mr.*) is the Javanese *jafra*, form; it is almost exactly like *frigga*, but the ♂ has no anal white any more on the upper surface, the ♀ still very little; but the under surface is, in contrast with *ochracea*, almost quite purely white, only at the costa and distal margin very feebly hued with rust-colour. — Larva green or flesh-coloured, across the dorsum extends a longitudinal ridge at the sides of which there are brownish tubercles; sometimes the centre



of the dorsum is occupied by a brown saddle-spot. It lives on *Xylia dolabriformis* and changes in a pupa which is at first green, later on yellowish-brown. The latter is smooth, only on the the dorsum of the abdomen there are pointed uneven places; the imagines are common in many districts.

- aurea.* **Ch. aurea** *Drc.* (158 f) is shaped like the preceding species, except that the ♂ shows a large round scent-spot in the centre of the forewing, for which reason the genus *Ritra* *Nic.* has been established for this species. Upper surface in both sexes of a beautiful copper colour, which is pure in the ♂, but duller in the ♀.
- panowa.* The species is described from Borneo, from where another form was described: **panowa** *Fruhst.* (158 g) from Sintang, almost exactly below the equator. Above the white band in the anal area of the hindwing is darkened; the under surface is quite dull yellowish-grey, not brown, and the white band crossing the hindwing in the
- volumnia.* centre is narrower. — **volumnia** *Fruhst.* (158 g) shows above in the ♂ a more intense metallic gloss, though of
- cuprea.* a somewhat darker tint. This form from Malacca is larger than the two Borneo forms. — **cuprea** *Fruhst.*, from Sumatra, on the contrary is smaller than the other forms, in the ♂ the white maculae of the hindwing above (compared with *volumnia*) reduced. Under surface blackish-grey instead of brown (*aurea*) or yellowish-grey (*panowa*). ♀ similar to that of *aurea*-♀, but the white spots in the anal area of the hindwing above are quite purely white. Mostly not common; in many districts (e. g. Malacca) even very rare.
- orpheus.* **Ch. orpheus** *Fldr.* (♂ = *massiva* *Hew.*) (146 h). Similar to *aurea*, with a golden red gloss, in the ♂ the veins are in a certain light particularly prominent like stripes. These ♂♂ generally vary little, whereas the ♀♀ of Mindanao exhibit quite dark forewings above, and as Luzon-specimens with which they correspond must be regarded as typical, the name *orpheus* would have to be maintained for this form, whereas for the
- aenea.* deviating ♀♀ from Mindoro the name **aenea** *Smpr.* (158 g) is to be used. Here the veins of the ♂ do not contrast so sharply against the slightly darker underground, and the ♀ exhibits a very much redder upper surface, particularly in the disc of the forewing. — Thereby it greatly approximates the ♀♀ from Palawan, which have
- eurydice.* been separated as **eurydice** *Fruhst.* (158 g). They differ besides from typical Luzon-specimens in the lighter ground-colour of the internerval areas above in the ♂ and the reduced black colour in the anal area above. ♀ in the disc copper-red, but this colouring is more broadly bordered with brownish and beneath the small black transverse hooks in the anal area are more delicate. The species is confined to the Philippines, but there it is in some places rather common (Betaan, Sibulan etc.); it flies almost throughout the year; near Manila mostly in May and June.

## 76. Genus: **Ticherra.**

This genus differs from the *Hypolycaena* in the 4-branched subcostal vein; from *Cheritra* in the longer anterior discocellular of the forewing and the more sharply angled anterior median branch which is only slightly convex in *Cheritra*. But 1 species:

- acte.* **T. acte** *Mr.* (♂ 146 g, ♀ 158 h). Both sexes are above extremely similar to *Ch. freja*, but they have quite a different under surface which is dark tan-coloured, often almost orange or dull golden ochreous. The fine, though faint marking is exhibited in our figures. Generally the specimens with an orange under surface belong to the rainy season, those with a tan-coloured under surface to the dry season, so that our figure 158 h represents the rainy season, that on pl. 146 g the dry season. For the latter form FRUHSTORFER introduces
- idina.* the name **idina**. Its range extends from Sikkim to Burma. — In specimens of the dry season from Sumatra
- liviana.* the anal white of the upper surface is (? always) yellowish; to such specimens the name **liviana** *Fruhst.* refers.
- symira.* — **symira** *Hew.* only represents a stunted form from the height of the dry season, being above blackish-brown with hardly any marking, beneath monotonously tan-coloured; expanse of wings only 25 mm, reported from Darjeeling, but presumably from a hotter habitat, and only dated from there like so many Sikkim lepidoptera. — Finally, DOHERTY mentions another aberration taken in Myitta (Tenasserim), in which the white spots in the anal area are flown together forming a band (as in *freja*).

## 77. Genus: **Bindahara** *Mr.*

The only species described of this genus is widely distributed in India and almost everywhere common in its range. Like in *Cheritra*, the subcostal vein has 4 branches, but the anterior discocellular is shorter, and the 1st subcostal branch approaches the costal for some distance, though without anastomosing with it. ♂ with a complicated scent-organ at the place where the forewing touches the hindwing.

- B. phocides.** This imago described from „Africa“ is not mentioned in our volume 13, because this statement of the patria is undoubtedly a mistake; *phocides* is exclusively Indian, its range extending from
- phocides.* the Himalaya to the Sunda Archipelago and Australia. — **phocides** *F.* (158 h) presumably originates from India, where the species is distributed from Sikkim to Bhutan, extending further to the Andamans and parts of Indo-China as far as Borneo and Nias. The specimens figured are from Borneo. ♂ above with a broad blue marginal



band on the hindwing; the ♀ exhibits yet the general upper surface shown by the *Ticherra*, *Eooxylides*, and many other genera; above brownish-black with a white anal area of the hindwing. The under surface, however, is entirely characteristic, and here the two sexes agree in the forewing showing dark brown transverse bands and the hindwing being dotted dark. — **moorei** *Fruhst.* (= *sugriva* *Hsf.* p. p.) (158 h) is at once discernible by the much narrower blue band of the hindwing disappearing analwards in a large dingy white, fur-like looking area. Ceylon. — **areca** *Fldr.* (♀ = *kamorta* *Fldr.*, *camorta* *Hew.*) from the Nicobars. The ♂ above hardly shows any more marginal blue in the hindwing, both sexes differ from the other forms in the quite obsolete marking beneath. — **sugriva** *Hsf.* is the form from East Java with a blue margin in the ♂ hindwing, **phocidina** *Fruhst.* that without marginal blue from West Java; both are distinguished from the other forms by the under surface exhibiting distinct, rather intense bands and spots (which are absent in *areca*), though with less marking than in *phorides*. — Still farther to the south the species proceeds as **isabella** *Fldr.* (♀ = *jolens* *Fldr.*) (158 h) as far as Australia, where, however, they only inhabit the north-eastern portion, to the south as far as Townsville or Kuranda in Queensland. In this form the marginal blue of the hindwing only extends below the apex to little beyond the centre of the margin downwards, but it extends deeper into the wing, as in Indian races, so that it almost forms an ellipse; also in the ♀ the hindwing is white almost as far as below the apex and at the hind-margin proximad as far as beyond its centre. Specimens from the Salomons and some intermediary islands differ from the latter in the extent and bordering of the blue resp. white area, as for instance the New Guinea form: **arfaki** *B.-Bak.* — To the east the species proceeds farther, over Celebes as Bangkai, as **fumatus** *Röb.* (158 h) which, as the figure distinctly shows, is particularly distinguished from the other forms by the very variegated under surface. — From there it expands over Palawan (as **phocas** *Stgr.*). In this Palawan form the dark dots of the hindwing beneath are considerably thicker than in *isabella*, and the white anal portion of the upper surface of the ♀♀ is smaller and is more thickly crossed by the veins. The species goes on to the Philippines where, however, SEMPER only mentions it from Mindanao. In these **origenes**-*Fruhst.* (= *sugriva* *Smpr.* nec *Hsf.*) the two grey silver streaks at the anal angle of the hindwing are more distinct; and the under surface of the wings as well as the tails are lighter brown in *phocas*, darker brown in *origenes*. — Larva very similar to that of *Deudorix* (*Virachola*) *isocrates*, but easily discernible by the 7th and 8th segments being white, with small purple brown spots on the sides, whereas *isocrates* has only on the dorsum of these segments single small white spots. Pupa exactly like that of *isocrates*. The imago prefers the blossoms of *Leea*; it favours certain habitats and, for instance, disappeared in a district of India (Karwar) after the place, where it was frequently met with before, was cultivated. It has a very agile flight and likes to settle on the ends of twigs projecting over the road, though frequently at an altitude of 4 to 5 m, so that it can only be captured with nets on long rods; in this way, however, I took dozens of them. The ♂♂, when meeting each other, most swiftly fly about in an oscillating way, whizzing to and fro in couples in enormous swings. — A form or species of this genus, *ines* *Sw.*, from the Andamans, has remained unknown to me, for which reason nothing can be said about it, whether it belongs here or not.

unes Sw. — Lepid. p. 10. Indica vol. 18 p. 27

## 78. Genus: **Yasoda** (*Doh.*) *Nic.*

Separated already in the exterior by the hemochrome colour above from most of the species of the preceding genera; distinguished by the pointed apex of the forewing and by the hindwing terminating in an entirely straight tail. Subcostal vein with three branches, whereby it is separated from the following genus (which is more externally similar than closely allied).

**Y. pita** *Hsf.* The typical form originates from Java; it is above light vermilion and has a proximally dentate dark margin being 5 mm broad at the apex and only 2 mm at the anal angle of the forewing. In the hindwing of the ♀ some small blackish spots form a transverse chain from below the apex to the submedian area. Under surface chrome-yellow, finely marked. According to FRUHSTORFER this form is confined to West Java, whereas in East Java the form **singama** *Fruhst.* (157 e as *singana*) occurs. The latter is said to be smaller than *pita*, the ♂ with a reduced black androconial spot of the hindwing (this form is presumably hardly maintainable as a geographical race). Also in Sumatra *pita* occurs, where it is said also to differ somewhat from Javanese.

**Y. tripunctata** *Hew.* (157 e, d). Beneath more variegated than *pita*; easily recognizable by the dark transverse band through the disc of the hindwing not being confluent with the marginal black in the typical specimens (the dry season form), but only reaching close to this marginal band. — In the form **atrinotata** *Fruhst.* (157 d), figured from Tonkin, this transverse band is thicker and almost touches the marginal band. The ♀ has on the forewing a somewhat oblique cell-end band. — **dohertyi** *Fruhst.* is based upon DOHERTY's statement that a form taken by him in Perak (Malacca) is an intermediary form between *pita* and *tripunctata*; — **pitane** *Nic.* (157 d), from Sumatra, exhibits the dark transverse band of the hindwing above united with the marginal black in such a way that the whole anal half of the hindwing appears blackish-brown, without any red filling. — **carteja** *Fruhst.* (157 e) is the corresponding form from the Battak Mts. of Sumatra with a broad black marginal band on both wings above.



*androconifera.*

**Y. androconifera** *Fruhst.* (157 d). Upper surface more miniate or reddish-orange, forewing with a dark androconium above the hind-margin. All the wings are broadly margined with blackish-brown; the tails of the hindwing are scarcely half the length of those in the other *Yasoda* and quite thin. Central Tonkin.

### 79. Genus: **Loxura** *Hsf.*

All the forms of this genus are, like the preceding ones, in both sexes above red, margined with black, with a similar long ensiform tail of the hindwing on the posterior median branch; under surface yellow. The differences from *Yasoda* in the neuration are stated at that genus.

*atymnus.*

**L. atymnus** *Cr.* (= *alymnus* *Drc.*)! The numerous forms that have been distinguished of this very widely distributed and mostly rather common species, mostly differ in the shape of the marginal band of the forewing. From the Ceylon-form **arcuata** *Mr.* (157 e), typical specimens from the Coromandel Coast of India deviate by the marginal black in the forewing along the costa being continued yet in a line gradually getting finer towards the base almost to the base of the wing, and by the hindwing, which in *arcuata* is red as far as the margin, showing in *atymnus* a dark margin almost 2 mm broad. — ab. **surya** *Mr.*, from Canara (thus described from the range of *atymnus*) refers to more miniate specimens, not being rare among the specimens of the rainy season; FRUHSTORFER takes this name only to be a synonym of typical *atymnus* from India. — **prabha** *Mr.*, from the Andamans, has a dark costal margin and mostly also distal margin of the hindwing. Moreover, the original description does not mention any differences from the other forms, but it fits most of the forms of *atymnus*. FRUHSTORFER also mentions the Nicobars as the doubtful patria of *prabha*. — **continentalis** *Fruhst.* are specimens from the Himalayan countries as far as Siam and Burma, in which the marginal band of the forewing is only present in the apical portion, but ends before the anal angle. Hindwing only in the ♀ with a linear black distal margin; ground-colour mostly lighter red. This description refers to a form of the rainy season of which there is also a dry season form: **mahara** *Fruhst.* — On the contrary, specimens from Malacca and Borneo exhibit a darker red of the upper surface and a very broad dark distal band: = **fuconius** *Fruhst.* — In **xystus** *Fruhst.* (157 e), from Burma, beside the broad dark marginal band also the hind-margin, the costal margin, and the basal portion of the hindwing are broadly powdered with dark brown. — In **leminius** *Fruhst.* (157 c) the distal margin of the forewing is broad black, but the hindwing almost without any dark margin; the latter is quite dull and 1 mm broad at most. Sumatra. — **deinostratus** *Fruhst.*, from West Java, is large, of a beautiful reddish-yellow colour, and without a dark margin of the hindwing. — **matienus** *Fruhst.*, from East Java, however, are dark orange-red, all the wings with a broad dark distal margin, and the basal and marginal parts of the hindwing above are densely powdered with a blackish grey; beneath the longitudinal bands are distinct. — ab. **emona** *Fruhst.* is a third form from Java with a watery dark yellow ground-colour, the under surface without any marking. — **manilius** *Fruhst.*, from Lombok, has a more intensely orange-red ground-colour, the hindwings more distinctly powdered with black. It also occurs in Sumbawa. — **anglerius** *Fruhst.* has broad black veins through the hindwing, terminating in marginal spots replacing a marginal band (in other forms). — **yilma** *Fruhst.* (157 e), finally, from the Philippines, already forms a certain transition to the following species; the apex is in this large form less pointed, the total colouring on both sides darker, the marginal band of the forewing not distinctly defined, the hindwing towards the margin somewhat darkened, but without a real marginal band. — Larva on the young shoots of *Dioscorea*, with a woodlouse-shaped convex dorsum; dark green, laterally with a pink hue. Pupa somewhat elongate, except at the cremaster held by a belt, dark green, the wing-eases marked with pink. — The very conspicuous imagines rest on the roadsides with their wings closed on the twigs of bushes, where they are easily captured. On being chased up they rise with a rather slow, somewhat flapping flight, striving for the tops of the trees in spirals, at first in a most peculiar, somewhat erect attitude, with their heads turned upward, the tails towards the ground; on being cautiously approached, however, they mostly soon return again. They are met singly, but almost everywhere, where they occur, they are rather common.

*cassiopeia.*

**L. cassiopeia** *Dist.* is said to fly with *atymnus* at the same places, and can therefore not be a representative of it. The original description, however, applies very well to certain forms of *atymnus*. On the whole, *cassiopeia* is chiefly distinguished by the invariably longer tails not being powdered with black; even not in those forms which, like the Borneo-form **amatica** *Fruhst.* (157 c as *anatica*), exhibit the hindwings all over suffused with brown. In typical *cassiopeia* the hindwing is light reddish-ochreous, only at the margin very feebly powdered with dark. — **numana** *Fruhst.*, from Sumatra, has also the forewing in the disc without distinct powdering, the tails are half yellow and the anal area of the hindwing above is lighter. — **fuscicaudata** *Fruhst.*, from Nias, is smaller than the preceding ones, about of the size of enormous *atymnus*, but it has the light yellow, not dark-shaded tails, and in distinction from all the other forms of *cassiopeia*, it has a lighter yellow under surface. — Also from the Batu Islands a form of *cassiopeia* has been described: = **batunensis** *Fruhst.*



80. Genus: **Zesius** Hbn.

This genus connects the *Theclini* with a 3-branched and 4-branched subcostal vein by the ♂♂ having 4, the ♀♀ only 3 subcostal branches. The hindwing also shows a sexual difference in the ♀ having 3, the ♂ only 2 small tails. (On our figure of the upper surface the uppermost tails have been omitted, because they were broken off in the original insect.) Only 1 species with a red ♂ and blue ♀ is known.

**Z. chrysomallus** Hbn. (146 d). Upper surface in the ♂ light brown with an intense light copper-red gloss, ♀ whitish-grey with a light bluish reflection and a broad dark margin of the forewing. Under surface dull white with light brown markings. — Young larva violettish-brown, adult larva green with small reddish tubercles being in front stronger, and a yellow lateral stripe. The larva lives on *Terminalia tomentosa* and *paniculata*, as well as on *Xylia dolabriformis*, and is so predatory that it attacks fresh larvae and pupae even if it has plenty of leaves to feed on. It is mostly surrounded by ants. Pupae dark green, very difficult to recognize. The imagines flying in India and Ceylon are common in low districts; they prefer resting on cinnamon and laurel trees and on being chased up they fly swiftly away, but mostly only a few yards, in order to settle down again. — The ♀, as our figure of the under surface shows, has 3 small tails in the hindwing, the ♂ only 2, but the uppermost is mostly found to be broken off. *chrysomallus.*

81. Genus: **Jalmenus** Hbn.

This Australian genus contains some very graceful and agile species with an exterior very similar to the *Deudorix*, but not exhibiting an anal lobe on the hindwing, wherefore they resemble more the *Camena* and *Tajuria* in the shape of the wings. The attempt of using the costal system of the forewing for the characterization, which has often failed in the *Theclini*, has also led here to a complete failure, since the two undoubtedly homogeneous species would have to be separated, for which reason the genus *Protialmenus* Wat. & Ly. (with a twice forked and 3rd subcostal branch) was established for *ictinus*, whereas the typical species of *Jalmenus* (*evagoras*) exhibits this branch only once forked. But it is just the authors of this separation who admit that among a great number of *evagoras* they could also ascertain 1 specimen with a twice bifurcated vein 7, and the same in the species *J. daemeli*. — The larvae of *Jalmenus* live freely and gregariously on the food-plant and are visited by ants, like the pupae.

**P. evagoras** Hbn. (160 a) is at once recognizable by the bright light bluish-green gloss of the proximal portion in both wings, being sharply defined against the broad black margin, and by the anal portion of the hindwing being very variegatedly spotted red, blue, and whitish. Also beneath the black postmedian band and a number of jet-black spots are very distinctly prominent on the bluish-white ground-colour being feebly tinted with yellowish-green. In much flown specimens the broad margin on the wings above is less deep black, and also the punctiform spots beneath may be more chestnut-coloured. — **eubulus** Misk. has above a narrower black margin, and the punctiform spots beneath are only traceable; it presumably represents the species to the north of Brisbane (Duarina). — **eichhorni** Stgr. (160 a) is a small form from North Queensland, in which the marginal black of the upper surface shows bluish brightenings, whilst beneath another blackish stripe appears in the marginal area. Cooktown; it may be the form of another generation, because it is stated that this form also occurs sometimes in the south. Larva short and broad, hunched, green, living gregariously on *Acacia decurrens*, *dealbata*, and *melanoxylon*. They are so very attractive for the ants that they are often surrounded by swarms of them. They live together in small troops, but for the pupation they gather in such great multitudes, that the pupae are hanging together in bundles like the berries of a grape. — The species is common in South Australia and seems to be particularly at home in New South Wales, where I took the species in November near Narrabeen not far from Sydney. Also known from Victoria (Gisborne) and in Southern Queensland. *evagoras.*  
*eubulus.*  
*eichhorni.*

**P. daemeli** Smpr. is very closely allied to *evagoras*, distinguished by the proximal part, the bluish-green colour, not being so distinctly defined against the black margin. Beneath the spotting is much fainter, not dark, and the arcuate stripes are often several times torn or entirely broken up into small spots. In Queensland (Cairns, Roekhampton). Not rare. *daemeli.*

**P. ictinus** Hew. (160 a) is likewise very closely allied to the preceding ones, but the red in the anal region of the hindwing is paler, the spotting beneath much finer, but differently developed; the black anal spots are very much larger. Although this species is very similar to *daemeli*, yet its larva is guarded by another species of ants. Queensland. *ictinus.*

**P. icilius** Hew. is similar to *ictinus*, but smaller, hardly attaining the size of a small *eichhorni*, but separated from it by the reduction of the metallic green area of the upper surface and the very hazy marking *icilius.*



beneath. The ♀♀ of both forms differ above less distinctly, but beneath the dark postmedian stripe, which is distinctly defined in *eichhorni*, is scarcely prominent in *icilius*. In Southern Australia, from Victoria to Perth and Carnarvon in West Australia, but mostly not so common as the other species of the genus.

- myrsilus*. **P. myrsilus** Dgl. & Hew. (= *chlorinda* Blch.) is a very elegant small lepidopteron which, when it is flying and resting, strongly recalls certain *Chrysophanus*; much smaller than the preceding ones, the ♂ of the typical form above quite blackish-brown with a hemochrome distal band of the hindwing, beneath yellowish-grey in the cell-end, with a black postmedian and marginal band. The upper surface is also very similar to an *Ilerda*, and as there are also small differences in the neurulation, this species was taken out from the *Jalmenus* as the type of a new genus \*). Tasmania. — **zephyrus** Wat. & Ly. (160 b) is the form from South-East Australia occurring particularly in the Gippsland and being common in some places there. Here both sexes exhibit in the disc of the forewing and mostly also of the hindwing yolk-coloured embeddings which may be united to discal bands. — **chloris** Wat. & Ly. is a larger form from the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, in which the discal spots are expanded to broad orange bands in both wings. — The imagines fly in spring and early summer.
- inous*. **P. inous** Hew., from Western Australia, is very unlike the genus; the species has no tails and resembles beneath more a *Polyommatus*, as the postmedian stripes being strigiform in *Jalmenus* are but feebly prominent and represent rather nebulous chains of spots. ♂ above only in the proximal halves of the wings metallic green; ♀ blue instead of green, but these areas are not so distinctly defined against the black marginal half. In early summer, until Christmas in some places common.

## 82. Genus: **Deudorix** Hew.

This polytypical genus to which many of the largest *Theclinae* of the tropics belong, mostly contains very robust species with a thick hard thorax and hard wings. Otherwise they are closely allied to the *Zesius*. The three-branched subcostal vein of the forewing, which in *Zesius* only occurs in the ♀, is exhibited by both sexes in *Deudorix*, to which fact, however, we do not attach great importance. I do not know any diagnose for *Deudorix*, supplying really serviceable criteria of structural differences, whereas on the other hand the habitus of scarcely any form makes it doubtful, where it belongs to. The larvae live in fruits, like the *Virachola* and presumably also *Lehera* do, which are therefore also often included in the *Deudorix*.

- diara*. **D. diara** Swh. (161 a). Recognizable by the whitish underground beneath which projects in spots and clouds between the dark greyish-brown bands, particularly before and behind the transverse bands. Whereas the ♂ is predominantly red above, the ♀ has an entirely sepia-brown upper surface which is deep blackish-brown particularly in the costal and marginal areas of the forewing, otherwise lighter greyish-brown. From Assam, Borneo, and Java; rare.
- staudingeri*. **D. staudingeri** Drc. (161 a). In the shape somewhat similar to *diara*, but the forewing in the ♂ is more pointed; above the red of the ground-colour is often pierced by brown intervening marks. Borneo. — **sumatrensis** Fruhst., based upon 1 ♂, is beneath more light grey than brown, in the anal region the submarginal greenish spot is smaller, the bands beneath being less distinct. From Sumatra. — **calderon** Kheil which may be a distinct species is distinguished by the broad dark distal margin of the hindwing above. Isle of Nias. — Rare.
- strephanus*. **D. strephanus** Drc. (161 a as *stephanus*) exhibits, like the following species, a quite silvery white under surface which is only powdered with brown in the apex of the forewing and has dark dots in the anal area of the hindwing. Above the forewing shows a violet gloss in the distal portion. Borneo.
- hypargyria*. **D. hypargyria** Elw. (160 a). Beneath quite similar to *strephanus*, but above the forewing has a long red wedge from the base to the marginal area. Hindwing with a dark margin and a black wedge above the cell. Burma; Java, near Sukabumi. Rare.
- gaetulia*. **D. gaetulia** Nic. may belong together to the preceding one which it resembles very much on both sides, but the upper subanal spot of the hindwing has an orange-yellow halo, and beneath appears yet a transverse chain of darker spots. Assam, Tenasserim. Rare.
- epijarbas*. **D. epijarbas** Mr. (161 c) is a very widely distributed species being common in many places. ♂ above red, the costal area inclusive of the cell blackish-brown like the distal margin and hind-margin of the forewing, as well as a longitudinal streak in the submedian area. Under surface quite similar to that of *staudingeri* (161 a). The upper and under surfaces of the species are figured in Vol. I, pl. 72, but in the meantime FRUHSTORFER has separated from the typical South-Indian form (*epijarbas*) flying also in Ceylon the North-Indian form

\*) *Pseudalmenus* Drc. In the forewing 6 + 7 running separately in *Jalmenus* have here a joint pedicle; in the hindwing the upper median branch rises before, not in the lower cell-angle. Whether *myrsilus* is more allied to the *Ilerda* or the *Jalmenus*, will be at once decided by settling the question whether the larva lives on *Rumex* or on *Papilionaceae*.



passing over to the palearctic region as **ancus** *Fruhst.* (1911). The typical southern race is said to exhibit a *ancus*, somewhat brownish red, above and beneath a more greyish-white ground-colour. — **amatius** *Fruhst.* is a *amatius*, particularly large race, beneath greyish-black with hardly traceable green subanal spots on the hindwing beneath. Also above the ♂♂ are darker. Tonkin, Assam. — **menesicles** *Fruhst.* Red above darker than in typical specimens *menesicles*, with broader black veins. The reddish spot in the ♂ forewing is larger; the spots in the anal region of the hindwing beneath with a larger yellow halo. Formosa. — **coriolanus** *Fruhst.* (= *epijarbas* *Smp.*) is a small *coriolanus*, form, on both sides very light coloured, the bands beneath distinctly bordered with white. Philippines, Palawan. — **megakles** *Fruhst.* Like most of the Celebes lepidoptera a large race, the bands beneath with a particularly *megakles*, broad and distinct white border; upper surface of the ♂♂ in the rainy season reddish chestnut-brown, in the dry season more fox-coloured or reddish-ochreous. Celebes. — **turbo** *Fruhst.* (160 a). Upper surface very dark, *turbo*, the margins very broad dark, so that in the forewing only a short obtuse wedge remains red, whilst in the hindwing only in the anal half the red colour shines through the dark powdering. Waigeu, Moluccas. — **concolor** *Joic. & Talb.* entirely resembles above *turbo* (161 a), but the discal red of the forewing extends somewhat nearer to the dark distal band, and in the hindwing the red extends along the margin up to the apex; the under surface is dusty grey with a very dull brownish-yellow tint, similar to our figures of the under surface of *perse* (161 b), but the postmedian band is quite straight, scarcely darker than the ground-colour with quite smooth broad white margins. — **diovis** *Hew.* ♂ above of a very bright red colour, the wedge-shaped spot in *diovis*, the forewing is distally rather straight and cut off parallel to the margin. Under surface earth-coloured grey, the white edges of the transverse bands in the ♀ broad and distinct, in the ♂ frequently interrupted. North-East Australia, to the south as far as the Richmond River. — **mesarchus** *Fruhst.* Under surface lighter, the *mesarchus*, white border-lines of the transverse bands are broad and distinct; the green spot and the yellow halo in the subanal region expanded. ♀♀ sometimes (or invariably?) with discal reddish brightenings of the upper surface; Lesser Sunda Islands. — **cinnabarus** *Fruhst.* Larger than *mesarchus*, but smaller than our figure of the type *cinnabarus*, of *epijarbas*; ♂ beneath with a bright purple reflection; ♀ either blackish-brown or light golden brown, or (form *side* *Fruhst.*) with yellowish-red in the disc. Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Borneo. — **terenzius** (sic) *Fruhst.* has *side*, the bands beneath very broadly edged, the green spot and the yellow halo in the anal region of the hindwing *terenzius*, very much enlarged; Nias. — **enganicus** *Fruhst.* is like *terenzius*, but the yellow halo of the hindwing beneath *enganicus*, has almost disappeared; ♀ above dull brown. Engano. — **littoralis** *Joic. & Talb.* is in the ♂ much larger *littoralis*, than typical *epijarbas*, but above very much darkened, so that the red colour in the forewing is reduced to a wedge-shaped spot which is still somewhat narrower than in *turbo*-♂ (161 a); in the hindwing it is only yet in the anal portion and extends towards the costal margin hardly to the cell. Also the under surface is darker earth-coloured; the ♀ above is greyish-brown with a broad darker costal-marginal area which comprises yet the cell of the forewing. — **viridens** *Dre.*, from Guadalcanar, is perhaps a distinct species, the red areas of the *viridens*, upper surface are not larger than in *littoralis*; but the insect is easily discernible by the intense green reflection beneath; allied to the following species by the black spot in the lobe of the hindwing not being centrally situate as in *epijarbas* or *diovis*, but at the lower margin. — About the habits, larva etc. I have reported at large in Vol. I, on p. 260; we may add here that PIEPERS observed the larva leaving the pericarp for its pupation, and that its colour was a bright red not so as it is described in Vol. I (according to SWINHOE). Here there seem to be local differences, for also recent observers figure the larva green, only at the anal end brownish; the pupa is said to lie, similar to a brown bean, in the inhabited capsules of *Cinnarus ritchiei*. Also pomegranates and *Aesculus indicus* are mentioned as food-plants.

**D. woodfordi** *Dre.* is very closely allied to *diovis*, but larger, above instead of orange with a bright *woodfordi*, copper gloss; under surface dark greyish-brown. the postmedian band of the forewing makes a large angle towards the margins, the marginal spot in the anal region of the hindwing is larger, and is not situate in a reddish halo, but proximally bordered with orange. The frons which is bright yellow in *diovis*, is here white. Guadalcanar. — **neopommerana** *Stgr.* is quite a similar form found in New Pomerania. — *woodfordi* of which *neopommerana*, numerous similar specimens were at the author's hand occurs also, according to LORD ROTHSCHILD, in Dampier and the Volcano Island.

**D. biaka** *Joic. & Talb.*, from Biak, is above in the ♀ (I do not know the ♂) light dusty grey with *biaka*, a slight bluish reflection; costal margin and distal margin of forewing broad blackish-brown, beneath quite light, almost dingy white, the postmedian band is a blackish-grey nebulous stripes with hardly lighter margins, in the hindwing hardly traceable. The anal lobe of the hindwing is above rust-coloured red, beneath blackish.

**D. perse** *Hew.* (161 b). This species is allied to *livia* from the palearctic and Ethiopian regions (Vol. I, *perse*, pl. 77 g, and Vol. XIII, pl. 66 e) and was also inserted in the genus *Virachola* *Mr.*, about the position of which we have spoken in Vol. I, p. 289. *perse* is beneath very similar to *epijarbas*; but above the ♂ is of a magnificent metallic blue with a large orange discal disc, the ♀ with a white diffuse spot behind the cell of the forewing. The range begins directly behind the palearctic southern frontier in the North-Western Himalaya and extends to the Philippines and Sunda Islands. In the north, particularly in the valleys of Kashmir and Sikkim the species is in places common, in the south (Ceylon etc.) mostly rare. The typical form from North India is represented in South India by the form **ghela** *Fruhst.* (160 c as *ghala*) which also flies in Ceylon; this *ghela*.



form differs in its much darker under surface, and the spots behind the cell of the ♀ forewings being yellow *smilis*, instead of white. — **smilis** Hew. (= *maseas Fruhst.*) (161 c as *similis*). Smaller than continental specimens. *silo*, beneath very light. ♀ without a white or yellow spot of the forewing; Andamans. — **silo** Hew. (161 c) is the Borneo form; it is much smaller than in North India, and the blue colour which in the ♂ covers the basal half of the forewing is reduced by the expansion of the black marginal area. The green spots in the anal *vocetius*, region of the hindwing beneath are much more prominent than in *perse typica* and *ghela*. — **vocetius** Fruhst. (= *smilis Smpr.*), finally, is the easternmost race, from Palawan and the Philippines; taken in the sources of the Baubo and on the peak of Mt. Kinuta in October; the ♂♂ are rather small, the ♀♀ somewhat larger than Borneo specimens; they have a whitish patch behind the cell of the forewing, but it is smaller and duller than in typical *perse* from North India. — Larva flesh-coloured, spotted red-brown, the upper surface lustrous, though densely set with minute hairs; on the sides small hairy tubercles; the anal end of the larva is stunted and shield-like, so that it fits into the opening of the pericarp from which the insect empties its excrements. Two whitish spots on the metadorsum may nevertheless be ant-organs, although they could not yet be ascertained; for AITKEN saw ants visiting the fruits (of *Randia dumetorum*) inhabited by the larvae of *perse*, without finding a reason for this symbiotic behaviour. The fruit which the larva hollows out is, because it would wither and fall off, spun fast at the stalk and stem and besides a loophole is gnawed with a kind of a trap-door, so that the imago may creep out of the rather hard shell of the fruit. The imagines fly very nimbly and rapidly and mostly rest on the tips of twigs, from where the ♂♂ attack all sorts of insects flying past. But it is nevertheless difficult to capture good specimens, because the lepidoptera are raging in the net in such a way that pure specimens are only to be obtained by breeding.

*domitia*. **D. domitia** Hew. (146 B g). The ♂ resembles above a ♀ of *epijarbas*, and also the ♀ looks like it. But beneath both wings are uni-coloured dull yolk-coloured, in the forewing 3 black dots arranged in a triangle. *albapex*. Malacca, Sumatra, Biliton, and perhaps some more islands. — **albapex** Nic., from Borneo, is beneath darker yellow, above the forewing shows a whitish area at the apex, a more intense stripe-shaped brightening in the cell, and a lighter costal area of the hindwing. — The species is apparently very rare.

*loxias*. **D. loxias** Hew. (146 B f). The ♂ is above blackish-brown, forewing with a lustrous blue discal spot, hindwing in the whole distal portion of a magnificent blue gloss. Beneath yellow; in the forewing a brown postmedian band filled up with yellow and a quite oblique antemedian band; in the hindwing a median band and a premarginal band are dark brown. The species seems to be very rare.

**D. epirus**. This species is more Papuan; it goes as far as the Moluccas and seems nowhere to reach the Asiatic Continent. Easily recognizable by the under surface where a broad dark band on the white or *epirus*, yellow ground runs right across both wings. Typical **epirus** Fldr. (161 d) exhibits beneath on the yellow ground in the forewing a large, dark triangle with its base resting on the centre of the costa, but it does not reach the hind-margin; hindwing with a slightly curved transverse band from the centre of the costa into the *almar*, anal area. Amboina. — This form is very similar to **almar** Fruhst. (146 c as *epirus*) from New Guinea, whereas *eos*, in **eos** Hew., from Batjan, both the distal-marginal band and the median spot of the forewing beneath are much broader. This dark median stripe is no more a tapering triangle, but it reduces a little its width towards *agimar*, the hind-margin and continues broadly into the median band of the hindwing. — **agimar** Fruhst. (161 d) has a white ground of the under surface; the dark median spot in the forewing is somewhat irregularly defined. *tibullus*, the stripe in the hindwing, however, is quite straight. North-East Australia. — **tibullus** Stgr. (161 d) is a very large form from Batjan. The dark marginal area beneath being traversed by a chain of small crescents is 8 to 10 cm broad; the base of the wing is also powdered with greyish-brown almost as far as the median *despoena*, stripe which is quite straight and regular through both the wings. — **despoena** Hew. is almost like *almar* (146 c), but on the yellow under surface the median triangular spot extends almost to the submedian area, and the *ceramensis*, transverse stripe in the hindwing only begins below the costa. — **ceramensis** Rbb. is almost exactly like the figured *mandli*, except that the red colour of the ♂ above is somewhat lighter and on the forewing beneath *mandli*, the median brown stripe is narrower and longer. From Ceram. — **mandli** Joic. & Talb. (147 d), likewise from the Malay-Archipelago, has in the ♀ only yet in the forewing the white discal patch; the ♂ above is similar to *D. epijarbas*; but beneath the unmistakable *epirus*-marking like *ceramica*, except that the median stripe of the forewing is more club-shaped, anteriorly thickened, and that on the hindwing the distal band is *kallios*, filled with reddish instead of white. — **kallios** Fruhst. (161 d as *callias*) is an insular form from Fergusson; the white of the upper surface being abundant in *tibullus*, is very much reduced; in the forewing and hindwing the white discal band is reduced to a roundish patch, and of the large white spot in the hindmarginal area of the hindwing there are only yet traces in the shape of a grey brightening. — The species is always found singly, but in some districts, particularly New Guinea, not rare.

*meekii*. **D. meekii** Rothsch. is above lustrous violettish-blue, with blackish marginal areas; anal angle of hindwing produced; a chestnut brown spot there is longer haired. Forewing beneath in the costal half reddish chocolate-brown, powdered with a sooty colour; the under surface itself is recognizable by green glistening small metallic spots at the base of the costa and behind the cell; also on the hindwing. Oetakwa River.



**D. isocrates** *F.* (= *pann F.*) (161 b). ♂ above dark violettish-blue, in a certain light with a magnificent gloss; in the forewing behind the cell a dull ochreous punctiform spot which, however, only becomes distinct in a certain light. When being seen from above, the upper surface often appears quite monotonously dark greyish-brown. In the ♀ this ochreous spot is better developed, but posteriorly mostly indistinctly defined. Under surface in both sexes greyish wine coloured. Cell-end streak and postdiscal chain of spots edged with white, and before the margin an indistinct whitish line. — The eggs are deposited in the calyx of pomegranate trees etc.; adult larva blackish-brown with flesh-colour behind the head and in and behind the centre of the dorsum. It lives in the fruits of various trees; beside the pomegranate tree (*Punica granatum*) also on *Psidium guava*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Randia dumetorum*, *uliginosa* etc.; it has the habits described in other *Deudorix* and *Virachola* (cf. p. 998). Distributed from the Himalaya over the whole of India, as far as Ceylon, Assam and Burma, and in some places common. This species occurs in places in such great numbers that in some gardens not a single pomegranate gets ripe, because all the fruits are damaged by the larvae of *isocrates*.

**D. eryx** *L.* (= *amyntor Hbst.*) (146 f, as *anna*). This large lepidopteron is the only *Deudorix* with a grass-green under surface and therefore unmistakable. The species is so conspicuous that the genus *Lehera* *Mr.* was based upon it, which, however, does not differ structurally. Upper surface lustrous dark blue with a broad black apex and distal margin of the forewing. From the Himalaya to the south as far as Assam and to the east over Hongkong and South China to Formosa. The ♀ exhibits above the dark brown ground-colour with a white anal area. — An aberration has a yellow under surface; this is ab. *skinneri* *Wood.-Mas.* The only specimen known has been taken on the 21st of June 1881 near Irangmara (in Cachar), and already the living insect is reported to have been yellow beneath; nevertheless DE NICÉVILLE presumes that chemical influences have effected a change here. — *anna Drc.* (147 d) is the (smaller) form from Borneo, which we figure beside the typical one; by the artist's mistake the figures of these two forms of *eryx* have been exchanged on the plate. According to MARSHALL and DE NICÉVILLE, this species is rare wherever it occurs. I can confirm this statement for Hongkong, for although I was carefully collecting for a whole summer, I never found any specimen on more than 50 excursions.

**D. dohertyi** *Oberth.* (147 e) is a large, beautiful species; above similar to *eryx*, beneath more sap-green, and distinguishable by the transverse stripe before the marginal area extending here in a uniform bow, whereas in the preceding ones it is composed of torn, somewhat dentate, small white hooks and streaks. From Dutch New Guinea.

**D. grandis** *R. & J.* This species is also still green beneath, though of a paler tint; the body and legs are red-haired. Above like *eryx*, but the blue colour reduced by the increase of the marginal black in the forewing, whilst in the hindwing only yet a small discal spot is blue. Aroa (New Guinea).

### 83. Genus: **Rapala** *Mr.*

Of this genus, the members of which show entirely the habits of our *Thecla*, a great number of forms have been described as distinct species which have been distributed in numerous genera that can hardly be regarded as subgenera, such as *Vadebra*, *Bidaspa*, *Zinaopa* etc.; also *R. seleria* which we had separated yet in Vol. I (p. 259) as *Hysudra*, is so closely allied to *Rapala nissa*, that it can be well ranged in the same genus. Structurally, the *Rapala* are nothing else but small and more delicate *Deudorix*, and the great resemblance between the *Deudorix* of the *diara*-group and the *Rapala melampus* is presumably rather a natural relationship than a convergency, mimicry being quite out of the question. We may mention as a biological difference between *Deudorix* and *Rapala*, that the former are developed in the interior of fruits, whereas the *Rapala* live on leaves like other larvae.

**R. melampus** *Cr.* (Vol. I, pl. 72 b) and **jarbas** *F.* are both so extraordinarily similar that it appears almost impossible to separate them. They have also always been mixed up. FABRICIUS' description applies to both. According to BUTLER, *jarbas* (= *jarbus*) more distinctly shows black veins in the red colour above, in opposition to DONOVAN's figure of the insect (Ins. Ind. pl. 40, fig. 3). According to some authors the two forms are to be separated into a northern and a southern form, according to others into an eastern and western race. *sorya* *Koll.*, from Cashmir could in the former case only belong to the northern form, *jarbas*; but according to MARSHALL and DE NICÉVILLE it coincides with *melampus*. Also here more forms have been denominated again than can be maintained; presumably season forms have been considered as geographical races. At any rate the question has not yet been settled. India from the Himalaya to Annam and Burma. — **menaichus** *Fruhst.* from Nias, is an insular form in which the transverse bands beneath and their borders are broader than in specimens from the continent and Ceylon; the ♀ has above a light copper-red colour of the wings. — **dekaiarchus** *Fruhst.* (= *jarbas* *Piep. & Snell.*) has above much lighter ♀♀ than *melampus*; the difference of the ♂♂ is not



stated. Java. According to the figure, the Javanese ♂♂ show the median and its branches in the forewing very much blackened. The form occurs besides in the Islands of Sumatra, Lombok, Bawean, and Flores, and it is surely also distributed in other parts of the archipelago. — Larva red (sometimes also green?) or ochreous-yellow, marked black with a furry subdorsal stripe. It lives on the young shoots of *Nephalium lappaceum* L. and the blossoms of *Melostoma polyanthum*, and also *Zizyphus rugosus* and *Ougeinea dalbergeoides* are mentioned as foodplants. It changes into a smooth, yellowish-brown, black-dotted pupa yielding the imago after 10 till 14 days. The imagines are good flyers preferring the twigs of certain bushes or trees, where the ♂♂ lie in ambush for the ♀♀ and to which they like to return again.

*xenophon*. **R. xenophon** *F.* differs but little from the preceding species. On the whole the red of the upper surface is less distinctly defined, at least more irregularly. As to the typical form, the opinions are very divergent. DISTANT figures the Malaccan form as the type, which I frequently found in Singapore in January. FRUHSTORFER took DISTANT'S form to be *dieneces* which also looks exactly like it above. Later on (1913) he changed his opinion and placed both together, because they are absolutely unseparable. The following local races are also rather difficult to maintain and very much alike. — **xenophon**, the type, originated from North India. — *dieneces*. **dieneces** *Hew.* is a scarcely different form from Malacca. — In **dazata** *Fruhst.* (160 h) the red colour on the forewing is somewhat increased, so that it extends in rays to the margin. Nias. — **intermedius** *Stgr.* (160 h) has above more red-brown hindwings; from the Andamans. It is also reported from the Philippines, though in SEMPER'S collection I do not find any from there. SEMPER, however, got from South-East Mindanao specimens of var. **caerulescens** *Stgr.* exhibiting above in the ♀ a violet reflection, which were described from Palawan. — **anabasis** *Stgr.*, from Palawan, also seems to be a form of *xenophon*, the ♀ showing a quite monotonously blackish-brown upper surface; in the ♂ we notice also here in a certain light an intense deep blue reflection on the forewing, and in the discal cell there is an obsolete brownish patch. Hindwing in the ♂ brownish-red with a small blackish basal and costal-marginal portion. — **mezetulus** *Fruhst.* (160 h) is the Javanese form (Tengger Mts. in the east); here the red discal area of the forewing is smaller than in *dazata*, larger than in *intermedius*. — **valeria** *Fruhst.* is allied to Assam-specimens of *dieneces*, but in contrast with the yellowish brown in *mezetulus* or with the dark brown in *dazata*, with very distinct white submarginal lines and double lines in the anal area of the hindwing. Bazilan. — **aurelia** *Fruhst.* is the largest form; above the most red; the margins of the forewing only narrowly black; under surface dark grey; South Annam. — **suffusa** *Mr.* is the Indo-Chinese form extending to the south as far as Malacca, where it is replaced by typical *dieneces*; it goes to the north as far as Sylhet. This species, however, is reported to be above brown with a copper tint, „like *petosiris*“ (146 b), consequently without the defined red in the disc; it has therefore only a „copper-brown“ median area traversed by black veins. — **catulus** *Fruhst.* (146 c, 160 h), from Nias, of which we figure both surfaces, is quite similar, more dull coppery than red; the black distal margin of the forewing is broader, the light area warming into ochreous brown; under surface ochreous-yellow instead of red-brown, as in *suffusa*, in the anal area no yellow, but a greenish spot. — **praxeas** *Fruhst.* (160 h), from Java, exhibits in the hindwing a rather glaring red, but the discal area of the forewing only covered with black irroration. — The ♀♀ of all these forms differ but very little from each other, mostly only beneath. In order to ascertain which of the names stated here can be maintained, a great material would have to be collected, which might be done, since the imagines are not rare. FRUHSTORFER even enumerates still more (nameless) local races from Borneo and Sumatra.

*dioetas*. **R. dioetas** *Hew.* (= *enipeus* *Stgr.*) (160 i). Whilst in the ♂♂ of the forms mentioned above the hindwing mostly exhibited more red than the forewing, all the margins are here so broadly black that only a small discal spot behind the cell remains red. Under surface rather indistinctly marked; forewing almost monotonously dingy yellowish-brown. The ♀ has all the wings of a light brown, slightly tinted coppery, all the margins darker brown, but not distinctly defined against the lighter disc. Macassar. — In **affinis** *Röb.* (160 i), from North Celebes, the red in the hindwing is somewhat increased, but still less than in the forewing. — **noachis** *Fruhst.* (160 i), from Saleyer, differs from the preceding one beneath in the spots in the anal area of the hindwing being smaller; thereby also the anal area itself is smaller and blanker, and the arcuate stripe bordering on it is thereby placed nearer to the margin.

*guineensis*. **R. guineensis** *Stgr.*, from New Guinea, is very similar to *intermedius* which was above placed as *xenophon* as an eventual form of it; *guineensis* is distinguished by a bright blue reflection which in a certain light is particularly prominent on the dark distal margin of the forewing. The under surface is very similar to that of *dioetas* (160 i).

*ribbei*. **R. ribbei** *Röb.* is extraordinarily closely allied to *affinis* (160 i) from which it differs above only in the discal areas not being so intensely traversed by the black veins. On the figure the red spot on the ♂ hindwing is in *ribbei* still smaller than in *affinis*. Celebes.

*sthenas*. **R. sthenas** *Fruhst.* (160 i as *sthenes*). From the Southern Philippines FRUHSTORFER sent a lepidopteron for being figured, which surely belongs to the preceding (red) group. He considers it, however, to be a form of the following species with which it has certainly nothing to do. It is at any rate more closely allied to the *xenophon*-forms (*suffusa* or *dieneces*).



**R. diopites** Hew. (160 i). The imago is apparently rather rare, and the descriptions were made according to few specimens. ♂ and ♀ above magnificently indigo-blue, with a very slight ultramarine tint. the ♀ with a broader (at the centre of the margin of the forewing about 5 mm broad), the ♂ with a narrower (at the same place 3 mm broad) black marginal band. The under surface shows on the earth-brown ground-colour a rather distinct marking which is to be seen from the figure. Philippines.

**R. petosiris** Hew. (= *pheretima* Mr. nec Hew.) (146 b). Both sexes are so well figured from both sides that hardly anything needs to be added. The copper gloss of the ♂ is feeble and ill defined against the darker costal area. Peculiar are the dark dots beneath in the cells of the ♂ wings. The species flies from Sikkim to Burma, and is in some places very common. — Beginning from Malacca, the ♀ form **sequaira** flies, in which the postmedian transverse stripes beneath are said to be more irregular, the cell-end spots more intense, the bluish subanal spot more intense.

**R. pheretima** Hew. (= *pheretima* Piep.) (160 e as *pheretima* above). This species has also often been mixed up with others. We have copied HEWITSON'S figure of the under surface, which is said to be more closely allied to the form *utimutis*. Moreover, the 3 „species“ *petosiris*, *pheretimus* and *utimutis* frequently replace each other; only in few places they fly together (at the same time?), so that they are kept yet separated as species, and we do not wish to change this. The ♂ of *pheretima* has a large discal spot of a light reddish-yellow lustre in both wings; on the under surface the cellular spot of the hindwing is so large that it almost touches the cell-end spot. Malacca, Sumatra, Borneo. — **sakaia** Fruhst. is the form from Java; the ♂ has a more extensive red discal spot of the forewing; the under surface is lighter, with a more intense gloss, and the dots are often divided several times. — The larva is very beautiful, violettish-red, with a dark dorsal line and subdorsally with velvety black oblique spots which are posteriorly bordered with silvery white. Sideways there are knob-shaped tubercles covered with bristles arranged like a star. It lives in great numbers on a fruit-tree (*Antidesma*).

**R. utimutis** Dist. is very closely allied to *pheretima*, but as it occurs with the latter in Malacca and Borneo, it is probably a different species. Larger, beneath the arcuate streaks before the marginal area are less torn, the spotting is coarser, plainer, the under surface brown. In the typical specimen — if DISTANT'S figure is correct — the hindwing beneath lacks the spot above the cell. Malacca. — **guevara** Fruhst. (160 e), from Borneo, is somewhat smaller (length of forewing 24 mm against 26 mm). The yellowish-brown discal spots of the ♂ above are reduced; under surface more greyish-brown instead of dark brown, the transverse stripes being blackish-brown. — Very rare.

**R. subguttata** Elw. is like the other *Rapala*-species above dull lustrous violet, with a broad black margin and apex; under surface brownish wine-coloured, the spots as in *utimutis*, but the transverse stripe in the marginal area quite obsolete, shadow-like. Described from the Karen Mts.

**R. nissa** Koll. (= *subpurpurea* Leech) (Vol. I, pl. 72 a). The species varies a great deal, even specimens from quite the same habitat, as for instance ab. **maculata** Sz. (Vol. I, pl. 72 a) being provided with a red spot on the forewing, and it is therefore not easy to separate the form of the Eastern Himalaya extending to China and Formosa from the western form (Cashmir, Sikkim), which was tried by LEECH. — **rectivitta** Mr., from Assam, is said to have quite straight bands beneath which in *nissa* from Cashmir exhibit slight irregularities. — **palamera** Fruhst. (160 g), on the contrary, shows the transverse bands more distinctly defined than in continental specimens, broader and inside filled with red-brown, instead of uni-coloured brownish-black. Sumatra. — **odosia** Fruhst. is above darker, even still more than Assam specimens of *rectivitta*, almost black with a slight blue reflection, without a violet tint. In the forewing a reddish spot. Under surface lighter grey than *rectivitta*, but with darker, broader red-brown transverse stripes. Java. — *nissa* is in many districts common, particularly in the Himalaya. The size of the red spot in the forewing is very variable nearly in all the forms; in the type it is entirely absent, but it may also be enlarged (ab. **cismona** Fruhst. (160 g) from Tsingtau) or smaller (ab. **tacola** Fruhst. from Assam). The larva is very similar to that of *schistacea* (cf. p. 1005) and lives on the Saxifragea *Astilbe rivularis*.

**R. rosacea** Nic. Above quite similar to the form *chozeba* (146 e), but the blue does not extend so far towards the margin and the small anal lobe of the hindwing is of a bright yolk-colour. Easily recognizable by the bright iridescent pink under surface according to which the insect was denominated. From Sikkim and the Khasia Hills. As all the specimens of this form were taken in spring, *rosacea* has been presumed to be the spring generation of another species, perhaps *nissa*.

**R. buxaria** Nic. This large form — the ♂ has an expanse of 36 mm — resembles in the shape a *testa buxaria*, (160 d as *pengata*), but above it shows an intense ultramarine reflection. At once discernible by the transverse line on both wings beneath being quite straight, and the hindwing neither showing any curve from the costal margin to the anal area. It is, like *rosacea*, somewhat allied to *nissa*, and occurs in Sikkim and Bhutan.

**R. rhoda** Nic. (= *rhode* Piep.). This species exhibits on the uniformly dusty-grey under surface a very regular marking, the uniformly curved transverse band of the forewing is finely edged with white, mostly on both sides, but in the Javanese form **sarata** Fruhst. (160 g) often only on the distal border. Here the disc



also sometimes shows traces of another similar light-edged band extending across the cell-end of the hindwing.

- cyrhestica*. **R. cyrhestica** *Fruhst.* (146 d, 160 h) is a very large species, the ♀ with a but very faint violet reflection on the otherwise blackish-brown upper surface; the anal lobe is somewhat red-centred but not so bright as on our figure of the upper surface pl. 160 h. The under surface is somewhat similar to the European *Zeph. betulae*; the postmedian stripe in the hindwing extends quite straight from behind the centre of the hind-margin to the subanal spot. South China.
- micans*. **R. micans** *Brem.* The type of this palearctic species presumably does not occur far beyond the palearctic southern frontier. Like in the preceding species there occur frequently specimens with red spots on the forewing (and hindwing): = **betuloides** *Btlr.* (Vol. I. pl. 72 a) of which we figure here the under surface (160 g). In the north of the range (in Shantung) the lepidopteron is not rare.
- hades*. **R. hades** *Nic.*, like the following species ranged in the (untenable) genus *Hysudra*, in shape and size resembles *micans*, but above it is much lighter, more dark yellowish-brown, and on the under surface the transverse stripes are not straight; the stripe in the forewing is slightly curved and that in the hindwing interrupted on the veins, so that the single links of this chain are somewhat loosened. The transverse stripe is also somewhat nearer to the margin and there is no second stripe in the marginal area. Tenasserim.
- selira*. **R. selira** *Mr.* (Vol. I, p. 72 b), treated as *Hysudra* in Vol. I, crosses the palearctic frontier in Cashmir and also penetrates into the Indian region. Cf. Vol. I, p. 259.
- varuna*. **R. varuna** *Hsf.* (146 a). Above dark blackish-grey with a rather dull bluish reflection gradually disappearing towards the costal margin and distal margin. The earth-grey under surface only shows a feeble marking; a straight postmedian stripe behind the small stripe at the cell-end, and an arcuate band through the hindwing being rather irregular in the type. The figure of the under surface of the type is very distinctly shown in our figure 160 e; this form seems to occur exclusively in Java. — **lazulina** *Mr.* (146 d, e) with a more intense violettish-blue reflection occurs in Ceylon (but presumably still farther as an aberration). — **chozeba orseis** *Hew.* (146 e) has the (more pointed) shape of the wings of *lazulina*, but the dull colouring of *varuna*. — **orseis** *Hew.* Of this form the author mentions as the only distinction a violet reflection beneath, whereas the bright gloss of the upper surface of the otherwise similar *lazulina* is absent here. Thus this form is not only widely distributed on the continent, but also common in the Andamans and found in the Nicobars. FRUHSTORFER, however, confines the name to the habitat of the type — Sumatra. PIEPERS takes *orseis* to be another species particularly distinguished by a straighter course of the arcuate stripe on the hindwing beneath. — **ambasa** *Fruhst.* (160 f) has a beautiful nut-brown under surface, with distinct, rather straight transverse stripes bordered with white; the variegated spots in the anal region of the hindwing are more distinct. Nias. — **sagata** *Fruhst.* (146 c as *sagara*) is a larger form, the black marginal portion of the upper surface is broader, the rest of the wings darker bluish-grey, almost without any lighter parts. Under surface darker grey. Bawean. — **arima** *Fruhst.* has above darker ♀♀, but lighter ♂♂ than *varuna*; the under surface is more homogeneously grey, without sharply defined and at the same time narrower longitudinal bands of both wings. Hindwing beneath similar to *sagata*. Lombok, Sumbawa. — **saha** *Fruhst.* Above almost black with a steel-blue reflection, beneath greyish-black with indistinctly defined transverse bands. Borneo. — **zulkarna** *Fruhst.* (160 f) shows the transverse bands beneath proximally bordered with a broad dark colour, in some places almost double. The type originates from Java and is presumably an extreme season form or aberrative form. — In **olivia** *Drc.*, with more pointed wings than *varuna*, the whole apical portion of the forewing is blackish-brown without any gloss, the base of the hindwing and the hindwing as far as the hindmarginal portion of a beautiful lustrous bluish-grey. In the hindwing the transverse band is rather irregular, the spots in the anal area are large, round, with a distinct yellow halo, and between them a bluish-green lustrous spot. Celebes. — In **nada** *Fruhst.* the upper surface is somewhat lighter blue than in *saha*, beneath blackish without the purple reflection of *saha*; the anal spots are larger with a more distinct orange margin of the spot before the base of the small tail, and prominent white lines. Palawan. — **phrangida** *Fruhst.* (= *phranga* *Smpr.* nec *Hew.*) has beneath a brighter white edge of the transverse bands, and in the hindwing the arcuate band of the hindwing is less regular, the part behind the cell being slightly removed towards the margin. — **phranga** *Hew.* (160 f) has a nut-brown under surface, on which above the white border-lines of the transverse bands are not so very prominent as in *phrangida*; the lower end of the transverse band of the forewing is much more remote from the hind-margin than in *formosana*. Batjan, Obi. — **batilma** *Fruhst.* (160 f) shows above an unmistakably greenish-tinted colouring being otherwise rather intensely lustrous blue. The longitudinal band of the forewing beneath exhibits but indistinct border-lines, whereas in the hindwing they are distinct white. Otherwise the colour beneath is here darker than in *phranga*, the black spots in the anal region are larger. Tenimber. — **formosana** *Fruhst.* (160 f) is similar to *nada*, the ♀ is darker than *varuna* and *sagata*, with a steel-blue shade without any admixture of violet. Under surface similar to *phrangida* with still broader and more distinctly defined longitudinal bands which are almost just as dark, though not quite so broad as those of the Australian *simsoni* (160 f). Formosa. — The larva (of *orseis*) is pale greenish ochreous-yellow or brownish-grey, the adult larva with oblique brown spots on the protuberances,



on the sides of the dorsum, and a brown transverse belt behind the last thoracal ring; moreover, the dark marking varies individually. It lives on *Lantana camara* and *Zizyphus xylopyrus* and changes into a smooth, brown, spotted pupa shaped like a small bean, yielding the imago after 10 days. The latter flies very well, but it is not timid, when it rests on bushes with its wings half open. It is very common in many places, although mostly only one or two are to be found on the same bush. I have not observed it on blossoms.

**R. simsoni** *Misk.* (160 f) is very similar to the preceding species, separated by the transverse band *simsoni*, beneath being more oblique in the forewing, but straighter in the hindwing. Above almost black, the ♂ with a large scent-organ of a steel-blue reflection; beneath earth-brown with a broad, linear transverse band of the forewing. Queensland; Prince of Wales and Thursday Islands. WATERHOUSE and LYELL directly denote the form as the Australian but they do not state any data whatever about the habits, time of flying, rareness etc.

**R. democles** *Misk.* is another Australian *Theclina* described as *Rapala*, which, however, presumably *democles*, belongs much rather to *Deudorix*, into the group of *perse*. It resembles above *olivia* (161 a), but beneath the transverse band of the forewing runs irregularly, beginning broad at the costa, from where it extends towards the centre of the margin, but behind the middle radial it is broken and extends from here more parallel to the margin. The cell-end spot is large, square with stunted angles. In the hindwing the white border of the arcuate band is distinct. A little larger than *olivia* (161 a). Only ♂♂ are known, which were described from damaged specimens. Johnstone River; Prince of Wales Island.

**R. sphinx** *F.* (= *varuna* *Hew. nec Hsf.*) (160 e) is at once recognizable by the magnificent blue gloss *sphinx*, above being more intense and more glaring than in any other *Rapala*. Besides, it is one of the largest species; the under surface is purely nut-brown, but in the ♂ there is often between the arcuate bands of the hindwing the trace of a whitish-blue reflection. Transverse band of the hindwing very straight. Indo-China, where the species is said to be very common near Rangoon; the figured specimen from Mt. Gede (Java). — **zamona** *Fruhst.* *zamona*, is the form from the Philippines, with a broad black margin of the forewing above, so that the blue lustre does not approach the margin so closely, particularly in the apical portion of the forewing. — **melida** *Fruhst.* *melida*, (160 e, as *meliata*), on the contrary, is more narrowly bordered with black, the blue lustre even in the apex extends to the margin almost 2 mm before it, but it is of a more violet tint. Borneo. Moreover, it must be mentioned that also in typical *sphinx*-♂♂ the blue reflection may assume an ultramarine tint, according to the side from which the insect is looked at. — Larva silvery yellowish-green, laterally darker spotted, with a dorsal line which may be of a plain darker green, but also speckled with brown. On *Melastoma polyanthus* and *Elaeagnus ferruginea*; the flat woodlouse-shaped larva lying closely pressed to the silvery under surface of the leaves is difficult to find. The imago seems to be rare except in Rangoon, where NICÉVILLE denotes it to be „very common“; it flies near Bataerá and Buitenzorg. — **rhoecus** *Nic.* (= *phoecus* *Piep.*) (161 b) *rhoecus*, seems to be only the Sumatran form of it.

**R. scintilla** *Nic.* (160 d). This species which is described from Sikkim, but which also occurs in Assam, *scintilla*, forms the transition from the *varuna*-group to *schistacea*. At once recognizable by the blue reflection above having almost entirely disappeared; only above the hind-margin of the forewing and below the costal margin of the hindwing there are yet traces. The under surface is well reproduced in our figure, only the hindmarginal portion of the band on the hindwing is more composed of more distinctly separated crescentiform spots than the figure shows; the slight greenish gloss of the under surface in the ♂ is also more intense than on our figure (according to a ♀).

**R. schistacea** *Mr.* (= *varuna* *Wood-M. nec Hsf.*) (146 a) is rather a small species, forewing with a *schistacea*, very dull blue gloss which, however, does not leave a distinct black marginal band above, but which shows a brighter gloss in the fresh ♂ than on our figure. Beneath easily discernible by the slightly darker, almost linear, very slightly bent and somewhat irregular transverse band before the marginal area. Also in the anal area of the hindwing beneath the marking is rather dull. Typical specimens come from India, from where the species is also distributed over Ceylon and the Andamans; near Calcutta the species is common throughout the year. — FRUHSTORFER separates the Javanese specimens as special forms: the western form: **beluta**, and *beluta*, the eastern form: **renata**; the former is above without a blue reflection, of the latter the ♂♂ are above steel- *renata*, blue, beneath almost white; the ♀♀ above red-brown, the transverse bands distinctly bordered with white. — The larva of *schistacea* is similar to that of *Zinaspa todara* (p. 1007), but the rings 3 and 10 show laterally a large fleshy appendage, and on the sides of the segments very small teeth; on ring 2 there are long porrect cones. On *Quisqualus* and *Acacia caesia*. ROBSON fed the larva with *Spiraea sorbifolia*. Pupa stout, without appendages, brown, black-spotted.

**R. alcetas** *Stgr.* In this form from Palawan the postmedian transverse stripe of the forewing beneath *alcetas*, is still much fainter than in *schistacea* (146 a) so that in not quite fresh specimens it is no more to be noticed. On the hindwing, where this line is yet distinct though very fine, it extends almost quite straight, unnoticeably bent. Also in Luzon. — ab. **alcetina** *Smpr.* (160 d) is a much smaller form which, however, seems to occur *alcetina*, everywhere beside normal specimens; they lack the blue reflection above, and beneath the ground-colour is lighter. — **bandatara** *Fruhst.* (160 c) has above in the ♂ almost unnoticeable traces of the blue reflection, beneath *bandatara*.



the black spot before the base of the little tail in the ♀ shows a distinct orange halo, the postdiscal transverse line is not quite so regular as in the preceding one, somewhat broken. Bazilan. — **ingana** *Fruhst.* is above jet-black with a dark steel-blue shade. Under surface red-brown with blackish-brown transverse bands. Subanal spot much broader and of a green colour. Borneo. — *alcetas* is not rare in the Philippines; Boso-boso. Camotes, Leyte, Panaon, Mindanao etc.

**R. manea** *Hew.* (146 B g). This species being very closely allied to the preceding ones, but being widely distributed, was described from Celebes, so that specimens from there are to be regarded as the typical ones. Above the blue reflection is chiefly confined to the basal half of the forewing; under surface dull ash-grey, with a slight brownish tint; the transverse lines are thin, rather straight, the anal black spots of the hindwing are large. — **grisea** *Mr.* is the Indian form going as far as Assam and Burma. It is allied to the North-Indian form *oriscis* of (the Javanese) *varuna*. Distinguished from Celebes-specimens by the more expanded blue gloss above and a broader transverse stripe beneath. — **ocerta** *Fruhst.* (= *xenophon*-♀ *Dist.*), from Malacca, has above a coppery gloss, the under surface is ash-grey, the transverse stripe of the hindwing distally bordered with white. — **asikana** *Fruhst.*, from Java, is smaller than *grisea*, above with a still more intense blue reflection, beneath darker with a slight reddish reflection. — **enganica** *Fruhst.* is named according to a single ♀ which is above darker than *asikana*, beneath without the reddish reflection and with a broader transverse band of a light greyish-blue colour. Engano. — **lombokiana** *Fruhst.* is likewise based upon 1 ♀, above more greyish-blue than violet, also beneath lighter than the two preceding forms, without the reddish reflection, with more extensive white, green and orange subanal stripes and spots on the hindwing. Lombok. — **baweanica** *Fruhst.* (160 c as *baweana*) is again more similar to the Celebes-form *manea* (*typica*); ♂ above darker than *asikana* with a brighter steel-blue reflection; ♀ likewise darker with a larger black anal lobe surrounded with more distinct margins which are proximally blue and distally white. Under surface greyish-black, without the reddish reflection, longitudinal bands more prominent, distally bordered with a purer white; the verdigris spot in the anal area is twice as large as in the preceding ones; also the black subanal spots are larger. Bawean. — **philippensis** *Fruhst.* (160 d) occurs in the Northern Moluccas; the ♂ has above a greenish gloss which appears blue on the hindwing in a certain light. Under surface lustrous grey, the transverse band so little darker that it disappears almost entirely in the forewing. — In **nemana** *Smpr.* (160 c), from the Southern Moluccas (Mindanao) and presumably also from Palawan, the postmedian transverse stripe beneath is darker, more distinct, and on both wings broader. — This widely distributed species is frequently not rare; SEMPER reports that it also occurs in South-East Borneo, but this is presumably a confusion with another *Rapala*, at least DRUCE (1895) in his treatise on the *Lycaenidae* of Borneo does not mention any form of *manea* from there.

**R. barthema** *Dist.* (160 d). This may be the form denoted by SEMPER as a *nemana* from Borneo, beneath of a peculiar greenish-yellow colour, particularly the disc of the wings beneath shows a more intense greenish tint than on our figure. ♂ above without a scent-mark, quite monotonously sepia-brown, as the figure (a ♂) shows, but the disc of the hindwing is somewhat coppery in a certain light. — **litunia** *Fruhst.* (= *litania* *Piep.*) is the Javanese form, much smaller, above dull red-brown, the hindwing quite lustrous reddish, the forewing only in the disc, under surface chrome-yellow, the postmedian transverse stripe strigiform, in the ♀ almost obsolete. — The typical form (*barthema*) also occurs in Malacca, from where it is described.

**R. laima** *Drc.* (147 c) looks like a very small *barthema*, but beneath the margins of the forewing, and the hindwing is rather densely powdered with a greenish grey; in the disc of the hindwing some places in, above and below the cell remain unpowdered. A small delicate animal, perhaps an alpine form from the Kina Balu (Borneo).

**R. testa** *Swh.* (? = *pengata* *Fruhst.*) (160 d. 146 d as *pengata*). ♂ blackish-brown, ♀ with a violettish-blue very faint hue which is hardly recognizable in the figured ♀ from Assam. Under surface chrome-yellow, the transverse stripes distinct, distally bordered with light, on the veins very feebly interrupted. Assam.

**R. lankana** *Mr.*, described as *Deudorix*, later on ranged by MOORE in his genus *Vadebra*, is similar to *testa*, but much smaller and easily discernible by the absence of a second stripe on the forewing beneath between the postdiscal areolate stripe and the margin; on the hindwing above the anal lobe is centred with rust-coloured yellow. Under surface dull earth-brown, towards the base more yellow, the transverse bands deep rust-brown, ♀ above pale violettish-brown. India and Ceylon. Rare and very local. The habitat often only comprises a few yards, where the species may then be repeatedly taken on the same bush.

**R. tara** *Nic.* is very similar to *sphinx* (160 e), though not so abundantly and brightly iridescent blue. Forewing with a velvety black round scent-spot in the disc. In the anal lobe of the hindwing a minute orange spot. Beneath, like the two preceding species, greenish-ochreous, but much darker, the transverse stripe in the forewing being distinctly dark brown, whilst that in the hindwing contrasts less with the dark ground-colour. Sylhet. not rare.

**R. drasmos** *Drc.* (146 B d) of which I only know the ♀, is above dark brown with a lighter reddish disc of the forewing. Beneath yellowish-grey, perhaps with a little more reddish tint than in our figure; the dark postmedian streak is distally distinctly bordered with light; between it and the margin there is a nebulous stripe running rather parallel to it. From Labuan (Borneo).



**R. elcia** Hew. (146 B g) is very similar to *drasmos* with the same scent-spot of the ♂, being *elcia*. circular, bent around the bases of the median branches; but the under surface is more greyish-brown, the postmedian transverse stripe on both wings distinct and between it and the margin another almost just as distinct submarginal stripe which is absent in *tara*. The ♀ is on both sides lighter, and the greenish-blue reflection above is just as extensive as in the ♂. Philippines (Polillo in Luzon).

**R. abnormis** Elw. A small rare species from Burma, Borneo, and Sumatra, at once recognizable by *abnormis*. the under surface, on the whitish ground of which a thick brown uniform band passes by behind a large round discal spot. — We figure a race from Java, **abusina** Fruhst. (160 d), which differs from Sumatran specimens *abusina*. in the transverse bands beneath being darker and more intensely greyish-brown and the upper surface exhibiting a somewhat more intense blue gloss.

**R. kessuma** Hsf. (160 g, 146 h). This lepidopteron deviates still more from its allies than *abnormis*. *kessuma*. The under surface has 4 parallel oblique chains of white streaks. As the ♀ is also above lighter blue with a narrow dark distal margin, the exterior of a *Lampides* is produced. Only the ♂ shows yet dark forewings, the blue colouring being confined to the hindmarginal portion. Beneath, however, it resembles the ♀, though the ground-colour is darker. Typical *kessuma* occur in Java. — **deliochus** Hew. (146 B d), from Rangoon; *deliochus*. forewing more pointed, the white lines distinct and more coherent, ground-colour beneath darker brown. — **clearchus** Fruhst. (160 g). ♀ larger than Javanese *kessuma*, forewing with a narrower dark margin, hindwing *clearchus*. almost without any. Sumbawa, Lombok. — **throana** Fruhst. (146 h) is smaller than the Javanese form, upper *throana*. surface dark instead of light blue, the black marginal band broader. Under surface of a deeper dark grey, the yolk-coloured anal spot is smaller. Borneo.

**R. distorta** Nic. (160 g). This species was separated from the genus, and another genus *Zinaspa* Nic. *distorta*. established for it. The scent-spot of the ♂ is absent, the antennae are shorter, but the palpi are much longer than in most of the other ♂♂ of *Rapala*, above black, the basal and discal portions of the wings with a violet gloss; ♀ violettish lilae, the black distal margin and costal margin being 3 to 4 mm broad. Under surface of a beautiful reddish yellow or cinnamon-brown colour; the transverse bands are not very prominent, but they are recognizable by rows of small fine whitish hooks forming chains particularly on the hindwing. Similar small white hook-spots are also scattered in the disc of the hindwing. Sikkim to Burma; rare.

**R. todara** Mr. This species was hitherto only taken near Coonoor in the Nilgiris (above Metupalayan). *todara*. Somewhat smaller than *distorta*; ♂ above dark violettish-brown, basal part of forewing with a dull violettish-blue gloss; hindwing quite brown. ♀ similar to the preceding species, but above more blue than lilae. Under surface similar to *distorta*, but the small white lunae are better arranged, not so scattered. — Although I lived in Coonoor for some weeks, I did not discover this species; it is apparently either very rare or its flying season is very much confined.

**Note:** Another species of the *Zinaspa*-group, *zana* Nic., has been described from the north (from China). The *Zinaspa*-group represents the transition of *Rapala* to the rather closely allied *Thecla* and *Surendra*. This is most distinctly proved by the larvae: the larva of *Z. todara* is said to be extremely similar to that of *Sur. quercetorum*, the pupae of the two species not at all discernible.

#### 84. Genus: **Poritia** Mr.

This genus is so very singular that it might be opposed as a separate division to the *Lycaenini*, *Theclini*, and *Chrysophanini*. Already the first observers (MARSHALL, DE NICÉVILLE), who knew the live insects, stated the peculiarity of the lustrous colours producing the impression of American *Erycinidae*. I should like to add to this comparison, that the *Poritia* presumably represent the very youngest offspring of the Lycaenid family, and thus perhaps the most recent group of the palearctic butterflies. It seems that all the *Poritia* are rather rare insects, living very well concealed, with relatively very few specimens. When KIRBY's Catalogue was published, only the typical species was known; in the „Supplement“ to it already 10 forms were mentioned, and to-day almost 50 are known. But nevertheless numerous large consignments from their patria arrive here without containing a single specimen of *Poritia*. Even large collections are greatly pleased to own a few species of this genus in scarce specimens.

The chief centre of the range of the genus comprises the Peninsula of Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo, each with about 10 species known. To the east two reach yet the Philippines, to the west no species goes as far as Ceylon. The insects presumably fly very early in the morning, when they sometimes come down and settle on low leaves; where they stay during the day I am unable to state.

What FRUHSTORFER mentions as a peculiarity for the whole *Theclini*, proves correct above all in the *Poritia*, for whilst the structural differences can hardly be used for the separation of the genus, the habitus



and purely external marks are so peculiarly developed in the *Poritia* that even a beginner cannot be in doubt for a moment whether he has a genuine *Poritia* before him or not, and on the contrary a glance at „*Deramas*“ *livens* is sufficient to recognise it as a genuine *Poritia*, although the subcostal vein of the forewing has five (instead of four) branches.

As to the habits or evolution nothing is known to me except the few peculiarities of the pupae communicated by DOHERTY, which, however, are remarkably similar to neotropical *Erycinidae* and different from all the other *Lycaenidae*; besides none of the special works by SEMPER, PIEPERS, DE NICÉVILLE etc. mentions the least biological statements; but all agree in the urgent need of a thorough elaboration supported by a vast material.

Although the *Theclini* of all the parts of the globe, owing to their modern origin, do not admit of a distinct, morphologically based separation of their genera, this comes still more true in the still more recent offspring of the *Poritia*. Thus we treat „*Zarona*“ *pharygoides* only as a form of „*Deramas*“ *livens*, nor are we able to separate *Massaga* Doh., *Poriskina*, and *Simiskina* Dist. The type for *Poritia* is *P. hewitsonii* Mr.

**P. hewitsonii.** On account of the enormous variability the species is very difficult to describe. The *hewitsonii*. ♂ of the typical form, *hewitsonii* Mr. (146 e) has above a blue gloss surpassing even that of the *Morpho*, occupying in the forewing the whole disc except a stripe in the submedian area, in the hindwing the whole surface except the costal area and 3 small patches before the centre of the margin. The ♀ may occur very differently. — ab. *nigritia*. *nigritia* Fruhst. (154 i) is above almost quite blackish-brown, only below the discal cell and above the hindmargin of the forewing there is a little blue. — ab. *palilia* Fruhst., on the contrary, is that ♀ form which has the most blue above; under surface pale grey with slightly yellowish-brown transverse stripes. — ab. *interjecta*. *interjecta* Fruhst. has remarkably large orange spots in the forewing, which in the typical *hewitsonii*-♀ figured *ampsaga*. on pl. 146 e are only represented by a small patch, whilst in *ampsaga* Fruhst. (154 i) nothing or hardly any *phormedon*. traces are to be seen of them. — *phormedon* Drc. (154 i) is the large and beautiful form from Borneo, in which the ♂ shows a particularly fine green reflection (according to how the insect is held) and the ♀ has a beautiful lustrous violettish-blue upper surface. The typical form is distributed in the Himalaya, but rare; *ampsaga* *tavoyana*. was described from Annam. — *tavoyana* Doh. forms the transition to the following species, being particularly similar to *phraatica*; it is said to be rather common near Myitta (in Tavoy). The disc of the ♂ forewing is said to be quite *Morpho*-blue except the black apical portion, without any embedments.

**P. erycinoides.** *P. erycinoides* Fldr. (146 e). The ♂ is extremely similar to that of the preceding species, but it varies a great deal. Normal ♂♂ exhibit the blue spots embedded in the black marginal portion so much enlarged *demaculata*. that they are confluent with the discal blue in many places. — In ab. *demaculata* the black embedments of *naukydes*. the forewing are still more reduced than our figure of a typical ♂ shows. — ab. *naukydes* Fruhst. has a deeper *coronata*. darker blue upper surface of the ♂. — ab. *coronata* Fruhst. is a rare aberration of the ♀ in which the blue spots in the black marginal portion, being absent in the typical ♀♀, are developed like in the ♂; all these *manilia*. forms come from Java. — *manilia* Fruhst. (154 h) is the Sumatran form with very intense black embedments *phraatica*. in the ♂ and a somewhat more greenish gloss. — *phraatica* Dist. (154 k) on the contrary, shows a quite pure lustrous blue disc of the forewing, so that it almost exactly resembles the upper surface of *elegans* (154 l), except that the distal blue does not penetrate into the apical black in such pointed dents; the ♀, however, *phaluke*. showing above yolk-coloured spots, has no more blue at all above. Malacca. — *phaluke* Drc. (= *phalike* Fruhst.) (146 h) exhibits in the blue colour of the forewing a large black cloud extending from the centre of the costa *phare*. downward through the forewing, but not reaching the hind-margin. Borneo. — *phare* Drc. (154 i), finally, from Mindanao, shows this black cloud again several times centred with blue, and the ground-colour beneath is a darker red-brown.

**P. philota.** *P. philota* Hew. (154 h). Above the ♂♂ are very similar to some forms of *erycinoides*, but whereas the latter have an under surface traversed by light undulate arcuate stripes, the ♂ of *philota* is dark brown, traversed by still darker arcuate transverse lines. Sumatra, Borneo.

**P. pleurata.** *P. pleurata* Hew. (154 l). ♂ above lustrous blue with a black apical third, ♀ besides with a broad *phama*. black marginal band which, however, encloses blue spots and lines. Malacca, Sumatra. — *phama* Drc. (146 e) is the form from Borneo; in the ♂ also the costal margin is broad black, but it contains some blue embedments. — In *promula* Hew. (154 k) these embedments are larger, and also before the distal margin there is a black blue-centred band; in the ♀ the basal part of the forewing and the distal part of the hindwing are broad blackish-brown, otherwise lustrous light blue. Under surface rusty brown, with numerous light, several times *elegans*. anastomosing arcuate bands. Java. — *elegans* Fruhst. (154 l) are ♂♂ distinguished from typical *pleurata* by a greenish gloss and by the continuation of the apical black as far as the hind-margin.

**P. sumatrae.** *P. sumatrae* Fldr. (154 h). The ♂ is above similar to *elegans*, but the apical black is extended over almost two thirds of the forewing. The ♀ exhibits those portions of the wings, that are not blue, tinted deep rust-brown. The under surface is also rusty-yellow, traversed by red-brown, somewhat undulate, narrow arcuate bands. North-East Sumatra.



**P. pavonica** Nic. is above and beneath very similar to *pharyge*, distinguished by quite black forewings; *pavonica* recognizable by the under surface being pale red-brown and traversed by darker arcuate stripes containing light centres. Sumatra. — **philura** Drc. (154 k) is the form from Borneo; forewing with numerous small blue spots, hindwing with a blue distal portion enclosing a black band-shaped spot. In the ♂ the costa of the hindwing above is reddish ochreous. — **veturia** Fruhst. (154 h as *oeturia*), from Indo-China, is described according to 1 ♂ from Siam, larger than *pavonica*. Forewing, except the distal portion exhibiting some bluish-green maculae, jet-black. The costal margin of the ♂ hindwing is lighter.

**P. phalena** Hew. (♀ = *solyma*) (154 k). The ♂ resembles above so exactly *javanica* that it is unnecessary to figure it, except that the bluish-green basal stripes above are hardly noticeably narrower than in the Javanese form; the ♀ is large with an ochreous spot in the hindwing and a white spot in the forewing. Burma, Malacca. — **harterti** Doh., from Upper Assam, has a somewhat narrower median stripe of the forewing, but it is much better recognizable by the under surface being much less white than in *phalena*, and the larger discal spot of the ground-colour, the submarginal spot being absent and the red-brown place in the apical portion very much reduced. — **proxima** Nic. is described to differ much from *phalena*, but according to FRUHSTORFER it differs but very little from Javanese specimens, except that the ♀♀ sometimes occur without the spots of the upper surface of *phalena* (= ab. **abisarina** Fruhst.). Otherwise *proxima* is quite similar to *philura* (154 k), but considerably larger, the subcellular glossy stripe from the base extends to beyond the centre of the wing, and the stripe above the hind-margin of the forewing is much longer. Under surface much more marked; in the centre of the disc a band of four large oval silvery grey spots. ♀ above uni-coloured blackish-brown, similar to the ♂ of *pediata* (154 g). — **javanica** Fruhst. (154 k) is likewise very similar to the typical specimens, but it has somewhat broader greenish-blue lustrous stripes above. The ♀ is similar to that of *phalena*, but without the large ochreous spot in the disc of the hindwing and without the small blue spots before the apex of the forewing. From Java. — **niasina** Fruhst. has duller spots above in the ♂, whilst the ♀ hindwing exhibits 2 broad distinct whitish-blue maculae which are absent in *javanica* or of which there are very faint traces at most. Beneath in the ♂ the discal band of the forewing is much narrower than in *phalena*. Nias.

**P. binotata** Fruhst. (154 k, l) is best characterized by the conspicuous under surface being light dust-grey with a white postmedian stripe and a white-edged orange spot in the anal portions of both wings. Upper surface not dissimilar to a *javanica* (154 k) lacking the metallic spots of the apical part in the forewing and hindwing. Luzon.

**P. phalia** Hew. (154 l). We are only able to reproduce HEWITSON's figure of the only specimen known, from North Borneo; neither DRUCE nor FRUHSTORFER know any other specimen. The ♀ is presumably similar to that of *javanica*, though nothing can be said about it owing to the inconstancy of the species of *Poritia*. — **potina** Hew. (154 i) might also be the normal ♀ of *phalia*; it is on both sides of a bright ochreous-yellow colour, the forewing with a broad brown distal margin and hind-margin. — **fulgens** Dist. which FRUHSTORFER presumes to be the ♀ of the rainy season form differs from *potina* in the broader and darker hind-marginal band of the forewing and the almost quite dark brown hindwing in which only the costal-marginal area is yet yolk-coloured. — In **binghami** Fruhst., from Tenasserim, the marginal band of the forewing is broken up into single spots, and the hindwing lacks the black margin. — Of **procotes** Nic., from Sumatra, only 1 ♀ has been discovered so far. Upper surface orange-yellow, almost exactly like *potina* (154 i), but in the hindwing the hindmarginal half is not shaded with blackish-brown, but it exhibits a broad brown marginal band. Beneath the transverse stripe at the cell-end is obsolete.

**P. pharyge** Hew. (154 i). Of this species I only know the ♂; DRUCE bases upon it his „genus“ *Poriskina*; the subcostal vein of the forewing with but three branches, the hindwing with 2 distinct hair-pencils. On glancing at the figure we notice the great resemblance of the insect to *javanica*. The upper surface is less different than the under surface being red-brown, with a marking recalling that of *philura* (154 k), but the arcuate chains are more equal, straighter, and more coherent. Borneo. — Besides two more *Poritia* have been described from Borneo: **pellonia** Dist. and **geta** Fawc. which have remained unknown to me; the former is said to resemble beneath *pleurata* (154 l).

**P. pheretia** Hew. (= *pheretria* Hew. in tab.) (154 h). A small and quite peculiar form. ♂ in the forewing above similar to *pharyge*, but the blue stripes, particularly the stripe at the hind-margin, much thicker; the hindwing is quite blue except the costal margin. In the ♀ we notice a slight resemblance to the colouring of *freja* being so very common in Indian *Lycaenidae*, i. e. a dark brown upper surface with a lustrous silvery grey anal region of the hindwing. Malacca and Borneo.

**P. plateni** Stgr. (154 l). Above the ♂ is somewhat like *sumatrae* (154 h), but beneath both wings are white with a rusty-red distal margin and all over covered with black dots. Palawan. Sumatra.

**P. phakos** Drc. (154 l). ♂ above lustrous blue with a uniformly extending black marginal band of 3 mm width in the forewing, of 2 mm width in the hindwing. Beneath the wings are dull white, crossed by finely undulate dark arcuate stripes. Mindanao.

**P. libna** Hew. (154 g). Above more lustrous green than blue, the black marginal band in the forewing equally broad, not as in *phakos* broader in the apical portion, but in the hindwing it is broader in the anal



portion. Beneath white strewn with small dark fine dots and hooks. Borneo. — For this species the genus *Cyaniriodes* Nic. was established.

*pediada*. **P. pediada** Hew. (154 g) is above uni-coloured dark brown, in the anal half of the hindwing a light subterminal line; under surface yellowish-brown, with a pale violet reflection and a brighter distal margin; through the disc a chain of small white spots, then a line of small light crescents, behind which a light band extends. Indo-China.

*cephenes*. **P. cephenes** Hew. is above quite similar to *pediada*, but before the anal portion of the margin of the hindwing there are beside the white line also small white crescents the small dents of which rest on that line and thus cut out small black subterminal spots. The under surface is also similar, white, with a very dull rosy tint, with small blackish dots and hooks. HEWITSON states as patria only „India“.

### 85. Genus: **Deramas** Dist. (*Doramas* Piep.).

Separated from the genuine *Poritia* by the five-branched subeostal vein of the forewing. Owing to the variability of the subeostal system in the *Lycaenidae*, to which we have referred several times, we cannot recommend to maintain this genus, which we only do for conventional reasons. The „genus“ *Zarona* Nic. presumably coincides with it.

*livens*. **D. livens** Dist. (154 l, 155 a). Above lustrous dark blue, the margins of the wings and the veins black, the whole costal and apical region darkened. Under surface reddish ochreous-brown with an irregular postmedian line which is dentate in the hindwing and distally bordered with a lighter colour. Singapore, Sumatra and Borneo. — In *livescens* Fruhst., from Java (Volcano of Gede) and Sukabumi, the blue colour of the ♂ forewing is more intensely intermixed with black, and the under surface less marked, the band-shaped brightening behind the dark postmedian line is distally less defined, passing over into the ground-colour, particularly in the ♀ which differs besides from the ♂ almost only in the size and the contours of the wings and the broad black marginal band of the hindwing. — **jasoda** Nic. (= *jacoda* Fruhst.) (155 a) is exactly like *livescens*, but beneath the light area behind the postmedian line is no more noticeable as a band, instead of it the dark crescents forming the dark postmedian stripe are distally filled up with light. Tenasserim. — **zanella** Nic. from the same district is presumably the regular ♀ of it; the marking beneath is quite dull, the upper surface lilae, the dark margin of the hindwing narrower than in the ♀ (being above lustrous light blue) of *livescens*.

## Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the Indo-Australian *Lycaenidae*.

\* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

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## Grypocera.

There is nothing to be added to what has been said about this denomination in Vol. I, p. 329, and Vol. V, p. 833. It is entirely identical with the subsequent family of the *Hesperidae* to which we also reckon the genus *Euschemon* having been ranged by others among the *Heterocera*, in spite of their external resemblance to some *Agaristidae*.

### Subfamily: *Hesperidae*, Skippers.

As to the general characterisation and biology of the *Hesperidae* we refer to the other volumes of Butterflies (Vol. I, p. 329; Vol. V, p. 833; Vol. XIII, p. 505); we merely add some more special remarks on the *Hesperidae* of the Indian Fauna.

The number of Indian Hesperid forms having been published until the conclusion of this work (1915) amounts to about 800, thus a remarkably much smaller number than that of the American District comprising a much less extensive area. One of the reasons for it is that, as has already been stated at the place cited, the *Hesperidae* are very fond of tropical regions, their species and still more the number of their individuals decreasing already in the subtropical regions, whereby they rapidly recede behind other lepidopteral families. And as the neotropical region is broadest in its equatorial district, whereas the Indo-Australian is narrowest there, the former offers the most favourable conditions for the development of this family, but the latter only very moderate ones.

This difference is compensated to some extent by the fact that the two faunae mentioned exhibit a nature quite different in landscape and geographically. In the Indo-Australian Region the area being the most favourable for the *Hesperidae*, the tropical zone from about 10° northern to 10° southern latitude, is torn up by the formation of islands, whereas in America it is coherent. The *Hesperidae* are good on the wing; e. g. in America they are easily able to cross the whole continent, and as they are very constant and, being old forms, also already rather rigid, we find many American species of an enormous range in which they often seem not to undergo the least change by geographical influences. Species such as *Calpododes ethlius* are met with from the United States to Patagonia, and from east to west almost through the whole continent in entirely homogeneous specimens. In India, however, many islands of the Malay and Papuan Archipelagos are so distantly remote from each other that races could develop, and that is the reason why the small number of species of Indian *Hesperidae* is opposed to such a great number of races, the re-hybridation with the type being impossible in the islands, whereas in America the development of well distinguished races was impeded by the unchecked following of representatives of the typical form.

On glancing over the two chapters on the *Hesperidae* of the east and west we perceive the great number of Indian forms being always comprised in a joint treatise, in contrast to the small number of American forms. Even if we take into consideration that our much more extensive knowledge of the geographical conditions of the Indian fauna and the personal views of the authors having thus far elaborated this fauna, in contrast with the mostly still quite unexplored inland regions of South America, have been of great influence here, yet the small number of races of American Hesperid species remains very distinctly opposed to the Indians.

The decrease of the *Hesperidae* in the Indian Tropics compared to the other groups of butterflies relaxes considerably near the tropics, and both around the northern and southern tropics the Hesperid tribe increases distinctly. On an October day, when in Sydney the first spring lepidoptera use to swarm, the *Toxidia perroni* and *doubledayi* are the most numerous lepidoptera beginning to enliven the blossoming bushes of the „shrub“, the eucalyptus-woods and the extensive Spinifex-plains. And in the very same days when in Hongkong already



some leaves turn autumnally yellow, dozens of *Padraona*, *Parnara*, and *Suastus* swarm around the Lantana-bushes covering the slopes of the mountains and the roadsides.

Some Indian species, such as *Gangara thyrsis*, excel in size even the large American species, though they are considerably inferior to certain African species, such as *Pyrrhochalcia iphis*. By far most of the Indian species are of medium size, and quite diminutive species such as the American *Ancyloxypha manus* are likewise hardly to be found in the Indian Region. The greatest number of the Indo-Australian *Hesperidae*, like the Americans, have an average expanse of about 3 cm.

The predominant scheme of colouring is double like in the other faunae: oblique bands of different colours are situate before the apical third of the forewing, the ground-colour being dark brown, or the upper surface appears speckled black and golden yellow. More than three fourths of all the Indo-Australian *Hesperidae* fall to either of these designs. Besides we meet just as frequently as in other faunae with the colour of the wings being pierced by hyaline dots and small spots, the position of which, as a rule, evidently corresponds to the oblique bands mentioned above. In the genus *Hasora* we notice distinctly the oblique band being still coherent in *H. chuza* to be pierced in *modatta*-♀, whilst in *H. inermis* or *gnaeus* it is only yet marked by some punctiform spots, finally disappearing altogether (in the ♂♂ of many species). This marking is the most typical in the *Notocrypta* and *Charmion* being white on black, and in *Sancus* and *Koruthaiolos* being red on dark brown; the tendency towards this colouring is so energetic that among systematically quite remote species so great a resemblance is produced as is generally only effected by mimicry.

It is easily comprehended that this phase of mimicry can hardly anywhere be expected in so old a family as that of the *Hesperidae*. We must regard this family to be merely a kind of preliminary stage of the other groups of butterflies, and as they existed before them, they can be just as little copyists of them, as a portrait can be made before the person to be portraited exists. The *Hesperidae* could therefore only be models, but not copyists. But as they evidently are without any internal protection, they have neither been copied anywhere. The members of the family amongst themselves at most may have developed mimetic relations, and it is not impossible that some resemblances, such as between the American *Thracides* and certain *Thymele* flying together with them, are to be explained thereby; but it would be absolutely wrong to think of an expediency of mimicry with a family being so much bound to certain primary forms in every case of resemblance (as for instance in the genera *Padraona* and *Telicota*, *Parnara* and *Halpe*). Similar cases among American *Hesperidae* have been mentioned in Vol. V, p. 835.

At the same place we also pointed out that an adaptation to dead objects such as rocks, bark, or to plants (leaves, blossoms) is nowhere distinctly noticeable. On the contrary, many species are of exceedingly bright and conspicuous colours, and it is strange that just the quite black species being visible from afar to every eye in nature prefer settling down on white or very variegated flowers; in the Indian Region we see this behaviour with the jet-black *Notocrypta* in the same way as in America with the *Achlyodes*. Also the numerous yellow-speckled species are very conspicuous and are neither very timid nor do they try to conceal themselves.

The principal protection of the *Hesperidae* is also in India undoubtedly their excellent ability of flying. *Badamia exclamationis* is decidedly a match for any Sphingid in the swiftness of its flight, and only the particularly broad-winged species such as *Abaratha* and *Netrocoryne* are more easily to be followed with the eyes, when they are flying, though they can hardly be overtaken.

A remarkable fact is the decided nocturnal life of numerous Indian *Hesperidae*. In some of them this peculiar habit has already produced a distinct *Heterocera*-like exterior. The body being at any rate strong in the *Hesperidae* almost attains in the ♀♀ of *Ismene* the dimensions of unwieldy *Lasiocampidae* or *Notodontidae*, and also the almost quite monotonous colouring corresponds with the dark brown colour being so very common in the *Heterocera*. These *Ismene* are so very fond of nocturnal life, that in daytime they can be easily taken away with the hands, instead of flying off, and that is why we find among them the only species that have adapted themselves to the foliage, where they rest during the day, by a green protective colour, as for instance in *I. benjamini*.

Beside these *Ismene* quite a number of other *Hesperidae* are nocturnal, flying even frequently at a very late hour. The gigantic *Erionotus* mostly begin flying already in the dusk, but bustle about with the greatest liveliness between 8 and 9 p. m., when it is already totally dark in the tropics; standing under banana-shrubs, one may then see them chasing around their tops, their figures standing out against the lighter sky of the night. The *Hasora* often came yet flying to the lantern after 11 p. m., after the dusk-loving *Satyridae*, the *Melanitis* and *Lethe*, had already ceased flying.

Probably all the *Hesperidae* are fond of flowers and hard at work at nearly every hour of the day. That they also take other food than the honey of blossoms, we have already stated in Vol. V, p. 834, and at the



same place described the way how they know to soften dry substances by moistening them with water they squirt out on them. This has been proved for all faunae; for the American by ZIKAN, for Europe by DIETZE, and for the Indo-Australian fauna by KÜHN.

As to the larva and pupa we may refer to what has been said about American *Hesperidae* in Vol. V; the same is also applicable in all its details for the Indo-Australian Fauna. A lepidopteral type being as old as the *Hesperidae* are, has become rigid long ago in its long existence and can offer no surprising peculiarities in its present stage of development. As homogeneous as the Hesperid family is in its external shape, it is also in its biological conditions. We find nowhere any extravagances, nowhere any special adaptation to produces of modern times, nowhere associations with Hymenoptera; few cases of parasitism \*) which in many species seems to occur hardly or not at all, nowhere symbiosis with ants; the shape and habits are in no visible way influenced by any co-inhabitants of the habitats, except at most that the *Hesperidae* flying in the day-time conceal themselves under leaves when they are at rest, such as *Coladenia dan*, some *Celaenorrhinus* etc. The old families of plants are also preferred as food by the larvae. A great number of species live as larvae on Monocotyledons: the *Parnara* and *Adopaea* on gramineae (grain), the *Telicota* etc. on palms, the nocturnal species frequently on bamboo, the *Erionota* on Musa, the Australian *Hesperilla* on Cladium, the *Taractrocera* on palms. Although we know a number of species the larvae of which also feed on plants from modern times of creation, on mallows (*Carcharodus*), on camphor (*Phoenicops*) etc., yet the very peculiar fact that such species frequently visit beside certain Dicotyledons also Monocotyledons tells in favour of the assumption that this is a renewed phase of adaptation which we can often observe directly. Thus the larvae of *Pamphila palaemon* live on Plantago (Dicotyledon) but also on brome-grasses (*Bromus*); the larvae of *Erynnis comma* live on the highly developed Coronilla, but in their free life also on Festuca; *Hesp. alveus* was found on thistles, but its food is also stated to be hair-grass (*Aira*), etc. We have therefore here the otherwise not common case that the same species of larvae feeds on Dicotyledons and (judging from the majority) even chiefly on Monocotyledons, so that this may be taken to be the attempt of an old animal family to adapt itself to modern creation.

The remarkable homogeneousness among the members of an animal family being composed of thousands of species brings about also a similar behaviour. The few differences with regard to the attitude of the wings have already been pointed out in Vol. V. The flight itself is very similar in all the *Hesperidae*, swiftly dashing along in a rather straight direction, short whizzing movements alternating with occasional skips, the wings being lengthways appressed to the body.

It is also a rather common rule that the flight of the *Hesperidae* does not last long, but that it is mostly renewed after a short rest. This can be easily followed up with our eyes in the snow-white species being very far visible, such as the *Leucochitonea*; the imagines swiftly visit several blossoms one after another, whereupon they hasten away for a large distance, often 50 to 100 m, in order to repeat the same again and again; I observed species of the genus *Tagiades* most peculiarly performing a kind of dance, executing distant swings of 20 to 30 m length in pairs, oscillating to and fro with the greatest swiftness in flat bows.

The copula seems to take place in the sunshine with all the species flying in the daytime, but to be mostly very hastily executed, for continuous copula belongs, at least in the Indian Region, to the rare exceptions.

Little is stated in literature about the deposition of the eggs. Several times I could observe *Parnara* in rice-fields; the ♀ settle on the stalk on which they glide down backwards, preferably pushing the egg into the axillae of the leaves. The larvae almost invariably live in a roughly framed leaf-shelter, the leaves of the foodplant being mostly only superficially held together with the edges by a few silk-threads. Also this habit subsisting unchanged in more than 100 genera expresses the biological homogeneousness of the whole Hesperid family, which is besides distinctly manifested by the great resemblance of the larvae. A very great number of Hesperid species have plain green larvae with a black head. The larvae of the remotest genera, such as the *Padraona*, *Scobura*, *Celaenorrhinus*, *Hidari*, are so similar that they are very difficult to distinguish, often only by the shape of the head. All are just like *Udaspes folus* green with a black head. Nearly all the larvae of *Parnara* have an exterior similar to the corn-stalks on which they live: grass-green, with lighter longitudinal stripes across the dorsum. Very beautiful are only the larvae living well hidden of *Rhopalocampa*, *Hasora*, and *Ismene*, the former being zebrinely cross-striped, the latter with peculiar saddle-markings. The larva of *Erionota thrax* living in cigar-shaped leaf-tubes is snow-white with a black head, that of *Er. lebadea* with a white head, and the stout and unwieldy larva of *Gangara thyrsis* is besides surrounded by a long white fluff which is easily destroyed.

\*) Among more than 60 larvae of *Calpodex ethlius* recorded in Buenos Ayres there was not one being infested by parasites.



The pupae almost invariably stay in the larval case and have mostly the usual shape of *Heterocera*-pupae, such as many *Noctuae*, *Geometridae*, small *Notodontidae* etc. have, being oblong, round, fusiform, without any distinction. But as we have often emphasized in the American *Hesperidae*, the sheath for the sometimes uncommonly long proboscis often projects far beyond the pupa, because this enormously prolonged organ could not be accommodated on the pupa itself. Frequently this sheath hanging loosely on the body of the pupa is crushed or bent, crooked, or even crumpled in folds, which proves an adaptation having taken place comparatively late, in a similar way as in some *Sphingidae*. This can be explained by imagining this prolongation of the proboscis to be a forced self-defence against the privation of honey attempted by the blossom with the deepening of the calyx. The blossom wants to force its visitors to creep into the interior of the calyx for the sake of pruina, and therefore places the honey deep into the ground of the calyx; but the pilfering *Hesperida* nevertheless knows how to get at the honey by the prolongation of the proboscis and to frustrate the intention of the plant: the eternal struggle in Nature.

The Hesperid family is mostly divided according to MABILLE's conception (cf. Vol. I, p. 330), though, as AURIVILLIUS states in Vol. XIII (p. 506), the distinction of *Heteropterinae* and *Pamphilinae* is somewhat problematic. We also apply here the usual system. The group of *Pyrrhopyginae* being so splendidly represented in America does not occur in the Indo-Australian Region; the *Euschemon*, however, were separated by some authors as a separate group, which procedure we do not follow here.

### I. Subfamily: *Hesperinae*.

Referring to the characteristics stated in Vol. I, p. 330; Vol. V, p. 849, and Vol. XIII, p. 560, we only add that the division of chiefly Australian species denoted by other authors as *Trapezitinae* is included here.

#### 1. Genus: **Phoenicops** Wts.

In this genus WATSON combines 2 Australian species of a clumsy structure, almost like that of *Heterocera*, and of a yellowish-brown colour. They are rather large insects of a very characteristic exterior with a thick head, long antennae being at the end thickened into a long, very pointed club, with woolly hair on the body and the anal half of the hindwing, forming in the ♂ long fluffy trousers on the hind tibiae; the thoracic sides are also clothed with long fluffy wool. The imagines live in Northern Australia, fly in the evening and have in life magnificent fiery-red eyes to which the name „purple eye“ alludes.

*denitza*. **Ph. denitza** Hew. (163 a). Honey-coloured, marked brown, the wings in some places darkened by red-brown. Forewing with 3 or 4 large oval hyaline spots in the disc and 2 or 3 smaller ones before the apex. ♀ similar to the ♂, somewhat darker. — Larva between folded leaves of *Tristania conferta*. — Queensland (Rockhampton, Daringa, Port Darwin). Imagines in November and December, and again in April; they are not common, fly in the evening, and prefer the blossoms of *Buddlea neemda* and *Eriobotrya japonica*.

*beata*. **Ph. beata** Hew. (163 a). On the forewing the hyaline spots are arranged in a discal oblique band approximated by the small subapical spots which may also be absent (particularly in the ♀). The hindwing usually shows also single hyaline spots. The ground-colour of the ♀ is dark smoke-brown. — Larva between leaves of camphor, *Tristania*, and *Eugenia*, which are spun together, feeding only at night; they live throughout winter, pupating in September and yielding the imago in October; a second generation flies in autumn; the imagines mostly swarm in the dusk (ILLIDGE). Queensland.

#### 2. Genus: **Casyapa** Ky. (*Chaetocneme* Fldr.).

We know of this genus about a dozen of *Hesperidae*, numbering among the largest species of the whole family. The hairing of the body is more appressed than in the preceding species, the antennal club terminates as in *Phoenicops* in a long point, and the hind tibiae likewise exhibit long hair-tufts like trousers. In the ♂ the costal margin of the forewing is reverted into a broad fold covered with a dense pad of scales and extending from near the base to the centre of the wing. These insects are likewise nocturnal, they come to the lantern and fly like Moths. They are distributed from Australia across the Moluccas and the Papuan District and are mostly not common. — The older name, *Chaetocneme* Fldr., was wrongly replaced by KIRBY by the name *Casyapa*, as *Chaetocneme* in his opinion had already been used before, which is a mistake, the name of that genus being *Chaetocnema* Steph. We have nevertheless left the adopted name *Casyapa*.



**C. corvus** *Fldr.* (= *cerinthus* *Fldr.*, *odix* *Bsd.*) (163 a, b). Dark brown, ♂ more chestnut brown with *corvus*.  
yolk-coloured fringes and a yellow oblique band in the disc of the forewing, which varies in its shape, but mostly  
begins before the cell-end and terminates before the lower median branch. ♀ more blackish-brown, the oblique  
band longer and hyaline. Ceram, Amboina, and Saparua. — **naeviferus** *Mab.* is a hardly different form from *naeviferus*.  
Batjan, which was wrongly stated to come from New Guinea. — In New Guinea, however, the species also  
occurs, though in somewhat darker specimens; this form is *dissimilis* *Sch.* — In **aristippus** *Fruhst.*, from Buru, *dissimilis*.  
the oblique band of the ♂ forewing is always narrower and the ground of the wing around it lighter yellow. *aristippus*.  
— **corippus** *Fruhst.*, from the Fergusson Is., has a lighter yellowish-brown ground-colour than *dissimilis*, and *corippus*.  
it is also beneath much lighter than in *dissimilis*-♂♂ from New Guinea. The black cell-end of the forewing  
beneath is quite indistinct.

**C. critomedia** *Guér.* (= *cariatus* *Hew.*) (163 b). Recognizable by the broad orange band beginning *critomedia*.  
in the anal angle of the hindwing, gradually leaving the margin and turning towards the costa which, however,  
it does not reach. From the Aru Islands. — **sphinterifera** *Fruhst.* is smaller, with a light red ground-colour, *sphinteri-*  
the bands lighter, more yellow, the spots around the cell-end of the hindwing larger. From Cape York. — Also *fera*.  
in Waigeu a somewhat different form of this species is said to occur, which, however, has not yet been deno-  
minated.

**C. callixenus** *Hew.* (163 b) is based upon a ♀ of a quite blackish-brown colour with a broad somewhat *callixenus*.  
serpentine orange band obliquely through the forewing. From the Aru Islands. — In **kallima** *Sch.* (163 b), *kallima*.  
from New Guinea (Milne Bay), this oblique band is broader, duller, radiating on the subcostal vein towards  
the base. To this species may belong chestnut-brown ♂♂, without any bands, but the whole proximal part  
in both wings with a golden brown gloss, the inside of the costal fold with a bronze gloss, and the palpi tinged  
with orange; they are lying before me from Humboldt Bay.

**C. porphyropis** *Meyr. & Low.* (166 b) is evidently allied to *callixenus* from which it chiefly differs *porphyro-*  
in the ♂ and ♀ being of the same colour and the apex of the hindwing being coloured yellow like the band *pis*.  
of the forewing. Above and beneath the same. As the costal fold in the ♂ is sometimes incompletely  
developed (though it may also be distinct), the species was described as *Phoenicops*. The beautiful species  
was discovered by F. P. DODD on the Johnston River, in North Queensland, and flies near Kuranda in October  
and again in February, being not rare in some places.

**C. trifenestrata** *Fruhst.*, from New Pomerania, type in the Coll. MABILLE, has still somewhat more *trifenestra-*  
pointed forewings than the other *Casyapa*; instead of the oblique band of the forewing there are 3 yellowish *ta*.  
hyaline spots, one in the cell, 2 distally next to the cell.

### 3. Genus: **Euschemon** *Dbl.*

The only species of this genus possesses, like the Moths, a frenulum which induced some schematizing  
systematizers to range it with the *Heterocera* and to place it either to the *Castniidae*, or next to them as a  
separate family *Euschemonidae*. In fact, they are quite closely allied to the *Casyapa*, exhibiting quite similar  
antennae, still stouter heads, but a most variegated colouring, and above all a brightly coloured body. They  
only occur in Northern Australia where they meet some *Agaristidae* with similar colours. Larva similar to  
that of *Phoenicops*, likewise living in folded leaves.

**E. rafflesiae** *McL.* (163 c). Wings and body velvety black, with sulphur-coloured spots, dark red *rafflesiae*.  
palpi and abdominal end. Beneath the wings are covered with a colour like verdigris in the marginal parts,  
above only before the apex of the forewing. North Australia, particularly Cape York. — **alba** *Stgr.* (= *rafflesiae* *alba*.  
*Frogatt* nec *McL.*, *alboornatus* *Olliff*) is somewhat smaller and shows the spots of the wings white instead of  
yellow. Cooktown. When the imago is at rest, it keeps the wings flatly spread out.

### 4. Genus: **Capila** *Mr.*

Distinguished from *Euschemon* by the absence of the frenulum, from *Casyapa* by the still more slender  
antennal club and the absence of the costal fold of the ♂, being otherwise in the shape similar to both, but  
of a quite different colouring. As to the one (palearctic) species, cf. Vol. I, p. 331, pl. 84 a; the other  
species known is:

**C. jayadeva** *Mr.* (163 c as *jajadeva*), not common in Sikkim, with peculiarly radiatingly striped *jayadeva*.  
wings which are tinged with yellowish at the base.

*C. translucida* *Leech* having been dealt with in the palearctic part (Vol. I, pl. 84 a) may possibly cross  
also the palearctic southern frontier and penetrate into the northern part of the Indo-Australian Region.



5. Genus: **Pisola** Mr.

As to this genus, cf. Vol. I, p. 331. According to MABILLE, it is chiefly distinguished from *Capila* by the absence of the hair-tuft on the hind tibia. But as, according to ELWES, all the specimens known of *Pisola* are ♀♀, the absence of the tibial pencil, which in *Casyapa* etc. also only occurs in the ♂♂, is easily accounted for, and ELWES therefore takes *Pisola zennara* to be the ♀ of *Capila jayadeva* which, however, others report to be dark brown.

*zennara*. **P. zennara** Mr. (163 c). Known from Bengal, but also brought from West China. Cf. Vol. I, p. 331. The species is undoubtedly rare; FRUHSTORFER also reports but 1 specimen, likewise a ♀, from Tandjong  
*hainana*. (Tenasserim). — **hainana** Crowl. may belong hereto; according to the brief description it is larger, with a broader white oblique band, only the palpi being coloured reddish-yellow. Described from Hainan.

6. Genus: **Calliona** Mr.

This genus is also composed of but one species, the large white *C. pieridioides* Mr. Cf. Vol. I, p. 331.

*pieridioides*. **C. pieridioides** Mr. (Vol. I, pl. 84 a) having been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 331, occurs also in Assam (Khasia Hills), besides South-West China. „The strong scent of this beautiful insect excels every perfume known to me in loveliness, distantly resembling the well-known scent of the blossoms of heliotrope.“ (E. HARTERT in Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 23, p. 292).

7. Genus: **Orthophaetus** Wts.

As to this genus, cf. Vol. I, p. 331. Besides *omeia* Leech (Vol. I, pl. 84 d) and *lidderdali* Elwes (Vol. I, pl. 84 a) occurring in the palearctic region, it also contains an Indian species, the typical:

*phanaeus*. **O. phanaeus** Hew. (163 c). Uni-coloured light chestnut-brown. Forewing with hyaline spots in and below the cell-end, hindwing with a discal arcuate row of black oblong dots. This species differs in the  
*lalita*. structure from the palearctic *Orthophaetus* in the absence of the costal fold. Perak, Borneo, Sumatra. — **lalita** Doh., from the Chittagong and Karen Hills (Eastern Pegu), is quite similarly marked, but the colour of the upper surface is a brighter reddish yellow.

8. Genus: **Crossiura** Nic.

The only species forming this genus is very closely allied to *Orthophaetus omeia* Leech (Vol. I, pl. 84 d), neither having a costal fold in the ♂, but it is distinguished by a hair-tuft at the anal angle of the hindwing.

*pennicillatum*. **C. pennicillatum** Nic. (163 d) is a large lepidopteron similar to a *Casyapa*. Of the dark coffee-brown wings only the forewing shows a hyaline oblique discal band which is very broad in the middle in the ♂, but more uniform in the ♀. The species seems to be rather rare in the Khasia Hills in Assam.

9. Genus: **Lobocla** Mr.

This genus has a great external resemblance to *Achalarus lycidas* (Vol. V, pl. 170 d) being confined to America. As to further particulars cf. Vol. I, p. 331. Nearly all the species are palearctic, occurring in China, though not in Eastern China; they are also absent in Japan. In the Indian Region only 2 or 3 forms occur.

*liliana*. **L. liliana** Atk. (Vol. I, pl. 84 a) is above black with a broad, below tapering, distally irregular oblique band of the forewing, and a curved row of 5 small proapical dots. As to the under surface cf. Vol. I, p. 332. This form seems to be confined to Indo-China and is not rare near Tandong in Tenasserim in May. —  
*casyapa*. **casyapa** Mr. are specimens from the Himalaya, with a particularly broad band of the forewing; ELWES, however, comprises the two forms.

*frater*. **L. frater** Oberth. (163 d), from Yun-nan, has duller bands beneath, and the oblique band of the forewing above is narrow almost strigiform.



# 10. Genus: **Hantana** Mr.

Only 1 species from Ceylon. Antennal club strong, rectangularly bent, palpi obliquely upturned; forewing with a long cell extending beyond the last third of the costa. Costa without a fold. Hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, and in the ♂ with a long hair-pencil.

**H. infernus** Fldr. (163 d). The name indicates the almost uniformly deep blackish-brown upper *infernus*. surface of the ♂. Only at the costal margin of the forewing there are the beginnings of two small chains of dull yellowish-brown diffuse spots; an anterior one behind the centre of the costa and a posterior one before the apex. Ceylon; the species must be either rare or local there, as I myself never discovered it on my numerous excursions in this island.

# 11. Genus: **Satarupa** Mr.

As to this genus cf. Vol. I, p. 333. A number of mostly palaearctic forms such as *tethys*, *moorei*, *sinica* etc., owing to small differences, had been separated as the genus *Daimio* with the type *tethys* \*), but later on united with *Satarupa*. The genus is exclusively Asiatic.

**S. gopala** Mr. (163 d). Besides *nymphalis* (Vol. I, p. 334, pl. 44 d) the largest species of the genus. *gopala*. Forewing with hyaline spots, hindwing white except base and margin. Abdomen also white except the apex. In the typical form from Sikkin and the Khasia Hills there are also small hyaline spots between the radial branches of the forewing, connecting the subapical spots with the series of discal square spots. — **tonkiniana** *tonkiniana*. *Fruhst.* is somewhat larger, with a broader dark margin of the hindwing, and larger submarginal blackish oval dots on the hindwing; from Chiem-hoa in Tonkin, taken in August and September. — **formosana** *Matsumura formosana*. (= *majasra Fruhst.*) (163 d) has no hyaline spots between the radial branches, and the discal ones form a straighter row, which fact MATSUMURA already pointed out. — According to MARTIN, also a form of *gopala* is said to occur in Sumatra.

**S. affinis**. By the Javanese form **javanensis** *Fruhst.* (163 d) with very much white on the hindwing and *javanensis*. large hyaline spots on the forewing the species approaches the forms of *gopala*, but it is smaller, and the forewing lacks the white spot in the cell. — Typical **affinis** *Drc.*, from Borneo, have much smaller spots on the forewing. *affinis*. — **niphates** *Weym.*, from Sumatra, is somewhat larger, with very large spots on the forewing, but the white *niphates*. disc of the hindwing is reduced.

**S. kirmana** *Plötz* (= *cognata Dist.*) (163 c), from Malacca, also has spots on the forewing, but they *kirmana*. are small, the white discal area of the hindwing being also narrower above and terminating in a thin apex particularly towards the centre of the costa. On the hindwing beneath the antemarginal dots are of a very different size, those in the subcostal and submedian areas being thick, those before the centre of the distal margin thin. The species seems to favour the mountain districts.

**S. dirae** *Nic.* (163 c), from Pulo Laut and Borneo, differs from the Javanese form **visana** *Fruhst. dirae*. (163 e) in its smaller spots on the forewing and a smaller discal band on the hindwing. The ♀ of *visana* shows *visana*. 2 white spots above each other above the centre of the hind-margin on the forewing. — FRUHSTORFER distinguishes yet a third race occurring in Sumatra and forming the intermediary between *dirae* and *visana*. He does not denominate the species, but its occurrence seems to prove that *fumosa* from Sumatra (vid. p. 1034) is not the *dirae*-form from there. In some districts of Borneo, moreover, specimens are found, that differ a little from Pulo-Laut specimens.

**S. sambara** Mr. (= *cosima Plötz*) (163 c) recalls *diversa* (Vol. III, pl. 84 e), but it has a complete *sambara*. oblique row of discal square spots, whereas the smaller *diversa* only exhibits one large square spot below the cell-end. The band of the hindwing is much narrower than in the preceding species. Not rare in Sikkin and Assam. — Specimens from Assam already approximate the form **indosinica** *Fruhst.* which was taken in Chiem- *indosinica* hoa in Tonkin in August and September; here the discal spots of the forewing are smaller, the band of the hindwing is narrower and warms into yellowish. — **dohertyi** *Wts.*, from Kumaon, is quite similar, but larger, and the *dohertyi*. postmedian row of dots on the hindwing is more situate in the white area, not so intensely shaded by the marginal brown.

**S. celebica** *Flodr.* (= *permena Hew.*) (163 e) differs from the preceding species in exhibiting on the *celebica*. forewing besides some extremely fine preapical spots only a large square spot below the cell-end and two smaller ones next to it and a larger one above it. The band of the hindwing is in the ♂ darkened by yellowish-brown and quite narrow, in the ♀ broader and white, but likewise shortened towards the costa. The figured specimens are from North Celebes (Toli-toli); ♀♀ from South Celebes are said to differ from them in their larger size and broader band of the hindwing (= *nivescens Fruhst.*), which, however, is not the case in a ♀ lying before me from Patumiang (January).

\*) From *Daimio Murray* the genus *Satarupa* is said to differ particularly in the shape of the hindwings, the longer antennal hooks, and the scaling of the ♂ posterior tibiae.



- corona.* **S. corona** *Smpr.* (163 f). The spots on the forewing are quite similar as in *dirae*, but the band of the hindwing has become a large pale ochreous oval, and the under surface exhibits numerous distinct light grey radiary patches before the margin. From the Philippines.
- fumosa.* **S. fumosa** *Elw.* (163 f). Here the hindwing above is quite brown without a white band; beneath the latter is almost as in *dirae*, but above all the spots on the forewing are smaller. Borneo.
- diversa.* **S. diversa** *Leech* (Vol. I, pl. 84 e) which has been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 334, occurs also in the Indo-Australian Region, in the Khasia Hills in Assam. Specimens from there have the same colouring as the palearctic specimens figured in Vol. I, but they seem to me to be smaller on an average.
- narada.* **S. narada** *Mr.* (163 f) is a common insect from the Himalaya, also known from Pegu. The cellular spot in the forewing crosses the whole cell-end and together with the square spots below it it forms a white discal band which increases in width towards the hindwing and passes over directly into the very broad band of the hindwing. Below the cell of the hindwing there is a thick black dot.
- bhagava.* **S. bhagava** *Mr.* hardly differs above and not at all beneath from its form **andamanica** *Wood-Mas. & Nic.*  
*andamani-* (163 f); it is not lying before me. It is reported from Burmah and is probably allied to **phisara** *Mr.* (163 f) from  
*ca.* Sikkim. The latter form, however, does not only exhibit much more white in the disc of the forewing, but  
*phisara.* the whole hindwing is white excepting the base and marginal band, and the abdomen is above also white (except the base).
- moorei.* **S. moorei** *Mab.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 e), described from palearctic China, and having been dealt with Vol. I, p. 334, with the form *sinica* *Fldr.* (= *felderi* *Btlr.*) from Central China, also occurs in the Indo-Australian Region, in Formosa.
- formosana.* **S. tethys** *Mén.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 f) is in typical specimens palearctic (Japanese), but it also occurs in Formosa in much darker specimens: = **formosana** *Fruhst. nec Matsumura.*
- milliana.* **S. milliana** *Swh.* has remained unknown to me.

## 12. Genus: **Gerosis** *Mab.*

The genus is founded upon a very much damaged specimen. On the forewing vein 5 rises close at the upper cell-angle; palpi porrect, posterior tibiae with 2 pair of spurs.

- hamiltonii.* **G. hamiltonii** *Nic.* (168 c). Forewing above olive greenish-brown with 2 very irregular broad black discal bands being contiguous in the centre; 3 minute subapical spots; a similar very small spot in the 2nd median area; a very narrow one through the centre of the 1st median area; before the margin an indistinct broad blackish band. Hindwing similarly coloured, distally strewn with greyish; from the costa near the apex a curved band of black spots extends to the 2nd median branch; at the cell-end a light line. Under surface wine-coloured brown, disc of hindwing strewn with whitish, macular band as above. — The specimen originates from Sylhet and may be aberrant, in any case it has never been found again.

## 13. Genus: **Coladenia** *Mr.*

The genus comprises about 1 dozen species and has been briefly characterized in Vol. I, p. 334. Only of one species the larva is known, being green with a black head which is indented on the frons, though not so deeply as in the larvae of the *Tagiades*. Pupa of the usual shape, without a distinct apex of the head or a prolonged case of the proboscis. The imagines are yielded in the hot districts already after a week or two; they fly in the sunshine, but are fond of resting on the underside of leaves with their wings spread out.

- indrani.* **C. indrani** *Mr.* (163 f). This beautiful lepidopteron is distinguished by its bright colours, the ruddled surface of the wings exhibiting conspicuous white hyaline spots and black punctiform markings. The marking itself is similar to that in the common *dan*. From Sikkim through India to the Nilghiris. In typical  
*tissa.* specimens the 3 small subapical hyaline spots are situated in an oblique row. — In **tissa** *Mr.* (= *laukae* *Plötz*),  
*uposatha.* from Ceylon, the most central hyaline spot is removed towards the base. — **uposatha** *Fruhst.* are lighter yellow specimens from Upper Burmah, whilst specimens from Tenasserim are said to resemble again the type. The imagines seem to occur rarely everywhere.
- dea.* **C. dan.** This species has already been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 334, and figured in its palearctic (larger)  
*fatih.* form **dea** *Leech* from West China (pl. 84 f). — **fatih** *Koll.* (163 f) is the form distributed from North West India to the Panjab. Likewise larger and also paler than typical *dan*. — In India, as far as its north-western part,  
*dan.* typical **dan** *F.* occurs, distinguished from the very similar Javanese form **eacus** *Latr.* (= *dichroa* *Plötz*) (163 g)  
*eacus.* occurring besides in Bali by a softer brown colour and larger discal hyaline spots on the forewing. —



**dhyana** *Fruhst.* is an uncommonly small form, lighter than specimens from Sikkim, with reduced cellular spots; *dhyana*, beneath still lighter than *eacus*; Indo-China. — **sumatrana** *Fruhst.* is darker red-brown than *fatih* (163 f), the hyaline spots on the forewing are dark yellow instead of white, hindwing beneath with lighter red-brown bands; West Sumatra. — **lombokiana** *Fruhst.*, from Lombok, is somewhat darker than *eacus* (163 g), the hyaline spots are *lombokiana*, lighter and almost twice as broad. The spots of the dark bands of the hindwing are more distinctly defined. — **sumbawana** *Fruhst.* is again more closely allied to *dhyana*, but the hyaline spots are still smaller, the ground-colour is lighter than in *eacus* and *lombokiana*; Sumbawa. — **celebica** *Fruhst.*, finally, from the Peak of Bonthain, is beneath almost black; also above the hindwing exhibits the darkest areuate bands. — *dan* is not rare, but single; the larva is green with lighter sides and often a yellowish lateral stripe and a black shiny cordiformly indented head; on Djarung (*Aehyranthes aspra*). Pupa of a dull pale green, with brownish markings and white wing-cases; it often yields the imago already after a week. The imagines fly near the roadside and open spaces in the woods, and like to rest underneath leaves with their wings flatly spread out.

**C. laxmi** *Nic.* (= *atilia Mab.*) is difficult to separate from *dan*; on the whole smaller, greyer, hindwing *laxmi*, in the centre of the margin somewhat convex and its anal portion distinctly produced. The dark spots on the hindwing above are more fused into an areuate nebulous band, but beneath distinctly separated. In the Philippines and Palawan (= *palawana Stgr.*), but also in similar forms reported from various places of the Malay district, unless they were mistaken for forms of *dan*.

**C. buehanani** *Nic.* (168 c) is similar to *laxmi*, but larger, the shape of the hindwing more like that of *buehanani*, *agni*; the spots on the forewing are more than double the size of those in *laxmi*, united into a coherent band; the 2 dark oblique spots near the base of the submedian area are absent in this species. Upper Burmah.

**C. sobrina** *Elw.* (163 g) is also allied to *dan*, above almost exactly the same, but still larger; beneath, *sobrina*, however, the hindwing exhibits instead of light reddish brown bands on a darker ground separate blackish spots as in *laxmi*; but from the latter species *sobrina* is at once discernible by the uniformly rounded margin of the hindwing. Sumatra; type in the Tring Museum.

**C. agnioides** *Elw.* (163 g) is smaller than *sobrina*, the forewing shows smaller vitreous spots which *agnioides*, are arranged more in a discal oblique band. Hindwing above in the disc lighter, the dark spots are searier and smaller, beneath partly situate in a light halo. Naga Hills, discovered by DOHERTY.

**C. agni** *Nic.* differs from *agnioides* almost only in the shape of the ♂ genitals, the dorsum of the tegumen *agni*, being here plain, but in *agnioides* provided with a large comb. Moreover, the colouring of the wings above and particularly of the fringe beneath behind the cells 6 and 7 of the hindwing is dark amber-brown in *agnioides*. *agni* flies from Sikkim to Borneo, but probably only dispersed.

**C. igna** *Smpr.* (163 g). Here the vitreous spots of the hindwing vary in size and shape (even in number!), *igna*, but the hindwing invariably shows above and beneath a distinct antemarginal row of punctiform spots. Philippines.

**C. semperi** *Elw.* (163 g). Hindwing above crossed by an irregularly broken antemarginal nebulous *semperi*, band which, however, is farther removed from the margin than the row of dots in *igna*. Beneath the dark spots of the hindwing neither form a uniformly bent curve as in *igna*, but are arranged in an irregular, frequently interrupted row. According to EDWARDS, it differs also anatomically from *igna*; but judging from the specimens in SEMPER's collection, the differences stated by SEMPER himself do not stand the test. Camiguin (Philippines).

**C. moeniata** *Oberth.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 f). This species having been dealt with in the palearctic part *moeniata*, of this work (Vol. I, p. 334) occurs, according to MABILLE, also in Yunnan in South China, thus also in the Indo-Australian Region. — In the very similar species

*C. vitrea* *Leech* (Vol. I, pl. 84 f) no particular patria had been stated by MABILLE in the palearctic part; the species came from Ta-tsien-lu.

#### 14. Genus: **Celaenorrhinus** *Hbn.*

The forms of this genus are still less distinctly separable than those of *Coladenia*. It is distributed over all the faunae of the globe and is only absent in Europe and Continental Australia. More than 50 species are known and it is a surprising fact how very similar the exterior of those from South America is to those from India being geographically distantly separated. As to the genus itself, we refer to Vol. I, p. 332. From the Indo-Australian Region 25 species and about twice as many forms are known. — The larvae seem to be very similar to those of *Coladenia*, being comparatively stout, green, with a short neck and a black lustrous head



which is indented at the vertex. The imagines exhibit habits similar to those of the European *Thanaos tages* and also like to settle down at open spaces in the woods and on broad roads with their wings flatly spread out.

*leucocera*. **C. leucocera** Koll. (= *munda* Mr., *leucocirca* Elw.) (163 g). This species being chiefly Indian was described from the partly palearctic Cashmir and dealt with at large in Vol. I, p. 333. Easily recognisable by the antennae being purely white above. From Sikkim and Central China to Tonkin and Annam. — *putra* Mr. (164 a) shows the yellow dots of the hindwing only beneath and duller than in typical *leucocera* from Java; common on the Volcano of Gedeh, at an altitude of 4000 ft. — *simula* Hew. is a Sumatran form, regarded as a distinct species, but connected with *leucocera* by the following forms which were sometimes ranged with *simula* and sometimes with *leucocera*: — *angustipennis* Elw., particularly recognisable by the long, straight costal margin (characterising also the following form) which has caused its denomination. The spot below the cell-end is at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as high as it is broad, its proximal and distal borders being straight; confined to Western Java, though PIEPERS and SNELLEN do not mention it in their „Rhopalocera of Java“. — *brahmaputra* Elw. (164 a as *bramaputra*) is undoubtedly very closely allied to *simula*; it has the long pointed forewing of *angustipennis*, but it lacks the 2 isolated extremely fine spots in the continuation of the preapical row of dots. From Borneo; the figured specimens are from the Kina-balu. — *binotatus* Fruhst., from Eastern Java, may only be an individual aberration; it differs from West-Javanese specimens in brighter yellow and larger discal spots on the hindwing above and particularly in the presence of two white hyaline spots instead of one in the anal angle of the forewing. — The species is common in most of the places of its range; mostly met with near pools on sunny highroads.

*maculicornis*. **C. maculicornis** Elw. (164 a) is very similar to certain forms of *leucocera*, but at once discernible by the antennal shaft not being uniformly white but dotted dark. Typical specimens from Assam. — *vitruvius* Fruhst. is a smaller form from Siam with a lighter ground-colour. — *formosanus* Fruhst., from Formosa, is still smaller than the Siam-race, the hyaline subapical spots of the forewing are smaller, the yellow spots on the hindwing above also smaller, but more distinct, recalling those of *leucocera*-specimens from Assam. Ground-colour darker, hindwing covered with more intensely green hair. Beneath more intensely strewn with dark brown. — *piepersi* Fruhst., from Western Java, resembles *orbiferus* (164 b), but the subapical dots of the forewing are larger, the white oblique band is narrower and more divided into isolated spots. Beneath the spots in the anal angle of the forewing are narrower, more distinctly defined, hindwing with feebler traces of the yellowish-green distal macula.

*pero*. **C. pero** Nic. (164 a) has a partly white antennal shaft, but the margin of the hindwing is centrally convex; the whitish discal spots of the forewing as well as the subapical ones are well developed, the spots on the hindwing above rather indistinct, but large. Chiefly distinguished from *leucocera* by the antennae being neither uniformly white above, besides by yellow, unspotted fringes of the hindwings, and an apparently constant small yellow spot above the hind-margin of the forewing. Naga Hills.

*ratna*. *C. consanguinea* Leech (Vol. I, pl. 84 d) probably does not occur in typical specimens in the Indo-Australian Region, except at its northernmost frontier at most. In Formosa, however, a *Celaenorrhinus* occurs, which FRUHSTORFER denominated *ratna* and formerly united with the allied *sumitra* (Vol. I, pl. 84 d). It differs from it in the white cellular spot being broader towards the costa, the larger white square spot between the upper median branches of the forewing and the much smaller yellow dots of the hindwing.

*sumitra*. **C. sumitra** Mr. (= *pyrrha* Nic., *patula* Nic., *plagifera* Nic.) (Vol. I, pl. 84 d), from which the palearctic specimens were separated as *pluscula* Leech without constant marks of distinction, occurs in Sikkim and the Naga Hills. Cf. Vol. I, p. 333. — *chinensis* Schw., from Omeishan, is nothing else but one of the numerous aberrations of *sumitra*; somewhat more intensely coloured than our figure of *sumitra*, otherwise similar to it.

*pulomaya*. **C. pulomaya** Mr. (Vol. I, pl. 84 c), the palearctic form of which was separated as *lucifera* Leech (Vol. I, p. 333), flies in typical specimens in the Indo-Australian Region in the Himalaya and Naga Hills.

*aspersa*. **C. aspersa** Leech (= *clitus* Nic.) (Vol. I, pl. 84 d) flies in West China and besides in the Naga Hills (Bernardmyo), thus also in the Indo-Australian Region. Cf. Vol. I, p. 333.

*ambareesa*. **C. ambareesa** Mr. (164 a). This species distantly resembles the exterior of *Cel. fritzgärtneri* Bail. (Vol. V, pl. 173 h) known from Tropical America, the peculiar Hesperid species sitting on the top stones in tunnels and mountain-caves, flying furiously about on being chased up, but mostly not leaving the cave. In contrast with this behaviour, I took *ambareesa* in the morning in the sunshine, on wet places of roads, in the Nilghiri Mts. and at the foot of these mountains near Metupalagan. It is allied to the palearctic *maculosa* (Vol. I, pl. 84 c), the forewing being spotted as in the latter species, but the hindwing with much smaller and paler, yellowish-grey spots, with faded discal spots, and the whole wings finely powdered with greyish-yellow. In the Nilghiris and besides in the Western Ghats, from Mahableswar to Goa.



**C. flavocinctus** *Nic.* (164 b) is the largest species of the genus, unless the figure of it be not too much *flavocinctus*. enlarged; easily recognisable by the narrow, torn discal band of the forewing, and by the hindwing being very much intermixed with ochreous-yellow. From Sikkim; unknown to me in nature.

**C. orbiferus** *Elw.* (164 b), on the contrary, is very small, above almost uni-coloured dark brown, *orbiferus*. the white median band of the forewing broad, short and coherent; it is somewhat like *sumitra*, but easily recognisable by the whitish central spots of the forewing being united into a large somewhat irregular oval spot. Borneo.

**C. nigricans** *Nic.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 d) is still smaller than *orbiferus* and discernible by the deeper black *nigricans*. ground-colour of the upper surface; it occurs in the north-western ranges of the Himalaya, where it also passes over to the palearctic region. Cf. Vol. I, p. 333.

**C. chamunda** *Mr.* (164 b) is still larger and with broader wings than *orbiferus*, otherwise similar *chamunda*. to it, but the band of the forewing, which forms a central oval in *orbiferus*, extends here from the costa to the anal angle. Antenna above black with a black and white club, beneath dotted dark. From Sikkim to Burmah. — **balukinus** *Elw.* (164 b) is the large form with broad bands from the Kinabalu in Borneo, and **rufi-** *balukinus*. **cornis** *Mab.*, which (in contrast with its name) has not red antennae but such as the type, is the somewhat *ruficornis*. smaller, otherwise very similar form from Java and Bali, which FRUHSTORFER found yet at an altitude of 4000 ft. on the Volcano of Gedeh.

**C. spilothyrus** *Fldr.* (164 b) is presumably only the representative of *chamunda* in Ceylon, discernible *spilothyrus*. by the entire absence of all the spots of the hindwing also beneath and by the costal last spot of the oblique band on the forewing being yellow instead of white. — **area** *Plötz* (= *fusca* *Hmps.*), from South India to Bengal, *area*. is quite similar, but the costal last spot of the oblique band is not yellow but white.

**C. anoma** is quite similar to *orbiferus* (164 b), but it differs from the latter, from *asmara* and other *anoma*. similar species in the absence of the white dots between the radial branches of the forewing. From Celebes.

**C. asmara** *Btlr.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 e) is on both sides quite uni-coloured brown and spotless, except *asmara*. the whitish hyaline spots of the forewing, the number and shape of which is exhibited in the figure. The typical form comes from West China and is palearctic (cf. Vol. I, p. 333), but geographical races of it are widely distributed in the Indo-Australian Region. — **goto** *Mab.*, from Kiu-shu and perhaps South China, seems to *goto*. differ from typical *asmara* merely by its somewhat smaller size, and is separated from *asmara* neither by ELWES nor by MATSUMURA. — Nor are *palajava* *Stgr.* from Palawan, *conserta* *Nic.* from Assam, and *cacus* *Nic.* from Tenasserim to be separated from it, according to ELWES. — In **aditta** *Fruhst.*, from Siam, the forewing is *aditta*. not quite uni-coloured, but towards the margin darker, proximad lighter brown; before the apex 2 minute dots; the central band of spots does not extend to the costa; its lowest spot is the largest of all, the uppermost (smallest) being knob-shaped. — **ayata** *Fruhst.*, from West Sumatra, is blackish-brown, hindwing with *ayata*. dark brownish-green hair, 3 subapical dots, larger than in *aditta*, the central oblique band twice as broad, its hindmost spot with more roundish, less sharp angles. — **milinda** *Fruhst.* (164 c as *malinda*), from Java, is *milinda*. without any subapical spots; the white central band of the forewing is distally more white, proximad more hyaline. The total impression of Javanese *asmara* is almost that of a *Coladenia*. — Larva green with a light lateral stripe and a red-brown or dark brown head, in Java between leaves of *Clerodendrum fragrans*; pupa greyish, in front greenish with brown wing-cases and dark eyes; head with an obtuse conical continuation. The imagines are rather common in the southern parts of their range.

**C. dhanada** *Mr.* resembles *affinis* (164 d) and superficially recalls a *Coladenia*; the spots on the forewing *dhanada*. are honey-coloured and form a central group; before the apex a small short band of 3 yellow dots, at a great distance from them a fourth between the radials. The hindwing only exhibits dull macular shadows. Beneath the macular band of the forewing reaches to the costa. Sikkim. — **andamanica** *Wood.-Mas.* shows the central *andamani-* *ca*. spots of the forewing still more concentrated, whereby such a great resemblance to the *Coladenia* is produced, that it was described as a form of *Col. dan.* *andamanica* is said to be a distinct species owing to differences in the male genitals, but it is somewhat doubtful, since it is also mentioned from the continent (Cherra-Punji). — **saturatus** *Elw.* (164 e) is the hardly different Javanese form which, however, was likewise regarded *saturatus*. as a distinct species. — **dentatus** *Elw.* (164 e), from Borneo, differs from it in the more closely confluent honey- *dentatus*. coloured central spots of the forewing. — **snelleni** *Fruhst.* represents the species in Celebes; it is almost still *snelleni*. more similar to the *Colad. dan.* but it is at once discernible by the erect (in *dan* porrect) 3rd palpal joint. — Larva rather stout and short, dull greyish-green, with a light dorsal and lateral stripe and a dark subdorsal streak, with lighter ring-indentations, the head being lustrous black. The food-plant is not known, but the imago not rare.

**C. fulvescens** *Elw.* (164 c). Above and beneath of a beautiful chestnut-colour, above marked ruddle- *fulvescens*. red, the central group of spots large; of the 3 subapical dots the middle one is removed towards the base. Borneo; the figured specimens from the Kina-Balu.



- aurivittatus*. **C. aurivittatus** *Mr.* (164 c) is allied to *dhanada*, but at the lower end of the central band of the forewing it has yet a deep yellow spot near the anal angle, and the fringes of the hindwings are not speckled, but uniformly brown; Upper Burmah, according to SWINHOE also from the Andamans. — **cameroni** *Dist.*, from Perak, differs in the band of the forewing crossing the cell more narrowly ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of the length of the costa), whereas in *aurivittatus* it crosses it in the width of  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the length of the costa. The yellow band of the forewing shows a uniform (in *aurivittatus* a more irregular) distal edge. — In **vimana** *Fruhst.*, from the Kina-Balu in Borneo, all the spots and bands of the forewing are broader.
- ladana*. **C. ladana** *Btlr.* (164 d), from Perak; here the golden yellow band extends quite uniformly and smoothly defined from behind the centre of the costa quite close to the anal angle; the ground-colour above and beneath is a uniform dark brown.
- zea*. **C. zea** *Swh.* The upper surface is somewhat like that of *dhanada*, the discal band of the forewing, however, is shortened and quadrangular, the under surface is more like that of *affinis* (164 d), and the small subapical spots above are here linear and connected with each other. Described according to a single ♀ from Sikkim, where also *dhanada* occurs.
- lativittus*. **C. lativittus** *Elw.* (164 c, d) is at once recognisable by the darker, more sepia-brown ground-colour and the bright golden yellow spots of the forewing forming a complete broad confluent band. From the Kina-Balu in Borneo.
- affinis*. **C. affinis** *Elw.* (164 d) likewise belongs yet to the *dhanada*-group. The band of the forewing is not so purely golden yellow, but in its central part darkened and besides different from that of *lativittus* in ending broadly before the anal angle. Fringe of hindwing speckled. From Indo-China (Khasia, Pegu, Tenasserim).
- inaequalis*. **C. inaequalis** *Elw.* (164 d). Band of forewing still narrower, also lighter and more irregular than in *affinis*; fringes unspeckled, uniformly yellow. From the Volcano of Gedeh in Java. — This form is not mentioned by PIEPERS in his Javanese Rhopalocera. It was described according to 1 specimen in the Coll. STAUDINGER.
- badia*. **C. badia** *Hew.* (171 d) is a rare species from Sikkim; upper surface very uniformly brown, only the proximal halves of the wings more furrily powdered with a greyish green. The oblique band of the forewing is white hyaline, proximad straightly defined, distally undulately. Before the apex the usual small, indistinct punctiform spots.
- batchianus*. **C. batchianus** *Elw.* (164 d) is somewhat like *affinis*, but the yellow oblique band of the forewing is in front and behind shortened and smoothly cut off by the subcostal above, by the lower median branch beneath. Only known from Batjan.
- editus*. **C. editus** *Plötz* (164 d) is one of the largest species; black, the central spots of the forewing form of an irregular white band surrounded by 4 dots; hindwing with a light central spot. Under surface exactly like the upper surface. Aru Is.

### 15. Genus: **Charmion** *Nic.*

The few forms of this purely Malayan genus are very much alike. They are of a jet-black ground-colour, and their only marking consists of a central short white band of the forewing of a variable shape. On the forewing vein 5 is very near to 6, 2 rises near the base of the wing. The colouring produced by the marking is that of the members of the genus *Notocrypta*, but the forewing never exhibits in *Charmion* minute dots, and the hindwing is not lobately produced in the anal portion. The imagines seem not to be common; they drink from flowers with erect wings and seem particularly to prefer the blossoms of *Lantana hybrida*.

- ficulnea*. **Ch. ficulnea** *Hew.* (= *signata* *Drc.*) (164 e). The typical form exhibits the white central spot of the forewing above and beneath straightly cut off by the lower median branch; Borneo. — **leucographa** *Plötz* (164 e), the exact patria of which is uncertain (only labelled: „India“), shows the white spot downward prolonged in a pointed tip as far as the submedian. — In **queda** *Plötz* (164 e), from the Malay Peninsula and Siam, the wedge-shaped spot of *ficulnea* is replaced by a small narrow, somewhat curved band. — In **nibana** *Fruhst.*, finally from Sumatra, the white central spot is broader than in *queda*, narrower than in *ficulnea*, shorter than in *tola*, but in front narrower, posteriorly broader, thus just the contrary to *leucographa*.
- tola*. **Ch. tola** *Hew.* (= *zawi* *Plötz*, *plesioneurae* *Stgr.*) (164 e) is entirely like *ficulnea*, but the white spot is longer, proximad mostly with a straight, distally with a convex border; from Celebes.



16. Genus: **Tagiades** Hbn.

This genus has hardly more species than the preceding genus; but the range is very wide, so that about 100 geographical forms of *Tagiades* have been distinguished. Nearly all the species are above smoky blackish-brown, but in the anal portion of the hindwing generally white-coloured, which colour also occupies the whole hindwing beneath, sometimes warming into blue. — Antennae long, the thin elub almost reetangularly reverted; palpi porreet with a rudimentary terminal joint. The cell of the forewing does not attain two thirds of the length of the costa. Hindwing uniformly margined, but often with a very long hind-margin. Hind tibiae hairy with 2 pair of spurs. — The genus occurs in the whole Indo-Australian Region, though only two forms reach to the northernmost parts of Australia and but 1 North-Indian form crosses the palearctic southern frontier, and but very few occur in Tropical Africa. The larvae resemble those of *Celaenorrhinus*, being likewise green and rather stout, but the head is farther split on the vertex so that it assumes exactly the shape of a heart. It was found on plants of various families, such as Roxburghiaceae, Dioscoreae, and particularly Convolvulaceae. After the cultivation of sweet potatoes the insects have become more common in some districts. The ♂♂ have a peculiar habit, oscillating in enormous swings of 10 to 20 m length at the skirts of woods and the crossings of roads, whizzing to and fro in a furious flight. In sitting they keep their wings flatly spread out and in flying the bluish-white under surface of the hindwing flashes up brightly. The homogeneousness of the species is still very confused, and the races are partly difficult to separate. — As to further particulars about the genus cf. Vol. I, p. 335, and Vol. XIII, p. 571. In America the genus is absent, but among the *Spioniades* and their allies we find quite similar features; cf. Vol. V, p. 890.

**T. japetus** Cr. (164 e). The type from Amboina is hardly discernible from the Javanese form **brasidas** *japetus*. *Doh.* (164 f). In the ♀ the discal small vitreous spots in Amboina-insects, as they also occur in Bali and Lombok, are somewhat larger, and the small dark marginal spots of the bluish-white hindwing beneath are smaller. — **sangareva** *Fruhst.* was discovered in Tonkin, and the ♂♂ of this race exhibit the anal area of the hindwing more *sangareva*. intensely powdered with a whitish bluish-grey. The black discal spots on the hindwing above are small, and the small subapical spots reduced to 2 or 3. The ♀ is said to exhibit a narrower, more distinctly defined white area of the hindwing. — In **patimoka** *Fruhst.*, perhaps a distinct species from Siam, the hindwing above is *patimoka*. bluish-white almost as far as the middle. — The larva is dark green with lighter segmental indentations and a widely split black head; found on *Dioscorea oppositifolia*. On seizing the larva, it opens its mandibles as if to bite. Pupa with a distinct apex of the head, light earth-coloured, marked darker, with a whitish median area of the wing-cases. The imago is met with in single specimens, but not rare.

**T. obscurus** *Mab.* (= *distans* *Mr.*, *athos* *Plötz*) (164 f) is probably hardly a distinct species and only *obscurus*. a form of *japetus* with a partly reduced anal white of the hindwing. Here the discal spots of the forewing are reduced to 2 minute dots between the radial branches. Ceylon and South India. — **nepos** *Latr.*, from *nepos*. Java and Bawean, where it is very common according to FRUHSTORFER, likewise exhibits the very small discal dots, whereas in **enganicus** *Fruhst.*, from the Isle of Engano, the forewing shows larger hyaline spots; the dark *enganicus*. margin of the hindwing beneath, however, is narrower here. — **jetavana** *Fruhst.*, from Western Sumatra, is *jetavana*. above one of the darkest forms with minute spots of the forewing and very little anal white of the hindwing; beneath the dark margin of the hindwing is still more reduced. — **alica** *Mr.* (= *meetana* *Mr.*), from the *alica*. Andamans, is similar to *jetavana*, but it exhibits more white on the hindwing above. — **esvara** *Fruhst.*, from *esvara*. Lombok and Sumbawa, resembles *brasidas*, but the costal margin of the hindwing is beneath narrower brown. — **prasnaja** *Fruhst.*, from Celebes, is said to be distinguished by its particular size and by the hyaline spots, *prasnaja*. on the forewing being still much larger than in *japetus* from Amboina; half of the hindwing above is white, the dark spots on the forewing above are larger, beneath the basal part of the hindwing is more extensively black. — In **navus** *Fruhst.*, from Sula-Mangoli and Bcsi, the hyaline spots of the forewing have the size between *navus*. *japetus* from Amboina and *prasnaja* from Celebes. — **buruanus** *Fruhst.*, from Buru, has above and beneath a *buruanus*. more extensively white region of the wings. — In **bandanus** *Fruhst.*, from Banda, the white anal portion above *bandanus*. is more distinctly defined, beneath the forewing is whiter in the discal portion. — **mangala** *Fruhst.* forms again *mangala*. a transition from *bandanus* to *esvara* from Lombok, but it is smaller than both; from the Isle of Babber. — **eprius** *Fruhst.*, from the Isle of Obi, has a purely white, not bluish-edged anal portion of the hindwing, and *eprius*. small vitreous spots on the forewing. — **masistius** *Fruhst.* (164 f), from Batjan, differs a little more than the *masistius*. preceding insular forms in the hindwing being brown on the whole costal portion above and behind the cell, only the anal half being white, the cell itself showing a feeble bluish-grey hue. This form also occurs in Halmaheira. — **deinolochus** *Fruhst.* is a name of a still more questionable value than the preceding ones, „a melanotic *deinolo-* *chus* insular race, smaller than the *masistius* and *eprius* from the Northern Moluccas; forewing with but one hyaline dot at the apex of the cell, hindwing with a hardly half as broad white anal margin as in *gilobasis*. Under surface still darker than in the latter race, also the white area all over strewn with bluish-grey scales.“ Patria unknown. — **avienus** *Fruhst.* (164 g) is likewise a dispensable name for the specimens from the Key Is., the *avienus*. characteristic marks of which (smaller size, absence of the cellular hyaline dots) can hardly be used for diagnostic



purposes. Specimens from Queensland can neither be regarded as a separate form; they were described as *gamelia* Misk. and *australiensis* Mab., but SWINHOE and HERB. DRUCE have ascertained that specimens from *janetta*. Queensland are either identical with the following form *janetta* or with *louisa* (165 a). — **janetta** Btlr., from the Aru Is., distinctly deviates by the white portion of the hindwing above being much more extended towards *kowaia*. the base than in the other races. — **kowaia** Plötz (= *bubasa* Swh.) (164 g), from German New Guinea and Waigeu, shows distinct hyaline spots of the forewing, only those in the cell being absent; the black marginal spots of *tindali*. the hindwing leave the anal portion itself white. — **tindali** Rbb. (164 g), from the Bismarek Archipelago (New Pomerania) shows in the forewing (at least of the ♀) 2 distinct hyaline spots in the posterior part of the cell and larger marginal spots in the hindwing. — **fergussonius** Fruhst. from the d'Entrecasteaux Is., has smaller *fergussoni-* spots of the forewings than *tindali*, the hindwing is uncommonly broadly bordered with white, almost without *us*. the bluish admixture shown by *tindali*. The transeellular black roundish maculae of the hindwings are very *hovia*. large. Hindwing beneath as in *kowaia*. — **hovia** Swh. has darkened hindwings; the white anal portion is much *clericus*. smaller than in the 3 preceding ones. Salomon Is., Shortlands Is. — **clericus** Btlr., from New Lauenburg, approxi- *curiosa*. mates again the form *tindali*, though the hyaline dots of the forewing are smaller. — **curiosa** Swh. is allied to *clericus* from which it is separated by the white abdomen, but its patria is German New Guinea.

*titus*. **T. titus** Plötz (164 g) is probably only the Philippine form of the preceding species, but distinctly recognisable by the large discal hyaline spots of the forewing. The anal white of the hindwing above has vanished in the ♂ except some bluish-grey irroration; beneath the hindwing is bordered with brown (though not distinctly). *latreillei*. — **latreillei** Stgr. (164 g), from Palawan, is hardly separable from typical *titus*; the white of the hindwing above may be entirely absent, but also more extensive than in *titus*. Mostly *latreillei* has 5 instead of 3 small subapical spots, but there are also three-spotted specimens and the under surface of the hindwing may be still more variable. — The same is probably the case with the form unknown to me: *obscurata* Stgr. from Sangir.

*ravi*. **T. ravi** Mr. (164 h). Of this doubtful species I took specimens in Singapore, which only differ from *utamus*. **utamus** Plötz (= *lugens* Mab.) (164 g) in a somewhat more intense bluish tint on the hindwing beneath and the presence of 2 (instead of 1) hyaline spots behind the cell of the forewing. The type of *utamus* is likewise from Malacca; SWINHOE, however, mentions the form from Borneo. — Typical *ravi* are very similar to specimens from Nias being smaller on an average, with a less blue tint of the hindwing beneath and relatively larger dark discal spots on the hindwings. This race from Nias, which, however, is rather inconstant, FRUHSTORFER separates as *yotissa* (164 h). — Borneo-specimens, **rajaghra** Fruhst., on the contrary, exhibit a more intense blue *yotissa*. tint beneath. — **helferi** Fldr. being unknown to me was described from the Nicobars; to this form, however, *rajaghra*. *helferi*. all those specimens of this group were reckoned exhibiting a particularly distinct blue tint beneath. This blue tint I believe to disappear in flying, because in insects I took at the same place I noticed at once that they exhibited the less blue the more they had flown \*). At any rate I take *helferi* to be an uncertain species. —  *khasiana*. **khasiana** Mr. which comes from various places of Indo-China as *ravi*, is recognisable by a large bluish-white patch on the forewing beneath near the anal angle. In specimens from the Khasia Hills it has a more intensely bluish tint on the hindwing beneath; in those from Siam, which according to FRUHSTORFER may belong to *epicharmus*. a dry season form there is less blue beneath; the latter are: **epicharmus** Fruhst. — **ravina** Fruhst. is such a form *ravina*. with little blue beneath from the Andamans. — **balana** Fruhst. originates again from Borneo; forewing beneath *balana*. as in *ravi* (164 h), hindwing as in *khasiana*. — The forms of the *ravi-helferi* group are mostly not numerous at their habitats; it is difficult to collect large series of them, and as besides the single local forms are very variable (from the small Isle of Nias there are 3 very different specimens before me), the uncertainty in establishing geographical forms is explained.

*gana*. **T. gana** Mr. (164 h) is likewise without the black border of the white portion of the hindwing, excepting 2 dots (a thicker one and a thinner one. But also the dark spots in the costal portion of the hindwing beneath are almost obsolete, and the forewing only shows 3 minute dots before the apex, no small spots in the disc. *avala*. Sikkim and Bengal. — **avala** Fruhst. (164 h) are Javanese and Sumatran specimens with a somewhat more *parra*. extensive white on the hindwing. — In **parra** Fruhst. from Borneo the anal white of the hindwing almost extends to the cell and distally in a tip beyond the cell-wall. As the hindwing is besides said to be also longer and narrower in this form, FRUHSTORFER considers it may be a distinct species; but PIEPERS' figure of Javanese *paceka*. *gana* (= *avala* Fruhst.) likewise shows anally prolonged hindwings. — In **paceka** Fruhst. (164 h), from Palawan, the anal third at most is white, being proximad smoothly cut off. Before the margin there are not only 2 or 3, *elegans*. but at least 4 black punctiform spots. — In **elegans** Mab. (164 h) there are in the forewing 5 distinct preapical dots, and the black punctiform spots bordering on the anal portion of the hindwing are more numerous and enlarged; from the Philippines. The latter is particularly the case in specimens from Camiguin de Luzon, in

\*) DISTANT (Rhopaloc. Malay. p. 388) also calls our attention to the fact that the blue tint on the hindwing varies individually.



which these marginal dots may be confluent and form a marginal band, on which FRUHSTORFER founds a new form: (**semperi** *Fruhst.*) to which the specimen figured on pl. 164 from SEMPER's collection is closely allied. — *semperi*. Beside these forms, this group contains yet another form from Borneo (**mahinda** *Fruhst.*), being allied to *paceka mahinda*. (164 h), but distinguished from it by its smaller size, smaller black spots above and a narrower white area on the hindwing; and **perakana** *Fruhst.*, from Perak and perhaps also Sumatra, likewise exhibiting a narrower *perakana*. white area on the hindwing above and besides a broader dark marginal band.

**T. louisa** *Swinh.* (165 a), from the Rossel Island, was figured by PLÖTZ already 50 years ago, but *louisa*. not published. The forewing with the relatively large discal hyaline spots resembles *titus*, but the hindwing is in the anal two thirds all white, and this white area has neither above nor beneath distinct dark marginal spots.

**T. karea** *Mab.* (165 a). Forewing more distinctly marked black, otherwise as in *menanto*; hindwing *karea*. with much less white of which only a little mealy powdering is left in the anal portion of the ♀ hindwing. Beside 3 or 4 intense but still separate marginal dots there is here yet a series of blackish spots before the distal third of the hindwing and in some specimens also beneath though not distinct or not always distinct. Philippines.

**T. menaka** *Mr.* (= *voluta* Plötz) (165 a). FRUHSTORFER tries to clear up the confusion caused *menaka*. by the forms of this species having several times been mistaken for *atticus* *F.* the type of which is undiscoverable, by eliminating the latter name. In this case typical *menaka* is a lepidopteron recognisable by the colouring above shown in the figure, whereas beneath it exhibits below the costa of the hindwing a group of 5 distinct blackish-brown spots, 1 of which is in the cell. The forewing generally shows a great many, but very minute spots; only 2 behind the centre of the costa are somewhat larger. The brown basal portion of the hindwing above usually projects in 2 rounded waves into the white portion of the hindwing. Sikkim, common. — **litigiosa** *litigiosa*. *Mschlr.*, from Sylhet and other parts of North India, is hardly different; as the only difference I find in *litigiosa* small dark spots in the subcostal part of the hindwing beneath and more distinct discal hyaline dots of the forewing. — In South India (Nilghiri Mts.) a more distinct difference is exhibited by larger and more indistinct marginal spots on the hindwing above; such specimens are: **vajuna** *Fruhst.* (165 a). This peculiarity is not *vajuna*. exhibited in specimens from Ceylon, where I took them near Kandy. — **gavina** (165 a, b) FRUHSTORFER later *gavina*. on denominated the form from Southern China, which, as a number of Hongkong-specimens prove, varies exceedingly in the marginal spots of the hindwing, and some specimens of which are similar to the figure on pl. 165 b of this volume, while others are more like that on pl. 84 g of Vol. I. It is not possible to regard the confluence of the marginal spots into a marginal band as being typical for the Chinese form. The form from Palawan, of which 3 specimens are before me, is also rather similar to the general exterior of *menaka-atticus*, though the size of the marginal spots vary here, too. — Only in **waterstradti** *Elw.* (? = *striata* *Drc.*) *waterstradti*. (165 b) which I figure from the Kinabalu, really constant differences are shown: reduced hyaline dots of the forewing, where both the dots between the radial branches and all those in the cell but one are absent, and smaller marginal spots on the hindwing. Borneo. — **yapatha** *Fruhst.*, from the Isle of Nias, is the most *yapatha*. extensively and purely white-marked insular race of the Sunda Islands and of their annexes, and **calligana** *calligana*. *Btlr.*, from Siam and Malacca, is similar to it, though it lacks the narrow posteriorly tapering hindwings of *yapatha*, being thus more similar to *waterstradti*. — **sambawana** *Elw.* (165 b), known from Sambawa, Bali, *sambawana*. Lombok, and Flores, is very much like *waterstradti*, but the marginal dots of the hindwing, particularly the anal ones, are smaller. — In Javanese specimens (= **tubulus** *Fruhst.*) the dots on the forewing are somewhat *tubulus*. more complete, whereby they form the transition to Hongkong-specimens; otherwise there are hardly any differences. — **trebellius** *Hpfgr.* (165 d), however, is a distinctly discernible form; larger, with a complete, closed *trebellius*. circle of rather thick, small hyaline spots on the forewing; on the hindwing the marginal spots begin to form a closed row of spots. Celebes. — In **martinus** *Plötz* (165 b), from the Philippines, the arrangement of the spots *martinus*. on the forewing above is the same, but on the hindwing beneath the costa is much more narrowly bordered with brown than in *trebellius*. — **mitra** *Mab.*, from Sula-Mangoli, is unknown to me; in the diagnose it is *mitra*. compared with a *Satarupa*, in contrast to which the white band of the hindwing is prolonged; FRUHSTORFER, however, who has seen the type, places it to the *menaka*-group. — In **avatana** *Fruhst.*, from Sula-Besi, *avatana*. the white band of the hindwing is reduced to a very narrow patch, so that it resembles **metanga** *Rbb.* *metanga*. from Ceram, which is above likewise almost blackish-brown. — **nicaja** *Fruhst.* (165 b) is also a name for specimens *nicaja*. (from the Isle of Bazilan) having been separated from the *martinus* owing to hardly noticeable differences; in *nicaja* the somewhat enlarged anal-marginal spots are confluent (but in specimens from Bohol sometimes too!), so that the dark margin grows broader and the white area of the hindwing narrower. — **pentaja** *Fruhst.*, *pentaja*. from Buru, shows an approximation to *korela* from Waigiu; the white area of the hindwing is somewhat broader than in *trebellius* (165 d), the anal dark marginal spots being as in the New Guinea form.

**T. nestus** *Fldr.* This species may be regarded as the completely blackened form of the *menaka*-group. *nestus*. The white area of the hindwing is absent except a faint glimmer (in some Amboina specimens); only in Batjan specimens, — **gilolensis** *Mab.* (165 b, c), also found in Halmaheira, there is yet a small white diffuse spot before *gilolensis*.



the anal angle of the hindwing. Beneath there are often yet bluish-grey clouds in the disc of the hindwing, but not always. The small spots of the forewing are complete and distinctly white.

- neira*. **T. neira** Plötz (165 e). PLÖTZ figures 2 ♂♂ next to each other, one with a broad, one with a narrow white part on the hindwing. SWINHOE turns the figures round taking first the right one and then the left one, to the latter of which the name *neira* ought to belong, at least in case PLÖTZ is to be the author \*). Both the figures (excepting the forewing) have in common a peculiar dingy-brown darkening of the white part of the hindwing; besides a partial white colouring of the abdomen, which is absent in the *nestus* and many forms of *menaka*; thirdly also the patria is the same: Aru Islands. FRUHSTORFER has now denominated the broad-banded form *swinhoei* (165 c) merely by reason of SWINHOE's reproduction of PLÖTZ' figure.
- korela*. **T. korela** Mab. is perhaps somewhat smaller than the similar *sivoa*, distinguished by the abdomen being white only beneath; the spots and dots are entirely like in *sivoa*; on the hindwing the white colour does not extend so far towards the base; on the hindwing beneath there is at the end of vein 5 another isolated black spot, the others are confluent, forming a proximally dentate band. From Waigiu.
- sivoa*. **T. sivoa** Swh. (165 c) is a beautiful large form easily recognised by the extensive white area of the hindwing, which is bordered by a chain of confluent marginal spots, but above all by the abdomen being powdered with snow-white almost to the base; from New Guinea. — **monachus** Fruhst. is said to differ from *sivoa* in the coherent black anal margin of the hindwing above being proximad deeply indented and forming an almost closed band, and in the abdomen being above quite black, beneath yellow. (The white colour of the abdominal dorsum, however, varies much in fresh specimens from the same district and is sometimes almost quite absent; besides, it has often entirely vanished in much flown specimens.) — **canonicus** Fruhst. is smaller, the small elongate spots on the forewing have here the shape of minute round dots, and the white area of the hindwing is narrower; almost half of the abdomen is black. — **presbyter** Btlr. is distinguished from the preceding forms by the black abdomen and the broad, proximad distinctly defined dark anal margin of the hindwing above, which is also exhibited beneath extending as a slightly eurved bow in front of the fringe. New Pomerania. — **curatus** Fruhst. forms the transition from *sivoa* to *presbyter*; it resembles the latter form; hindwing beneath with a continuous dark marginal band, whereas in *sivoa*, *monachus*, and *canonicus* there are only isolated marginal spots. From *presbyter* it differs in the much broader marginal band being proximad deeply indented, and in the terminal margin being also above more than twice as broad and also proximad indistinctly defined. — All these forms from New Guinea seem to be very much alike, and *sivoa* itself probably is nothing but the representative of *menaka* in New Guinea. All the forms of *sivoa* are from New Guinea or New Pomerania resp.
- menanto*. **T. menanto** Plötz (= *jainas* Fruhst.) (165 d as *melamtho*). This species differs from the *menaka*-group in the anal portion (not the subanal portion) of the hindwing being white. Instead of the secluding dark marginal band there are here only two dark small marginal spots being rather remote from each other and in some ♀♀ hardly recognisable. Thereby this species approaches the *japetus*-group, and its well-known relations to *obscurus* (164 f) indicate, where this doubtful species is to be ranged, i. e. among its Ceylon-specimens which MOORE denominated *distans*. Forewing with but 3 small subapical spots, with indistinct, often slightly darker discal clouds; hindwing with an indistinctly defined, proximally bluish anal white area into which a series of dark brown discal spots extend from the radial interspaces. FRUHSTORFER was quite correct in presuming this Nias-insect to represent *gana* there, for which reason it must be more closely allied to the group of *obscurus* or *japetus* resp., but the combination of *menanto* with *toba* Nicév. by SWINHOE bewildered him, and so he described *menanto* representing *gana* in Nias as the new species *jainas*.
- toba*. **T. toba** Nic. (= *nana* Elw.) (165 d) is much smaller than *menanto*, the anal white area of the hindwing is narrower and distinctly defined, but also differently distributed, more band-shaped, and its proximal border is not convex but rather concave. From the Khasia Hills; in the Tring Museum it is also stated from Nias, which is probably a mistake.
- pteria*. **T. pteria** Hew. (165 d). Recognisable by a series of deep dark radiate spots crossing the distal portions of both wings and appearing beneath shortened on the white portion of the hindwing. The white colour of the hindwing is not bluish-white, but yellowish-white. From East Mindanao. — **dealbata** Dist., from Indo-China and Sumatra, has a deeper ground-colour, so that the dark marking is not so distinctly prominent. The rays are also much shorter than in typical *pteria*. — In **dimidiata** Fruhst. the very minute spots of *dealbata* on the forewing are larger, the anal white of the hindwing is narrower; beneath the black basal region is more extensive, posteriorly more distinctly defined, the distal spots much more conspicuous. North Borneo; Pulo Laut.
- lavata*. **T. lavata** Btlr. (165 d). Above dark brown, the white anal portion of the hindwing spotless, narrow, and towards the base rather smoothly cut off. Easily recognisable by the under surface being quite spotless except 1 or 2 fine minute spots before the apical portion; the forewing and the basal and costal parts of the hindwing are brown, the rest light bluish-grey. Malacca, Borneo, and Natuna Is.

\*) These figures have never been published, but the description by PLÖTZ has, so that this statement of the author is valid.



**T. abstrusus** *Fruhst.* Ground-colour van Dyk-brown with a dark violet reflection. Forewing with *abstrusus*. 5 subapical dots, the costal ones of which are removed somewhat proximad, almost streak-shaped. Before the apex of the cell there is a sandglass-shaped hyaline spot crossing the whole cell. An ultracellular small dot between the anterior and middle median; between the latter and the posterior median there is a somewhat longer spot. Hindwing uni-coloured, towards the base set with long hairs exhibiting a reddish reflection. Under surface somewhat darker, otherwise as above; only the palpi are below yellowish. Hindwing long, narrower than in the other *Tagiades*. Colouring and shape somewhat similar to that of *Satarupa formosana* *Fruhst.* (163 d) (a darkened form of *Sat. tethys*, the total impression of the ♂♂ also like that of some *Celaenorrhinus*. 20 mm. From German New Guinea. According to FRUHSTORFER; it is not lying before me.

**T. trichoneura** *Fldr.* (165 e) is separated from all the preceding species by the yolk-coloured anal *trichoneura*. portion of the hindwing. Forewing with a great many, partly comma-shaped, small hyaline spots. Typical specimens are from Malacca. Hindwing beneath dingy white, in the costal portion shaded with dark, without distinctly dark spots. — In **pralaya** *Mr.*, from Bengal, Sikkim, and the Khasia Hills, the hindwing is also beneath *pralaya*. yellowish instead of white. — **pellita** *Fruhst.*, from Tonkin, differs from *pralaya* in the narrower yellow portion *pellita*. of the hindwing and in the fact that not dark maculae, but long dark rays project over the proximal border of this yellow portion. — **nava** *Fruhst.*, from Perak, differs from typical *trichoneura* in the darker yellow *nava*. under surface and particularly in a series of yellow submarginal spots extending to the apical part of the forewing beneath. Java, Bali. — **trichoneuroides** *Elw.* (165 e), from Borneo, is the most beautiful form. Upper surface *trichoneuroides*. with very bright radiate black spots; hindwing beneath in the costal portion with 4 or 5 distinct spots. The species is apparently nowhere common.

**T. princeps** *Smpr.* (165 e). Almost the whole distal half of the hindwing is yellow which colour even *princeps*. projects to the anal portion of the forewing. The small yellow subapical spots of the forewing are likewise prolonged and united into an oblique band, otherwise the brown upper surface is not distinctly spotted. In contrast with nearly all the other *Tagiades*, the under surface of both wings is coloured and marked exactly like above, whereby a certain homochromy is produced with several other lepidoptera inhabiting the same districts, of which we only mention the Philippinic form of *Ophthalmis cincta* (Vol. XI, pl. 3 g), some *Lymantriidae* (*Euproctis geometrica* Vol. X, pl. 43 a), *simulans* (ibid.), though this resemblance is not to be explained as mimicry. Mindanao; Panaon. — **bazilanus** *Fruhst.* is a race from Bazilan, in which the subapical macula *bazilanus*. of the forewing above is absent.

**T. paradoxus** *Fruhst.* 22 mm. Beneath somewhat similar to *princeps* (165 e); above uni-coloured *paradoxus*. blackish-brown. Under surface somewhat lighter, bases of the wings slightly hued with yellow. Hindwing with a brown costal margin extending rather equally broad to the anterior median branch, then growing narrower and ending as a black line at the anal angle. The rest of the wing is dark yellow with a slight reddish tint. Spots on the forewing distributed as in *princeps*. Body brown, beneath yellow. Wings more roundish than in *princeps*. North Borneo.

**T. boisduvali** *Mab.* is the largest species of the genus, with an expanse of up to 60 mm; above black, *boisduvali*. on the hindwing a square anal area extending to the cell, yellow, distally bordered by a beak-shaped black costal area. Antennae with a white ring before the club. North Celebes.

**T. pinwilli** *Btlr.* (165 e) shows in the forewing large distal yellowish hyaline spots, the hindwing being *pinwilli*. orange-yellow with a dark margin and small dark spots before it and in the cell. A very beautiful species allied to the following *tabrica*; from Assam, Malacca, and Borneo; rare.

**T. tabrica** *Hew.* (165 e) is very similar to *pinwilli*; chiefly separated by the presence of minute sub- *tabrica*. apical hyaline spots in the forewing, and by the position of the black submarginal spots on the hindwing, which are situate in the orange-yellow area in *tabrica*, whereas in *pinwilli* somewhat in the shadow of the proximal border of the dark marginal band. Stated from Darjeeling; at any rate still rarer than *pinwilli*.

## 17. Genus: **Sarangesa** *Mr.*

This genus is composed of about 20 forms, 16 of which occur in the African Region and have been dealt with in Vol. XIII (p. 573—579) and have nearly all been figured there on pl. 76. Only 4 species occur in the Indian Region, especially in India and Ceylon, where they prefer dry districts, as they also do in Africa. Only 1 species touches the palearctic frontier in the North-Western Himalaya. Most of the species, which in the exterior and habits are somewhat like the European *Carcharodus*, exhibit a rather monotonous dark brown colouring, but in some the anal portion of the hindwing may also be lighter, as we find it in the *Tagiades* and also in the analogously coloured Americans from the *Achlyodes*-group. As to the structure cf. Vol. I, p. 334.



*purendra*. **S. purendra** Mr. (165 f). Cf. Vol. I, p. 335. This species seemed to be confined to the North-Western Himalaya, but ELVES reports of a specimen which is said to originate from the Nilghiri Hills (South India). I did not discover the species there.

*sati*. **S. sati** Nic. differs from *purendra* (165 f) particularly in the absence of the large hyaline spot in the disc above the submedian. Kuch; Rajputana.

*dasahara*. **S. dasahara** Mr., from India (Kangra and Sikkim to Bombay), differs from the figured Ceylon-form *albicilla*. **albicilla** Mr. (165 f) chiefly in the hindwing beneath not being whitish but brown. Specimens from the southern point of the Indian peninsula already show transitions to this form by a brighter under surface. — **philippus hampsoni** Mab. which by a mistake was denoted as American only shows yet traces of the small hyaline spots. — **hampsoni davidsoni** Swh. and **davidsoni** Swh. are unknown to me.

### 18. Genus: **Odina** Mab.

The members of this genus differ much from all the *Hesperidae* enumerated so far in the yellow-speckled colouring by which they are at once recognised. Morphologically they resemble the mostly beautifully sky-blue American *Pythonides* (Vol. V, pl. 112) and the likewise peculiarly coloured *Entheus*; in Tropical Africa the *Abantis* (Vol. XIII, pl. 75, 76) may correspond to them. In the forewing vein 5 is somewhat nearer to 6 than to 4; the lower median branch rises at about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the base of the lower cell-wall. The species of this genus seem to be extremely rare insects; even in large collections they are entirely absent.

*hieroglyphica*. **O. hieroglyphica** Btlr. (= *chrysomelaena* Mab.). Black with large orange spots being somewhat radiatiform at the margin of the forewing. The typical form in Borneo. — **cuneiformis** Smpr. (165 f), from the Philippines (Mindoro), differs from it in the large orange discal spot on the hindwing not being triangular but irregularly quadrangular. — In **ortygia** Nic., from Tenasserim, described from 1 ♂, the yellow spots in the apex of the forewing are smaller, those in the hindwing larger.

*decorata*. **O. decorata** Hew. (= *bicolor* Oberth.) (165 f), on the contrary, is golden yellow with black spots, only the margin of the forewing being broad dark brown with whitish rays. Tonkin.

### 19. Genus: **Darpa** Mr.

The only species of this genus is coloured like *Tagiades*; in the dark forewing there are discal hyaline spots, the anal half of the hindwing is white. But it is at once discernible by the dentate margin of both wings.

*hanria*. **D. hanria** Mr. (165 f). Dark brownish slate-coloured with a radiate black marking and a bone-coloured anal half of the hindwing. Sikkim. Apparently not common.

### 20. Genus: **Ctenoptilon** Nic.

The genus contains 2 species with long palpi showing a prolonged pendent terminal joint; apex of forewing truncate, the anal portion of the margin being irregularly curved. The hindwing exhibits a sharp tooth in the middle of the margin. All the wings are intermixed with numerous hyaline spots.

*vasava*. **C. vasava** Mr. (165 f) has a reddish ground-colour; cf. Vol. I, p. 335. The chief range is Northern India from where the species is distributed as far as the south of the palearctic region. The Chinese specimens have, chiefly owing to anatomical researches of the ♂ genitals, been separated as **chinensis** Leech (Vol. I, pl. 84 f as *vasava*). Not rare.

*multiguttata*. **C. multiguttata** Nic., from Akyab and Tenasserim, is very similar, but the spot of the subapical hyaline band of the forewing does not project beyond the others towards the apex, as it does in *vasava*.

### 21. Genus: **Tapena** Mr.

Allied to the preceding genus, but the wings are less sharply angled. The dents particularly in the centre of the distal margin of the hindwing only project as angles not as an appendage. Above all, the discal hyaline spots are all absent.

*thwaitesi*. **T. thwaitesi** Mr. (165 f) is almost uni-coloured deep sepia-brown with indistinct black transverse bands. Before the apex 3 small hyaline spots, the lowest of which is removed towards the margin. In the disc of the hindwing there is a hardly noticeable minute spot. Indo-China, Sumatra, Borneo. — **minuscule** Elw. & Edw.



(165 g), from Bernardmyo, is of a paler brown, the dents of the wings are still obtuser, the central dot on the hindwing is usually more distinct. — **hampsoni** *Elw. & Edw.* (165 g) is somewhat larger, the lowest subapical dot slightly removed towards the margin; Nilghiris, Ceylon. — Owing to anatomical differences in the genitals, all the 3 forms were regarded as distinct species.

## 22. Genus: **Netrocoryne** *Fldr.*

This purely Australian genus contains but 1 species externally resembling a large *Tapena*, though the hind tibiae exhibit a small hair-lock, similar but smaller than those exhibited in other Australian Hesperid males (*Casyapa calixenus* etc.).

**N. repanda** *Fldr.* (165 g) looks like a large *Tapena*, but it is of a brighter chestnut-colour, and beside the subapical spots there are in the forewing a group of large discal hyaline spots. In specimens from the northern parts of the range the hyaline spots of the forewing are mostly larger than in the south. — Larva slate-coloured, the 2nd ring yellowish, the 3rd orange with black round spots on the sides of the dorsal line, on the 4th and 5th rings similar though square black spots. Anal end again orange with large black spots on ring 10, dorsal line white, centred with brown, lateral line narrow, orange. In a case of leaves on *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Elaeocarpus reticulatus* and *cyanus*. Queensland (Brisbane) and New South Wales (Sydney) in summer and autumn, not rare.

## 23. Genus: **Odontoptilum** *Nic.*

*Hesperidae* of middling size with broad, lobate, very delicate wings, with very few and very small vitreous dots in the forewing, the hindwings being powdered with white. Palpi large and thick, forewing below the apex somewhat convex, the apex of the hindwing lobately produced with long fringes. — The larvae are rather short and stout, the head split at the vertex, but more transversely oval, with a less pointed mouth; the head is not glossy, as if it were varnished, like that in *Tagiades*, but clothed with fine short yellowish-red hair. While feeding they sit quite freely, and only hide in resting between parts of plants that are carelessly drawn together, without rolling up leaves as the *Tagiades* do. They finally become milky white pupae without distinct appendages which are marked with fine rows of black dots and streaks, yielding the imago in the hot countries after a fortnight. The imagines rest on flowers with their wings widely spread, the apical portions of the forewings slightly hanging down, as in the American *Eantis*, the palearctic *Thanaos* etc.

**O. angulata** *Fldr.* (= *sura* *Wr.*) (165 g). Distributed over Northern India and Southern China, but no more reaching to the palearctic frontier. Chestnut-brown, forewing in the basal portion and centre with a mealy hue; hindwing traversed by a few white lines, the distal line forming a right angle towards the centre of the margin. Hindwing beneath white, at the apex and distal margin spotted brown. — **subangulata** *Fruhst.*, from Bazilan, is said to be very much larger than continental insects; — in **mahabina** *Fruhst.*, from Java, the white of the markings in the hindwing above is darkened pale yellowish-brown. — in **sumatrana** *Fruhst.* the red-brown and black bands are more distinct than in other races. — Larva pale ochraceous-brown, the young larva yellowish-green; head dark brown, with yellowish-red hair. On *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Urena lappago*, *Eriodendrum*, and other plants. Pupa white with an obtuse cone of the head. The imagines are common in the sunshine, and with their wings far stretched out they rest on flowers, preferably on those of *Lantana hybrida*.

**O. helias** *Fldr.* (165 g) is much larger than *angulata*, otherwise similar to it, but from the centre of the margin of the hindwing towards the hind-margin above the anal angle not a thick white line but a white stripe of about 1 to 2 mm width. The fringe in the anal portion of the margin of the hindwing is long and snow-white. Celebes. — **helisa** *Smpr.*, from the Philippines, is somewhat smaller and exhibits bluish-white scales on the forewing beneath before the anal part of the margin and near the base. Not rare. — **hyperides** *Doh.* may be a distinct species, very similar to typical *helias*, but the bands as well as the discal hyaline spots of the forewing are absent and the apex of the hindwing is broad dark. Sumbawa; collected by FRUHSTORFER in Lombok at an altitude of 2000 ft., in April.

**O. pygela** *Hew.* (165 g) is recognisable by the distinct white line growing thicker hindward, right across both wings. The whole anal portion of the hindwing is white, only before the margin traversed by a grey nebulous stripe; Borneo. — **ragupta** *Fruhst.* is a name for the Sumatran form with broader white bands. — **javanica** *Fruhst.* is smaller and has neater white bands; from Java. Not rare.

**O. leptogramma** *Hew.* (165 h). Margin of the wing more uniformly bent, hindwing less lobate. Brown, hindwing through the centre broadly white. Philippines. Not rare.



24. Genus: **Abaratha** Mr.

Whilst in the *Odontoptilum* the hindwing is variegated, with many markings in contrast with the forewing which is dark brown and mostly little marked, the hindwing mostly being even very conspicuously snow-white, in *Abarantha* mostly the forewing and hindwing, above and beneath, are similarly coloured. The convexity of the margin of the forewing is still insignificant, but the lobation or dentation of the hindwing is still distinct. In the disc of the forewing there are always distinct hyaline spots. — The larvae of *A. syrichthus* are dark green, with yellow bands on the ring-indentations, and a dark short-haired head. Pupa white with a short cone of the head; across the dorsum rows of black dots, and the wing-cases exhibit black veins. Size and the approximate exterior of the pupa of *Aporia crataegi*. — The imagines fly in the sunshine like those of the preceding genus, and with their wings far stretched out they rest on blossoms.

*ransonnettii*.

**A. ransonnettii** Fldr. (165 h). As the type we must regard Ceylon-specimens which are much more variegated and more contrastingly coloured than specimens from the Nilgiri Mts., which ELVES states to correspond with the former. In *ransonnettii* the basal areas of both wings above are distinctly darker; the hindwing shows the anal area powdered with a mealy tint, whilst the median area is conspicuously lighter with a more distinct dot in the cell, and finally the under surface of the forewing is of a purer white. In specimens from South India — **taylorii** Nic. (165 h) — the total colouring is on both sides more uni-coloured and more reddish, whereas **potiphera** Hew. are probably only large and particularly conspicuously variegated Ceylon-specimens with bright whitish discal spots on both wings above. — *ransonnettii* is nearly everywhere common in Ceylon and South India; also mentioned from the Khasia-Hills.

*taylorii*.  
*potiphera*.*alida*.  
*mettasuda*.  
*siamica*.

**A. alida** Nic. is quite similar to the preceding species, but at once discernible by the round white transparent spot almost in the centre of the cell of the forewing. Known from Upper Burmah and from the Chindwin River. — Specimens from South Annam, = **mettasuda** Fruhst., exhibit less black colour, and are paler above and beneath. — **siamica** Swk. (165 h) is a large light form, corresponding to *potiphera* Hew. of *ransonnettii*. Siam.

*saraya*.

**A. saraya** Doh. (165 h) is the most similar to the *ransonnettii-taylorii* from the Nilgiris, but the under surface is pale yellow, not really hued with white, and in the centre of the forewing there is a group of distinct hyaline spots. Kumaon in the Himalaya.

*syrichthus*.

**A. syrichthus** Fldr. (= *agama* Fldr.) (165 i). Upper surface pale ochreous with a brown latticed marking, somewhat similar to that of certain *Melitaea*. Forewing with hyaline spots in the disc and before the apex. Hindwing beneath white with blackish-brown spots. Java. — Besides, *syrichthus* also occurs in Continental Indo-China, but according to FRUHSTORFER Tonkin-specimens are said to be larger with much smaller hyaline spots. — In **pelias** Fruhst., from Than-Mai in Tonkin, the spots on all wings above are more yellowish instead of dull whitish. The black spots on the brighter white under surface of the hindwing are very much reduced. — In contrast with the large Tonkin-specimens, a particularly small form is said to fly in Bernardmyo, = **elwesi** Wats. — **pelligera** Fruhst. (habitat unknown) may form a transition to the following species, particularly if it originated from South Celebes. Distinguished from *syrichthus* by reddish-yellow instead of light yellow maculae and faded dark and reddish-yellow spots on the hindwing. — The larva and pupa have been described in the diagnose of the genus.

*petias*.  
*elwesi*.  
*pelligera*.*erosula*.

**A. erosula** Fldr. (165 h) has the size and shape of the preceding species, but the upper surface is uniformly coloured brown, and the latticed marking is reduced to some transverse rows of oblong or comma-shaped spots. The small hyaline spots are rather small except the one in the cell-end. Celebes.

25. Genus: **Hesperia** Latr.

This genus has been so exhaustively dealt with by MABILLE in Vol. I, p. 338, by DRAUDT in Vol. V, p. 918, and particularly by AURIVILLIUS in Vol. XIII, p. 561, that we may refer to these statements. In the „Macrolepidoptera“ on the whole about 120 forms have been dealt with, only one of which occurs in the whole Indo-Australian Region, whereas none reaches the Australian Continent. Not only in the northern temperate zone the *Hesperia* number among the most common butterflies, but also in South America (near Santos) I found *Hesp. syrichthus* to be the most common Hesperid, and the most common butterfly on the whole. The Indian species slightly differs from the other *Hesperia*, whereupon SWINHOE founded the genus *Spialia*.

*galba*.

**H. galba** F. (= *supoma* Mr., *evanides* Btlr., *zebra* Btlr. \*), *hellas* Nic.) (165 i). To what has been said in Vol. I, p. 336 about this species, and to the well recognisable figure of a ♀ (Vol. I, pl. 85 b) we need only to add that the insects prefer to fly on high plateaux covered with high grass, always near the ground

\*) By a misprint this name was changed into *zebra* in Vol. I, p. 336.



upon which they always alight, exactly like the palearctic *malvae*, after a short flight, with their wings half opened. — Larva green, with fine transverse striations, the dark brown head covered with short hair, the neck marked orange and black; pupa with a greenish-white hue. — Widely distributed in India, and in some places very common; from South Arabia through South Beloochistan and India to Burmah; it prefers particularly dry districts.

## 26. Genus: **Gomalia** Mr.

This genus is very closely allied to the preceding genus, but it has a different habitus, and the antennal club is more slender and straight. The ♂ shows a costal fold on the forewing. The nearest ally, the African species *elma* Trim. which is figured on pl. 75 d of Vol. XIII, forms a transition to the genus *Carcharodus* to which it was already reckoned there.

**G. albofasciata** Mr. (= *littoralis* Swh.) (165 i) has the size and shape of the preceding species, but the numerous small white spots being scattered over the disc in *Hesp. galba* are very much reduced here. In the hindwing the discal spots are almost entirely absent, and instead of the antemarginal chain of white dots there is only a light stripe in the ground-colour. Fringes of both wings uniformly light grey, not speckled as in *H. galba*. From Beloochistan through India to Ceylon; apparently local.

## 27. Genus: **Carcharodus** Hbn.

Of this genus (vid. Vol. i, p. 335) but 2 forms occur at the frontiers of the Indo-Australian Region, having been united with *alceae* by ELWES and EDWARDS.

**C. alceae** Esp. seems not to occur typically in India, but in a dark form (**drawira** Mr.) in the Western Himalaya, and in a light form from the deserts of Beloochistan — **swinhoei** Wats. Anatomically the two forms, according to ELWES and EDWARDS, do not differ from the type more than European *alceae* differ from each other; but MABILLE thinks to have found a difference in the absence of the hair-pencil on the forewing beneath of *swinhoei*, since this hair-tuft is said to occur in *drawira*.

## II. Subfamily: **Ismeninae**.

Whereas the subfamily of the *Hesperiinae* generally consists of diurnal lepidoptera bound to the sunshine, this group chiefly contains insects flying at night. During the day they are at rest in thickets out of which they may be scared by beating. They are particularly chased out of the dense foliage of impenetrable bamboo-walls out of which they rush forth, on being disquieted, in a rumbling flight. Then they mostly alight again after a short distance in the brushwood, where they take refuge, hiding under leaves till after sunset, when they often come flying to the lantern. Whereas in many species of the preceding subfamily the wing are held almost as in Geometrids (being flatly stretched out), those of the *Ismeninae* are always held like those of butterflies: erect over the thorax. Otherwise the structure has often changed like that of *Heterocera*; particularly the thorax has become very stout and the abdomen of the ♀♀ clumsy; the legs are short and densely clothed with hair which also cover the basal portions of the wings; the antennae are rather short, the wings broad, the hindwing is rounded, in the anal portion often lobate. The under surface, in accordance with the hidden life in daytime, is adapted to the surroundings, frequently leaf-green or yellowish-brown, and mostly without glaring markings, the forewing either with quite scanty hyaline spots or without them. — The larvae, as far as they are known, are very variegated, zebra-like striped, or with transverse spots in certain intervals, in the interspaces of the markings besides provided with linear or guttiform markings. They were found on various plants, such as *Horsfieldia*, *Combretum*, *Meliosma*, *Pongamia*, *Milletia*. They live almost freely, leaving their cases half or still farther; in feeding they always stretch forth the frequently very peculiarly marked head. The pupae are also generally very peculiarly coloured, milky white or whitish-grey with small black dots and streaks. The group contains beside some few single species only 3 rather large genera: *Hasora* and *Ismene* (Indo-Australian) and *Rhopalocampa* (African).

### 1. Genus: **Hasora** Mr.

Forewing rather pointed, hindwing often slightly lobately produced in the anal angle. Antennae short, the pointed club turned down in a semicircle. The cell of the forewing does not attain two thirds of the length of the costa. Vein 5 nearer to 6 than to 4. Vein 12 reaches the costa almost opposite the cell-angle. The upper discocellular is small, the middle and lower discocellulars obliquely proximad. On the hindwing the cross-



vein is very feeble, obliquely distally. Hind tibiae without hairy fringes with 2 pair of spurs. Larvae beautifully variegated; on the greenish ground there extend parallel dorsal lines at the sides of which there are square spots; head often shield-shaped, of a bright red or yellow with face-like markings. Pupa without a trace of the proboscis projecting beyond the anal end. It yields the imago mostly after 2 to 4 weeks. The lepidoptera have a swift whizzing flight and habits like *Heterocera*. They begin to drink from the flowers in the evening and are often captured at the lantern. Most of them are not rare at their habitats.

- badra*. **H. badra** Mr. (= *quadrifasciata* Mab.). ♂ above quite brown or with but faint traces of small preapical spots. But the ♀ has 3 rather large discal hyaline spots situate in a triangle. Beneath the hindwing is dark chestnut-brown, in the distal third lighter, with 2 small light spots in the cell and before the anal lobe, which are sometimes hazy and indistinct. India and Ceylon. — *godana* Fruhst., from Formosa, is said to be larger and darker, and the ♀♀ exhibit at the submedian of the forewing a large yellowish-hyaline spot. — *gnaeus*. **gnaeus** Plötz (165 i), from the Philippines and Palawan, shows the anal portion of the hindwing much less produced than Indians do, and very large white oval spots on the hindwing beneath. But by no means all the Philippinic *badra* are so; PLÖTZ figures by the name of *certhia*, in 8 figures, specimens with a very pointed anal portion of the ♂ hindwing, with small spots beneath being almost obsolete in the ♀, labelled "Philippines", Coll. "Keferstein". The larva and pupa which are likewise figured do not differ from those of Indian *badra*. — *celebica*. **celebica** Stgr. are specimens from Celebes, which differ so little from *gnaeus* that MABILLE unites them. — *quadrifasciata* Mab., founded upon specimens from the Moluccas, was later on treated as a synonym by the author himself. — *modatta* Fruhst. (165 i) are specimens from Java exhibiting a more abundant violet reflection beneath and larger hyaline spots on the forewing of the ♀. — *sankarya* Fruhst., from Engano, Bawean, Bali, Lombok, and Sumbawa, resembles the Javanese form, but it is darker, the hyaline spots of the forewing are smaller, the spots on the hindwing beneath more indistinct. — Larva beautifully light greenish-yellow with a black defined dorsal line and finer dark subdorsal lines. Laterally there are dark square spots leaving free one segment each; between them there are fine transverse lines. Head red with a face-like marking, ventrum reddish-ochreous. It lives on *Pongamia volubilis* between leaves that are loosely spun together. Pupa yellowish-brown with a white hue, yielding the imago after 2 weeks, but the larvae are often infested by Ichneumonids.
- fenestrata*. **H. fenestrata** Fruhst. is unknown to me; described by FRUHSTORFER according to a water-colour sketch by MABILLE. ♂: wing-contours similar as in *badra*, but analwards still more strangled and tapering. Above distally dark brown, towards the base somewhat lighter. Forewing with 2 small yellowish-white hyaline discal maculae. Beneath as in *simplicissima* Mab. from Batjan and Celebes, but much lighter red-brown with a light purple reflection. Hindwing beneath with a yellow oblong anal spot and a similar one obliquely above it. Between them the usual black anal spot before the tail-lobe. From the Minahassa.
- anura*. **H. anura** Nic. (Vol. I, pl. 89 b). This form having been dealt with in the palearctic part (Vol. I, p. 341) occurs not only in China but also in North India, from where it was even described first. The fact that the anal lobe is so much shorter as to justify the name „*anura*“ probably does not apply to all the specimens. — *wortha* Swb. (165 i) is somewhat smaller than northern specimens, and the under surface almost like the upper surface dark brown, the markings of the hindwing entirely darkened. West Java. — *tantra*. Also **tantra** Fruhst., from the Isle of Nias, is darker and also with narrower wings than the typical form, separated from *wortha* by the darker shading of the distal portions of all the wings. An indistinct, but recognisable light median band of the hindwing terminates below in a long purely white spot. In the black anal spot of the hindwing another lighter patch. — *avajea* Fruhst. is above still deeper blackish-brown, beneath the median band of the hindwing is whitish, more distinct than in *tantra*; beneath in the distal portion of the wings a distinct violet reflection. Sumbawa.
- umbrina*. **H. umbrina** Mab. (= *habroa* Swb.) (166 a) differs from *wortha* only in the shape of the wings and in exhibiting here an indistinct, hardly noticeable brightening instead of the basally more distinctly defined brightening which replaces the band of the hindwing on the under surface on most of the *Hasora*. Described from Celebes, but it also occurs in Batjan in slightly smaller specimens.
- leucospila*. **H. leucospila** Mab. (168 a) is allied to *anura*, but it has 4 broad velvet stripes on the median branches and the submedian of the forewing. Above dark brown. Bases of both wings densely haired; head and thorax clothed with greenish hair. Palpi yellowish-brown, abdomen dark brown, with yellow rings. Beneath the forewing exhibits a subapical, indistinct, not very long white diffuse spot powdered with violet. Hindwing brown with 2 more or less prominent whitish subanal maculae that are separated by a square black spot. Under surface very similar to *anura*, but with whitish blue-scaled subanal maculae instead of yellowish splashes. Easily discernible from *anura* by the scent-stripes of the ♂♂. Celebes. — *matisca* Fruhst., from Bazilan, is larger and above lighter, beneath with the brightest blue reflection. — *parnia* Fruhst. is the smallest, beneath darkest form; from Borneo.
- mixta*. **H. mixta** Mab. (= *philetas* Plötz) (166 a) is very similar to the two preceding ones, without a distinct anal lobe, and on both sides almost uniformly dark sepia-brown, recognisable by a long, comma-shaped sexual



sexual spot of the ♂ forewing; apex of forewing somewhat truncate. Luzon. — *cirta* *Fruhst.*, from Bazilan, is said to have rounder wings than *simplicissima* and *certhia*; the author compares it with *certhia* which, however, cannot belong to this species owing to its long anal lobe and the absence of the androconial spot in the ♂. — *prabha* *Fruhst.*, from Palawan, is said to be darker than all the Sunda races. — *hadria* *Nic.*, from Perak, is not known to me, but it is said to be the form figured by DISTANT as *badra* in his „Rhopaloc. Malay.“ (pl. 35, fig. 3). Accordingly it is a form being in the ♂ on both sides quite dark brown, above spotless, on the hindwing beneath the straight transverse band is only indicated by the proximal and distal bordering being marked by darker shading. Malacca. — *yanuna* *Fruhst.*, from Nias, is recognisable by smaller and more indistinct spots beneath. — *tyrius* *Fruhst.* (166 a), from Java, has very large hyaline spots in the ♀ forewing. Sometimes there are besides the discal hyaline spots some minute subapical ones. — *liondi* *Fruhst.* is the Sumatran form; it is very similar to *yanuna*; separated from *tyrius* by smaller hyaline spots of the ♀♀. — This species fully deserves its name „mixta“, for all the authors have hitherto mixed up different species with it, and by no means in all the cases it is possible to keep the forms reckoned hereto asunder.

**H. simplicissima** *Mab.* To this species mostly specimens were reckoned that are allied to the preceding species, whereas FRUHSTORFER regards as *simplicissimus* specimens from the Northern Moluccas, which are so very similar to *celaenus* being metallic lustrous beneath, that *simplicissima* may only be the northern race of *celaenus*.

**H. moestissima** *Mab.*, from Celebes, is easily discernible from the preceding species by the white median band of the hindwing beneath which, however, is traversed by a black ray extending from the jet-black anal spot to the base of the wing. According to the shape and width of this band one can distinguish various forms. — *pathana* *Fruhst.* (166 a) is the form from the Philippines, distributed as far as Palawan, in which the white band of the hindwing is very much widened. — *palinda* *Swh.*, from Java, is unknown to me, it is neither mentioned in PIEPERS and SNELLEN, Rhopaloc. of Java. — In *mimosa* *Swh.* (166 b) the white band is narrow and interrupted in the anal portion, but not by a black ray proceeding from the anal spot, but by the brown ground-colour. Borneo. — *chabrona* *Plötz* (166 b), from Indo-China and Sumatra, has a beautiful violet metallic lustre beneath, and on the forewing there are in the ♀ quite faint traces of minute hyaline spots. — *coulteri* *Wood.-Mas.* is said to be very closely allied to *chabrona*, but to differ in exhibiting a very distinctly defined white band beneath. But PLOETZ' *chabrona* has no tarnished bands as WOOD-MASON writes, who probably had not the right *chabrona* Plötz before him. On the other hand, *coulteri*-♂♂ are said to exhibit scent-seales on the forewing above, situate in velvety stripes along the submedian and above it. For this reason *coulteri* is also generally treated as a distinct species; PIEPERS and SNELLEN range it with the next species. Described from Cachar.

**H. alexis** *F.* (= *chromus* *Cr.*) (Vol. I, pl. 89 h) (166 b \*). ♂ with a comma-shaped androconium of the forewing, ♀ with 2 often very small hyaline spots. But as *malayana* is also similar, many authors have confounded one with the other \*). FRUHSTORFER means to separate them by the under surface which, according to CRAMER, is in „*chromus*“ slightly tinted reddish, the band being rather straight, dull white, and closed by a black anal spot; in *malayana* it is, according to FELDER, metallic leek-green, somewhat irregular. Among the forms of *alexis* the typical one goes farthest to the north and enters the palaearctic region in Central China, though it is not common there. From Shanghai to the south, however, it becomes more and more common, and along the Formosa Strait it numbers among the most common lepidoptera flying to the lantern in the evening. — In Formosa itself it occurs in the form *vairacana* *Fruhst.* (166 e) with a darker upper surface and a rather dull brown, lustreless under surface. — *haslia* *Swh.* (= *bilunata* *Meyr. & Low. nce Btlr.*), from Queensland, is discernible from *bilunata* *Btlr.* by the absence of the ♂ mark; otherwise also similar to *contempta* in the exterior; it resembles typical *alexis*, but it has broader bands; to the south it extends to the Richmond River, where it flies in spring (October) and again in summer. — *ganapata* *Fruhst.* (= *attenuata* *Mab. nce Stgr.*), known from German New Guinea and Obi, probably also in some other islands, is larger, the body and the proximal halves of the wings covered with longer greenish hair, the hyaline spots in the forewing smaller than in *alexis*, the band of the hindwing very broad, white, powdered with bluish-grey, with a bright bluish-violet distal border. Basal halves of all the wings more intensely light steel-blue than in the allied races. — *laminata* *Hbn.*, by a mistake reported from Surinam, may be merely an aberration, distinguished by the white band of the hindwing being much broader and slightly undulate. — *bilunata* *Btlr.* is a name given to the „*chromus*“ from the Fidji Is., where the species is not rare; but there are no constant differences between Fidji-specimens and Australian *alexis* (= *haslia*). — Larva yellowish-brown, beneath darker; across the dorsum 3 blackish longitudinal stripes and across the segments short thick transverse lines. On the sides of the dorsal line there are large black square spots. Head red with a face-like marking. The imagines begin to fly towards 9 p. m.

**H. almea** *Swh.* was described from North Borneo, according to a single ♂ which entirely resembles the following *malayana* on the hindwing beneath, whereas the shape is that of *alexis*. Above uni-coloured dark

\*) MABILLE in Vol. I, p. 341.



olive-brown, the forewing with but one small hyaline-white central spot; beneath the forewing shows a broad metallic bluish-green band.

*malayana*. **H. malayana** *Fldr.* (166 c) is mostly recognisable by the bright metallic green under surface, but nevertheless connected with the preceding species by all kinds of transitions. Typical *malayana* occur almost in the whole of the Malay Archipelago and extend from Java and Indo-China to the east as far as the Philippines, from where we have figured a specimen. — **attenuata** *Stgr.* (= *meala Swh.*) (166 c) exhibits in the ♂ instead of the white band beneath only a fine line; Celebes, Java, Siam. — **bhawara** *Fruhst.*, from Assam, on the contrary exhibits the white band beneath twice as broad as in typical *malayana*. — **azakra** *Fruhst.* are specimens from Sula-Besi: „Band of hindwing twice as broad as in *attenuata*-♂, but narrower than in the ♂♂ from Obi.“ — **prahmida** *Fruhst.*, from Obi, Ceram, Amboina, Timor-Laut, and Key, is in the male very closely allied to the Philippinic specimens, though somewhat smaller, but with the most intensely developed green reflection. The band of the hindwing is prominent, only somewhat narrower than in Palawan, but broader than in *attenuata* and *azakra*. — **dipama** *Fruhst.*, from Waigeu. Here the green reflection, which in other forms mostly only extends to the white band, reaches beyond this almost obsolete band nearly to the margin of the wing. — **padma**, from Palawan, resembles beneath *proximata* (166 d) likewise occurring there, but it is separated from it by the scent-spot which is absent in *proximata*. — **galaca** *Fruhst.* is the largest form of *malayana*; hindwing beneath in the proximal half dark green, the median band is considerably narrower than in *padma*. — **salanga** *Plötz* are aberrative specimens in which the white median line of the hindwing beneath is dissolved except its lower small terminal spot; from Malacca. — The larva of *malayana* probably does not differ from that of *alexis*.

*amboinensis*. **H. amboinensis** *Swh.*, according to the author, is a species different from *alexis*, but otherwise it is apparently allied to *prahmida* *Fruhst.* Above dark olive-brown without markings, beneath the forewing shows a broad metallic bluish-green costal band, the hindwing a white discal band; described according to one couple from Amboina.

*butleri*. **H. butleri** *Auriv.* is also very similar to the preceding species. The ♂♂ look very much like those of *chabrona* (166 b), but they have a broad scent-spot like *alexis* and *malayana* from which, however, they differ in the band of the hindwing being twice as broad.

*vitta*. **H. vitta** *Btlr.* (166 c). Like the forms of *malayana*, hardly separable as species from *alexis*. Large, hindwing beneath in the ♂ of a bright metallic green, the white band of the hindwing moderately broad, slightly interrupted by the black anal spot. Borneo (BUTLER) and Philippines (PLOETZ). —

*lucescens*. **H. lucescens** *Luc.* is similar to the preceding species; body and basal portion of the wings covered with hair of a green reflection. The lilac-grey transverse band of the hindwing beneath is moderately broad, bordered with dark. The velvety black spot of the anal region is large. Queensland, October till December.

*inermis*. **H. inermis** *Elw.* (166 c) is a large form which is surely allied to the larger Philippinic forms of *alexis*, but easily discernible by the white band of the hindwing being darkened into greyish-brown and its distal border being indistinct. In the disc of the forewing there are above the hind-margin dense velvety strata, but no real comma-shaped scent-spot as in *alexis* and *malayana*. From the Linchot Is.; the figured specimens were captured by A. FRITZE in Okinawa. They seem to be the northernmost members of the *chromus-malayana* group, whereas **contemta** *Plötz* (166 d as *contempta*) which is very similar to them, though the ♂ is said to exhibit 2 very minute spots in the forewing, is the southernmost form described from Cape York and extending to the south as far as Mackay.

*hurama*. **H. hurama** *Btlr.* (166 d). Above thick velvety stripes cover the uni-coloured brown surface of the wings from below the cell-end to the centre of the hind-margin. The under surface is brown, too, without a metallic gloss, the median band is snow-white, thick, in the middle swollen, not pierced. No black anal spot. Australia, New Guinea, Aru, and Waigeu. — **vivapama** *Fruhst.*, from Saparna, Amboina, and Buru, is larger than the figured specimens from New Guinea, the white band of the hindwing is much narrower at the costa; hindwing beneath without the metallic reflection. — In **perplexa** *Mab.*, from the Northern Moluccas, the white band is remarkably much narrower in front and behind. — Whether **bürgeri** *Rbb.* is the Celebic form of *hurama*, I cannot decide, since the species is not before me; but **boisduvali** *Fldr.*, from Amboina, is probably only an aberrative form distinguished by the white band on the hindwing beneath being shortened in front and behind; it would accordingly have to be placed to *vivapama*.

*ribbei*. **H. ribbei** *Plötz*, owing to its 3 long though indistinct scent-stripes, belongs near the Philippinic *malisca* *Fruhst.*, but the under surface is, similar to that of *malayana*, steel-blue with a greenish reflection. Above dark brown with grey intermixed dorsal hair. On the forewing beneath a band-marking proceeds from  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the costal margin to the median vein, on the hindwing beneath there is at the base of the median branches a narrow white marginal marking; the dark band of the forewing beneath is continued in the hindwing, but whitish, covered with blue. Ceram. — In **apara** *Fruhst.* the white band of the hindwing beneath is scarcely half as broad as in typical *ribbei*, only representing a thin line; the ground-colour beneath is duller, predominantly green. From the Isle of Obi.



**H. proxissima** (sic!) *Elw.* (166 d) has also a very broad white band of the hindwing, but still the usual *proxissima* shape of *Hasora*. Here the band is reddish in its anal portion, and the space between it and the base is quite bluish-green. From Mindoro.

**H. proximata** *Stgr.* (166 d) is very similar to *proxissima*, likewise exhibiting a very broad and uninterrupted band of the hindwing; but the margins are very hazy and very uniformly bent. Likewise from the Philippines.

**H. borneensis** *Elw.* (166 d, e) numbers among the largest species known of *Hasora*. On the dark brown upper surface the proximal portion of the hindwing shows bright golden brown hair; beneath the band of the hindwing is darkened by brown and very much narrower before the anal portion. From Borneo.

**H. myra** *Hew.* (166 f, g). In this species the yellow colour of the hindwing is still brighter and more glaring, and occupies the whole anal portion. Forewing in the ♀ with small hyaline spots. — Larva on *Milletia sericea* and *Pongamia volubilis*, light green and reddish, with 4 white dorsal lines, laterally short transverse lines. On each segment a large spot, in front black, hindward deep red. Head orange; across the body fine white fluffy hair. Java.

**H. lizetta** *Plötz* (166 e). On both sides almost uni-coloured dark brown, only beneath before the anal angle in both wings a yellowish diffuse spot. One might take it to be a form of *badra*, but the larva is said to resemble entirely that of *myra* and likewise to live on *Milletia sericea*. Known from Java.

**H. schönherr** *Latr.* is a very pretty species. Forewing with a large yellow or hyaline spot, hindwing with a bright yolk-coloured median band or the whole proximal portion yellow. It is doubtful whether geographical races can be extracted from the various forms or whether they are more seasonal modifications, or even whether different forms may occur beside each other, which has been asserted, though *FRUHSTORFER* contradicts it. — **chuza** *Hew.* (166 e), from Borneo, seems invariably to exhibit a downward tapering yellow band of the hindwing; — whereas in **saida** *Hew.* (= *gentiana Fldr.*) (166 c), from the Philippines, the whole hindwing is honey-coloured excepting a very broad dark marginal band. — **criddatta** *Fruhst.* (166 e), from Nias, has a much broader band of the hindwing than *chuza* from Borneo; but I cannot find that the basal portion of the wings beneath is yellowish-grey instead of violettish-grey, as the author states. — Typical **schönherr** *Latr.* occurs in Java; it differs from *chuza* in the larger white subapical spots of the forewing and the broader band of the hindwing. — The larva is not known.

**H. discolor** *Fldr.* (166 f). Above uni-coloured dark brown, like most of the *Hasora*, with lustrous greenish hair on the head and body. The under surface is characterized by a broad irregular median band from the subcostal vein in the forewing to the anal angle of the hindwing, where it is ventricosely expanded. This band varies in its shape and colouring, being sometimes more sky-blue, sometimes more tinted yellowish. The imago is not common, its range extends from North Australia over New Guinea and Waigeu to Ceram. The type originates from Amboina. Australian specimens (from Cape York) are said to be smaller, with a more faded band beneath; they have been separated as **mastusia** *Fruhst.* flying from Cape York to the south as far as Richmond River in spring and again in the hot season, from January to April; it is not rare in Cairns, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

**H. thridas** *Bsd.* This beautiful species seems to have a wide range, but in the various islands small differences are to be ascertained. In typical specimens from Buru the under surface is similar to that of *discolor*, metallic dark brown, the white transverse patch at the cell-end of the forewing beneath is very obsolete. — Specimens from Waigeu and Halmaheira have a more light green lustrous under surface, and the patch at the cell-end of the forewing is more prominent; this is **akshita** *Fruhst.* Also specimens from the Bismarck Archipelago and the Salomons are said to differ from Moluccan specimens, but they have not yet been denominated. According to *RIBBE*, typical *thridas* also occur near Illu in Ceram. The species is apparently not common.

**H. celaenus** *Cr.* (166 f) is at once recognizable by the still more magnificent metallic bluish-green under surface; the white band of the hindwing being so very characteristic in most of the *Hasora* is here only indicated by a stripe-shaped brightening. Moluccas.

**H. splendida** *Mab.* is unknown to me; it is said to originate from the Philippines, but it was not known to *SEMPER*, nor is it mentioned by *ELWES* and *EDWARDS* who include the Philippines in their work on the *Hesperidae*. Here the forewing beneath is said to exhibit a fine light blue submarginal band and a small cell-end spot. On the hindwing the submarginal band extends to the posterior median branch and is only continued again behind the submedian in the anal portion, beneath a very large oval, centrally white discal spot beginning at the costa. — It may perhaps be merely an aberrative form of *discolor*.

**H. violaceus** *Elw.* (168 a). Described according to a specimen in the Coll. *STAUDINGER* in the Berlin Museum; it is said to originate from Amboina, and differs from the other species of *Hasora* in a violet reflection on the upper surface of the ♀, whereas the ♂ lacks it.



*lugubris.*

**H. lugubris** Bsd. (166 f). Owing to the shape of the body and wings (forewing elongate, hindwing short) this species is more similar to the following genera such as *Rhopalocampta* and *Ismene* than to the *Hasora*. Recognisable by the palpi being below of a bright red, above golden green, by the lustrous golden green head and collar, the broad band of the hindwing being distally bordered with blue, in front with golden yellow. From New Guinea. A single specimen (♂) is reported by Lower from Cape York, though he himself considers it

*tiacellia.*

to be only a stray guest in Queensland. — In **tiacellia** Hew., from the Aru Is., the white median band of the hindwing is so very broad that it occupies by far the greatest portion of the surface of the hindwing. The species is not common.

## 2. Genus: **Bibasis** Mr.

The lepidoptera of this genus still exhibit the shape of the *Hasora*, the forewing of the ♂ being even more pointed, so that the distal margin is longer than the hind-margin. The hindwing is also distinctly lobate in the anal portion, so that the lobate part is still longer than in *Hasora*. But the legs are short, and nothing is to be noticed of the great prolongation of the tarsi as in *Has. lugubris*. However, the hind tibiae are set with hair-fringes as in the *Ismene*. All the forms known presumably belong to one species.

**B. sena.** Above uni-coloured earth-brown, lighter than most of the *Hasora*, more of the ground-colour of the white *Ismene*; hindwing with fiery red fringes. Beneath a white median band extends from the centre of the forewing almost to the anal angle of the hindwing. Typical **sena** Mr. occur in India and Ceylon, as far as the Naga Hills in Assam and as far as Siam. — **palawana** Stgr. (= *uniformis* Elw.) (166 f) occur in Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Palawan, and the Philippines; they differ in the distal border of the white band of the hindwing being as distinct as the proximal border, whereas in typical *sena* it is covered with whitish-sambawana. violet. — In **sambawana** Elw., likewise described as a distinct species, the hindwing above is densely covered with hair of a bright rusty yellow colour. — **vaicravana** Fruhst. (166 g) is a larger race the ♂ of which exhibits a band of the hindwing as broad as in the ♀ of *sena* and *palawana* from the Philippines. — Larva very beautifully variegated, greenish ochreous-yellow with a dark dorsal stripe and zebra-like transverse stripes, one thick stripe being always followed by 2 finer ones. The reddish head shows a black star-like marking; on the whole, it is very similar to the larva of *Ismene oedipodea* and it likewise lives on *Combretium latifolium*. Pupa yellowish, with a white hue on it.

## 3. Genus: **Badamia** Mr.

The genus which is characterized in Vol. I, p. 341, contains but 1 wide-spread species.

*exclamationis.*

**B. exclamationis** F. (= *ladon* Cr., *thymbron* Fldr.) (Vol. I, pl. 86 e). This lepidopteron (cf. Vol. I, p. 341) is distributed from Cashmir and India through Indo-China and parts of the Malay Archipelago to Formosa, but it seems no more to occur in the Linhot Is.; it inhabits, however, the whole of North and East Australia to the south as far as Sydney; the single individuals of the species vary a great deal, though distinctly separable geographical races cannot be ascertained; particularly the hyaline spots of the forewing vary in size. The species is mostly very common, and in Queensland frequently large swarms of these lepidoptera were observed. It is one of the swiftest flyers, which in the sunshine drinks [from flowers upon which it dashes in a furious, whizzing flight and which it leaves again in the same swift and abrupt manner; nevertheless it is not timid and therefore easy to capture. — The larva is yellowish-green with a dark dorsal line and zebra-like thick and thin transverse stripes. Head yellowish-red, marked with black. — The imagines fly all the year round in hot districts, e. g. in Ceylon.

## 4. Genus: **Ismene** Swms.

Rather large *Hesperidae* of a *Heterocera*-like habitus, which in contrast with the preceding species lead a nocturnal life and conceal themselves in daytime. Antenna with a long and thick club terminating in a fine long point. Frons very broad; second palpal joint with appressed scales, the third joint being thin and porrect. Forewing not so pointed as in the preceding genera; hindwing almost invariably with a distinct, often large anal lobe. In the forewing vein 5 is straight, at the base equidistant from 4 and 6. In the hindwing the lower median branch rises near the cell-end. More than 20 species are known, nearly all from Indo-Australia.

*doleschalli.*

**I. doleschalli** Fldr. (166 g). Above black, at once recognisable by the greenish golden body and the bright glaring golden grey basal parts of all the wings. Under surface blackish-brown, powdered with metallic, with single light greenish areas. Typical *doleschalli* occur in Amboina. — In **gazaka** Fruhst., from Batjan, the golden green basal area above is more confined. — Specimens from Ceram are said to be generally smaller than typical ones, and were therefore denominated **viridicans** Fruhst., the golden green upper surface exhibits less blue reflection, and the light areas beneath are reduced. — **sitiva** Fruhst., from Waigeu, is still smaller, and the



golden green is much more reduced than in specimens from New Guinea: = *albertisi* Oberth. (166 g) which show an *albertisi*, entirely dark under surface, where the brightening at the anal portion of the forewing has almost disappeared, whilst of the 2 larger spots of the hindwing only 2 dull dots are left. LOWER asserts also that the ♂ shows, in distinction from *doleschalli*, a hair-pencil near the anal angle of the hindwing above. — *simessa* Fruhst. are *simessa*, specimens from North Australia, looking almost like typical Amboina-specimens, though they are said to exhibit a still more distinct distal line on the forewing beneath. — *raluana* Rbb., from the Bismarck Archipelago, *raluana*, is beneath black with greenish bands and bluish spots, the hindwing with a distinct, interrupted distal line (PAGENSTECHEER).

**I. mus** Elw. & Edw. (168 a), like the preceding species, forms a transition to *Hasora*, being dark *mus*, brown, in the anal portion of the hindwing yellowish-brown, with ochreous fringes. Beneath quite yellowish-brown, in the anal portion of the hindwing a large black spot in a pale ochreous halo. The figured specimens are from Borneo, but according to ELWES they also occur in Perak.

**I. nestor** Mschlr. (= *atrinota* Mab., *ionis* Nic.) (166 g) strongly recalls a somewhat light-coloured *nestor*. *Bibasis sena*; above uni-coloured yellowish-brown with golden yellow fringes of the hindwing, beneath with a light median band; but this band which is all white in *B. sena*, is here only light greyish-brown, and besides the ♂ shows the transverse scent-spot through the lower portion of the forewing being distinct also in other *Ismene*. Java, Sumbawa to Timor. — In *antigone* Rbr., from Flores, the band of the hindwing beneath is still *antigone*, more indistinct and duller. — *zonaras* Fruhst., from Wetter, is smaller and darker, the wings only yet at the *zonaras*, bases light brown. Beneath all the wings are blackish instead of brown, with a violet reflection, the whitish band of the hindwing is narrower.

**I. ilusca** Hew. (168 a) is above almost exactly like *nestor*, but the velvety scent-spot is very much *ilusca*, widened, above rounded and below expanded. Beneath the light median band is absent. Celebes. — *rubrocincta* *rubrocincta*, Mab., from the same island, the author himself presumes to be merely the ♀ of *ilusca*, unless it belongs to one of the forms of *nestor*.

**I. amara** Mr., from Sikkim, is not rare; the upper surface is rather monotonously brown and the *amara*, under surface shows bright bluish-green radiary stripes. The ♀ generally does not differ much from the ♂, though in the Naga Hills also a different ♀ was ascertained. — *pindopatra* Fruhst., from Assam, is larger and *pindopatra*, beneath it shows light green instead of bluish-green stripes. ♀ darker than *amara*-♀♀, the veins and the bases of the wings with a purple hue.

**I. harisa** Mr. (167 a) is easily recognised by the costal area as well as an oblong spot between the *harisa*, subcostal branches of the ♂ hindwing being bone-coloured yellow. The brownish-yellow under surface shows dark rays crossed by the lighter veins. Typical specimens originate from Sikkim, Assam, and Burma. The ♀ shows above a bluish metallic gloss. — *consobrina* Plötz (= *erinatha* Fruhst.) (167 a) are Javanese specimens, *consobrina*, darker than typical *harisa* from Sikkim, the ♂ particularly in the disc of the forewing not so very light, ♀ above darker blue, beneath more uniformly red-brown. — In *asambha* Fruhst. from Tonkin, on the contrary, the *asambha*, forewing of the ♂ is still lighter yellowish-white. — *moncada* Fruhst. (= *harisa* Dist.) (167 a) is the form from *moncada*, Malacca; the ♂ has not only no brightening whatever on the forewing (like *consobrina*), but besides the costal area of the hindwing is narrower and darker yellow. — Larva dull bone-white with a dark dorsal line, thick subdorsal lines, and large black spots at the sides of the dorsum. Head red with black dots. It lives on Ginger (*Zingiber zerumbet*), and the pupa yields the imago after 14 to 16 days.

**I. gomata** Mr. (167 b). This species is recognisable beneath, being light bluish-green, but entirely *gomata*, decorated with dense long black rays. Typical specimens occur in Sikkim and Assam; the ♂ is above brown, the ♀ with a blue reflection. — *lalita* Fruhst., from West Sumatra, is smaller, beneath the ground-colour is *lalita*, more yellow than bluish-green. — *vajra* Fruhst. is darker, above the ♂ is almost blackish-grey, in the ♀ the *vajra*, metallic lustre above extends to the distal margin, leaving no dark margin; from Java. — In Luzon flies *lorquini* *lorquini*, Mab. which, however, differs from Javanese specimens only in the ♀ exhibiting the suffused longitudinal spot in the cells 2 and 3 of the forewing also beneath just like above (ELWES). — From this Philippinic race FRUHS-TORFER separates another race flying in Mindoro and being lighter: = *mindorana*. — The larva is very similar *mindorana*, to that of *harisa*, more pearl-white, on the metadorsum yellowish; the dorsal lines are in some places broken up into dots and small streaks; the large black lateral spots alternately leave free one ring each. It lives on various plants, such as *Heptapleurum lucidum*, *Trevesia sundaica*, *Embelia garciniaefolia*, *Horsfieldia* etc. Pupa white, on the head and anal end as well as laterally black punctiform markings. The imago is not rare.

**I. radiosa** Plötz (167 b) approximates *gomata* by (the palearctic) *lara* (Vol. 1, pl. 86 e), but it differs *radiosa*, from it chiefly in the dark rays beneath being more distantly separated and this radiary marking occurring also above. Celebes.

**I. oedipodea** Swsn. (= *belesis* Mab.) (167 b) is discernible by the intense metallic bluish-green hair *oedipodea*, on the thorax, in the ♀ also at the bases of the wings. In the ♂ the basal part of the costal margin



of the forewing and the fringes of the hindwings are broadly yellowish-red, and from the cell to the hind-margin a broad curved velvety spot extends. Under surface similar to that of *consobrina* (167 a). From Java, Sumatra, *oedipus*, and Palawan. — **oedipus** *Elw. & Edw.* is larger, the hair on the mesothorax is yellowish-brown instead of steel-green; it originates from Sula and may be a distinct species. — **ataphus** *Wts.* (= *oedipodea* *Mr. nec Swns.*) occurring from Sikkin to Ceylon and Pegu in Indo-China has above in the proximal portions of the wings a fur of hair exhibiting in a certain light a magnificent bluish-green lustre, and the ♀ entirely resembles the ♂ *tuckeri*, except the absence of the scent-spot. — **tuckeri** *Elw.* (167 c) is described according to a ♂ from Tavoy; exactly like *oedipodea*, but with an enormous scent-spot filling almost the whole basal half of the forewing; it is probably only a local form of *oedipodea*, since just the scent-spots vary much within a species and may even be absent *athena*, in some specimens. — **athena** *Fruhst.*, from Siam, chiefly differs in the under surface of the ♀ being more abundantly striped violet and less red than in North-Indians. — Larva above black, beneath yellowish-green; across the dorsum a double greyish-blue line at the sides of which there are yellow guttiform spots in the black areas. Head fox-coloured with a thick black star on the frons. On *Combretum latifolium*. — Pupa dingy reddish-white with scanty black dots. The imagines are not rare and are easily beaten out from the bamboo-hedges. *lysima*. — A close ally of this and the following species is also **I. lysima** *Swh.* being unknown to me, from the Key Is., recognisable by orange-red bands beneath; the species is not before me.

*etelka*. **I. etelka** *Hew.* (= *iteka* *Hew. & Tab.*) (167 c) is about the largest *Ismene* without a green under surface, only yet attained by certain forms of *jaina*. Above dark chestnut-brown; the head, a subcostal stripe on the forewing, and the fringes of the hindwings broadly fiery red. Beneath the wings are intensely suffused with fiery red, particularly the anal half of the hindwing. Borneo.

*lusca*. **I. lusca** *Swh.* (167 b, c) is somewhat smaller than *etelka* which it resembles otherwise very much; the anal area is of a purer and more fiery red. From South Celebes.

*phul*. **I. phul** *Mab.* (? = *tolo* *Plötz*) is said to originate from the Philippines; *tolo* *Mab.* is reported from Celebes. MABILLE in his enumeration of the *Hesperidae* known (WYTSMAN'S Genera Insectorum XVII, p. 89) does not mention *phul* itself any more, so he has probably cancelled it himself. Neither does SEMPER know it from the Philippines. — *tolo* is described to be dark brownish-red, the forewing with a large black basal macula, almost as in *oedipodea*; the costa before this macula orange; hindwing dark brown with an orange hindmarginal area, traversed by a hair-stripe on vein 1. Beneath the forewing is dark red-brown, the middle proximal portion whitish. Hindwing likewise dark brown with a blue reflection; the whole hindmarginal area of a bright orange-red. Celebes.

*jaina*. **I. jaina** *Mr.* (167 d). In the typical form from North India only somewhat smaller than *etelka* which is probably only the Borneatic representative of *jaina*. Beneath not so burning fiery red, but somewhat paler *vasundhara*, and duller; head above set with a black fur which is much more scantily intermixed with red hairs. — **vasundhara** *Fruhst.*, from Assam, is almost as large as *etelka* which it also resembles by a more fiery red on the darker *formosana*, ground-colour, but the hindwing is lighter in the disc. — **formosana** *Fruhst.* (= *ataphus* *Mats.*) are much smaller than Sikkin-specimens, the basal areas of all the wings are covered with long dark brownish-red instead of blackish-brown hair; the costal groove is more abundantly filled with red; ♀ above distally brownish-violet, *margana*, towards the base with greenish-grey hair; Formosa. — **margana** *Fruhst.* is as light in the ground-colour as typical *fergussonii*, *jaina* from Sikkin, but it has a much larger scent-spot of the ♂. From Siam; based upon 1 ♂. — **fergussonii** *Nic.* (167 d), from the Nilghiri Mts., differs from North-Indian *jaina* in the absence of the distinctly defined *excellens*, whitish cellular spots on the forewing beneath; it also lacks the bent row of light subapical spots. — **excellens** *Hpfgr.* is the largest and most beautiful form of *jaina* with an enormous scent-spot of the ♂♂; beneath the white brightening in the anal portion of the forewing extends in a stripe almost to the costa, and the yellowish red of the hindwing is more confined to spots and bands. Celebes.

*anadi*. **I. anadi** *Nic.* (171 i), from Sikkin and the Khasia Hills, is in the male very similar to *harisa* (167 a), but smaller, the forewing in the disc lighter, the hindwing without the broad yellow anal portion, only the fringes being yolk-coloured, but the apex of the hindwing broadly golden yellow. The ♀ is said to differ from the ♂ in being larger and darker, and the hindwing is not broadly light ochreous as in the ♂, but coloured like the rest of the under surface.

*vasutana*. **I. vasutana** *Mr.* (167 c) entirely resembles *septentrionis* (Vol. I, pl. 86 f) beneath; above the ♂ is almost like *tuckeri*-♂, but without the scent-spot; the ♀ has on the black forewing, which shows a green reflection towards the base, two comma-shaped small discal spots; the latter may also be indistinct or even quite absent. Sikkin. In Assam the species also occurs, but its ground-colour is darker, the upper surface more abundantly covered with red-brown hair, and the white spots beneath are more indistinct; this is the *rahita*, Sikkin form **rahita** *Fruhst.*

*septentrionis*. **I. septentrionis** *Fldr.* (= *striata* *Hew.*) (167 c). The (green) under surface is figured in Vol. I, pl. 86 f, and the species has been dealt with there (p. 342). To the (palearctic) habitats mentioned there we may add Sikkin in the Indian Region, where the species is rather common.



**I. mahintha** *Mr.*, from Burmah, mentioned by DE NICÉVILLE also from the district of Cachar, is *mahintha*. recognisable by the scent-spot of the ♂ being composed of 4 short black small stripes, from the hindmarginal vein to the base of vein 3; hindwing beneath without a light band from the costal margin; fringes of hindwing orange-red.

**I. imperialis** *Plötz* is not figured by PLÖTZ, nor has it apparently been found again; WATSON does *imperialis*. not mention it from the British Museum. ELWES and EDWARDS do not enumerate it nor does FRUHSTORFER speak about it in his otherwise complete essay on the species of *Ismene* \*). It is said to originate from Celebes. Above dark blue with black veins, with an oval light greenish-blue discal spot and behind it a semicircle of similarly coloured broad rays between the veins; ventrum and palpi orange.

**I. hemixanthus** *Rothsch.* is a magnificent species from the Aroa River, exhibiting the approximate *hemixanthus*. colouring of *P. rudolphi* (174 e), with a straw-coloured anal half of the hindwing. On the forewing between the cell and hind-margin pale yellowish-red, veins bluish-black.

### 5. Genus: **Rhopalocampta** *Wallgr.*

The genus is predominantly African and most of the species are figured in Vol. XIII, on pl. 73. They have like the preceding ones stout bodies and extraordinarily large heads, with mostly nocturnal habits. The anal portion of the hindwing is particularly very much extended. The antenna, like that of *Ismene*, begins to form a thick club already soon after the middle, slowly swelling up and then gradually decreasing again. On the hindwing vein 5 is absent or it is very feeble; the median branch rises before the last quarter of the lower cell-wall. The larvae are stouter than those of *Ismene*; they are just as variegated, but they exhibit at the vertex a slight depression of the head which in *Ismene* forms an almost uniformly round disc. The face is marked with black as in *Ismene*. Probably all the forms of this genus described from the Indo-Australian Region belong to one species.

**R. benjamini** *Guér.* (Vol. I, pl. 86 e). Typical from Central China to the south as far as the Himalayan *benjamini*. countries and through India to Ceylon and Tonkin. The eastern form, **japonica** *Murr.*, does not occur in the *japonica*. Hokkaido, but from Hondo to the Linchot Is. \*\*), so that this form also belongs yet to the Indo-Australian Region. — **formosana** *Fruhst.* forms the transition from *japonica* (with an upper surface covered with green) *formosana*. to the type, though it is beneath darker green than the two other ones. — The variegated larva showing black spots on the light yellowish-green ground, with a reddish, black-dotted head, lives on Saba and Meliosma;

**R. subcaudata** *Fldr.* (167 d) represents the species in Java and Bali. This form has considerably longer *subcaudata*. tails. On the under surface this tapering anal portion of the hindwing is lighter golden yellow and much less spotted black. — In **crawfordi** *Dist.* occurring from Malacca to Borneo this portion of the hindwing is beneath *crawfordi*. still lighter, almost lemon-coloured. — **plateni** *Stgr.* (= *renidens* *Mab. p. p.*) is the form from Celebes; here *plateni*. also the hindwing above exhibits a large orange-yellow, black-marked anal spot; described from the Minahassa. — **adhara** *Fruhst.* (= *renidens* *Mab. p. p.*), finally, originates from the Philippines; here the anal area *adhara*. of the hindwing is darker orange than in *plateni*, proximad still less distinctly defined by black.

**R. illuensis** *Rbb.* (167 d) represents *benjamini* in Ceram. A very large and beautiful species; above *illuensis*. covered with a bright blue gloss, beneath not only the anal region of the hindwing, but more than half of the hindwing is yellow, being proximad more reddish-orange and distally more yolk-coloured. — **ornatus** *Rothsch.* *ornatus*. (171 e) comes from New Guinea, Rapaur, and the Aroa River. It differs in exhibiting deeper red palpi and the more truncate shape of the orange-red anal area of the hindwing beneath.

### III. Subfamily: Pamphilinae.

This subfamily contains more than 200 genera with a very great number of forms, most of which, however, are confined to America. They were divided into two sections by WATSON, a smaller one containing about 50 genera, to which the largest palearctic species belong, such as *Erionota thrax* and *Gangara thyrsis*. They group together around the proper genus *Pamphila* (= *Steropes* *Bsd.*, *Carterocephalus* *Led.*).

#### 1. Genus: **Motasingha** *Wts.*

Exclusively Australian. The few species in life almost look like species of *Parnara*, but they exhibit very large distinct spots on the forewing. Antennae more than half the length of the costa, club short, fusiform, rather thick with a fine point which is reverted in a flat bow. In the forewing the lower radial branch,

\*) Iris 25, p. 59—64.

\*\*) In his Catal. Insect. Japon. MATSUMURA expressly states the Hokkaido as patria, whereas in the (recent) table of the Japanese *Hesperidae* (Entomol. Zeitschr. Stuttgart Vol. 23, p. 217) he omits the species in the northern island.



like in the following Australian species, rises almost from the centre of the cross-vein, but very slightly nearer to the upper cell-angle than to the lower. The imagines are rather large, they alight in playing on the tips of the *Leptospermum*-bushes and, when at rest, keep their wings erectly folded together, in a similar way as the European *Augiades* or the species of *Adopaea* do.

- dirphia*. **M. dirphia** Hew. (167 c). ♂ with 3 spots arranged in a triangle on the forewing: 1 at the cell-end, 1 between the median branches, and 1 composed of 3 small dots before the apical portion of the forewing; in the hindwing a small central spot being often centred with whitish. Beneath there are 3 or 4 small spots on the hindwing, all of them centred with whitish. A streak-shaped ♂ mark extends in the forewing from the cell-end to the hind-margin. In the ♀ the spots are larger and increased, particularly there are 2 larger spots in the submedian area of the forewing. Particularly in the south of Australia, from New South Wales to West Australia; specimens from the west have a somewhat broader ♂ mark. October till December, but probably once more in autumn; in many districts common.
- atralba*. **M. atralba** Tepp. is as large as the preceding species are, and also the spots of the wings are similarly arranged, but instead of the yellowish tint the upper surface is more mixed with grey. Hindwing beneath grey, with 8 or 9 dark rings arranged in a circle around the disc, and a similar ring in the centre. South Australia, in spring and autumn. — This species has also a western race, **dactyliota** Meyr., in which the scent-organ represents a long spindle-shaped band instead of a narrow stripe.
- monticola*. **M. monticola** Oliff. is much smaller than the preceding ones (expanse: 24 mm). Above the spots are mostly composite, and instead of the central spot in the hindwing there is a group of minute spots. The under surface is much more variegated, the hindwing orange-brown with a yellowish costal margin and whitish stripes and clouds in the cell, behind it and below it. In the centre of the hindwing and around the centre of the disc there are small dark centred spots. In the south of New South Wales, in places not rare.
- dominula*. **M. dominula** Plötz (= *drachmophora* Meyr.) (171 k). We reproduce the copy from PLÖTZ, a ♂ from Tasmania. Above dark brown with a white comma-spot at the cell-end of the forewing and the usual row of 3 small spots before the apical quarter. Beneath the dark red-brown hindwing exhibit the whitish markings which are to be seen from the figure. It is said to be neither rare in New South Wales on mountains.

## 2. Genus: **Hesperilla** Hew.

We reckon hereto quite a number of rather small *Hesperidae*, the central range of which is evidently in Southern Australia, from where they soon disappear to the north. They mostly have a rather brightly spotted under surface, the ♂♂ invariably with a most conspicuous scent-spot in the forewing. Palpi slightly upturned with a short terminal joint; hind tibiae with all the spurs. On the forewing the lower radial does not rise quite in the centre of the cross-vein, but it is situate somewhat nearer to the upper cell-angle than to the lower.

- compacta*. **H. compacta** Btlr. (= *septica* Ros., *melissa* Mab., *atrax* Mab.) is much smaller than the preceding species (25 mm), but to a great extent sexually dimorphous, the ♂ above dark golden ochreous, the spots diaphanous whitish-yellow, rather numerous, the one in the cell-end oblong, somewhat crescentiform; the ♂ mark short, black, oblique, somewhat pierced; hindwing with a feebly undulate margin, 2 small hyaline spots at the end of the basal third, behind it a discal row of 4 small angular spots. The ♀ looks quite different, with an under surface similar to that of *Trapezites maheta* (*jacchus* Misk.), the hindwing exhibits the lilac stripe continued as a band on the whole length of the margin and above bordered with dark ferruginous brown. Near Sydney and in the Blue Mountains in New South Wales and in Victoria, from February till autumn. — On this species the genus *Dispar* Waterh. & Ky. was founded, the name of which indicates the great sexual dimorphism.
- flammeata*. **H. flammeata** Btlr. (= *eclipsis* Btlr., *atromaculata* Misk.). ♂ above similar to *dirphia*, but before the apical portion of the forewing there is but 1 distinct punctiform spot, no chain of 3 small spots, and below the cell-end there is a large, transversely oval velvety spot. ♀ quite different, the preapical chain, a large tripartite central spot in the forewing and a discal longitudinal patch in the hindwing being hyaline yellow. Beneath around the centre of the disc an oval corona of dull light-centred small punctiform spots. New South Wales and Victoria; in the Blue Mountains in places not rare. — On this form and the following form the genus *Signeta* Waterh. & Ky. was founded.
- tymbophora*. **H. tymbophora** Meyr. & Low. almost looks like an unmarked specimen of *flammeata*; the forewing above only shows the large velvety ♂ stigma and a minute hyaline dot at the base of veins 6 and 7. Under surface dark brown, powdered with yellowish-brown. Size between the two preceding species (expanse 30 mm). New South Wales, taken in December. The ♀ is apparently unknown.
- ornata*. **H. ornata** Leech (167 f). Above the forewing is abundantly spotted yellowish-white, the hindwing with a golden yellow transverse band in the disc. Hindwing beneath bone-white with 3 transverse rows of black spots. Queensland to Victoria. — ab. **monotherma** Low. which seems to occur more in the north of the range, has above uni-coloured dark, spotless forewings. — October till January, not rare.



**H. picta** *Leach* (167 f). Above very similar to the preceding species, but beneath the hindwing is *picta*. brown in the basal and marginal thirds, only the centre exhibiting a yellowish-white ground-colour. Queensland (Brisbane) to Victoria, October till January.

**H. crypsargyra** *Meyr.* likewise resembles *ornata*; above in the hindwing instead of the compact orange *crypsargyra* spot a narrower, longer small band, and beneath the white median band of the hindwing is broken up into 3 distinctly separated spots. From the „Blue Mountains“ near Sydney.

**H. mastersi** *Waterh.* is larger, above in each wing with a large orange spot, in the forewing besides *mastersi*. with a subapical chain of very minute dots, and behind the upper end of the long strigiform ♂ mark another very small yellow spot. Beneath much more abundantly light-spotted; almost more creamy than dark; spots similarly arranged as in *ornata*, but much more extensive. New South Wales, rarer than the preceding ones.

**H. idothea** *Misk.* (♂ = *dispar* *Ky.*) is one of the largest Australian *Hesperidae*, still larger than *idothea*. *donnysa* (167 g). Recognisable by the large orange wedge-shaped spot of the hindwing above beginning in the ♀ already at the base of the wing and extending to 4 or 5 mm before the margin. Forewing with a large orange spot in the cell, and with a large (♀) or small (♂) similar one behind the lower cell-angle. Hindwing beneath not variegated, but dark brown, only the spots showing a little through from above. New South Wales, Victoria, and probably also Tasmania.

**H. chaostola** *Meyr.* Above the ♂ is exactly like *donnysa* (167 g), but instead of the two small discal *chaostola*. spots behind the cell-end of the forewing there is a small transverse spot, which is replaced in the ♀ by a yellow band from the lower cell-angle to the submedian area. Beneath in the hindwing instead of the punctiform spots small nebulous rings. New South Wales, Tasmania.

**H. andersoni** *Ky.* is so very similar to *chaostola* that it may be mistaken for it, but it is somewhat *andersoni*. smaller (♂ 28, ♀ 30 to 32 mm), and the spots on the forewing are less numerous; it lacks the small accessory spots exhibited in *chaostola* behind the two postcellular spots. Dandenong Ranges and Poowong in Victoria, December and January.

**H. donnysa** *Hew.* (? = *riemanni* *Semp.*) (167 g) is a rather large species, above not dissimilar to *donnysa*. *perronii* (167 e), but with a large square spot at the cell-end. Above the spots are tinged with dark yellow, the large one in the disc of the hindwing being often darkened, the fringes always speckled. The figured specimens I took in November in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales; but the species also occurs in Victoria and South Australia and even goes as far as Tasmania. — The larva lives on *Cladium*, attains a length of 3½ cm, it is dark green, the head large, oblong, greenish-brown with a distinct V-spot. It pupates in November. The imago flies in summer and is common; LOWER saw very large specimens in Tasmania.

**H. chrysotricha** *Meyr. & Low.* might be the western race of *donnysa*, but it differs in the genitals. In *chrysotricha*. the forewing the small preapical band is much stronger, and the hindwing beneath shows a red-brown ground-colour. West Australia. — **cyclospila** *Meyr. & Low.* is quite similar, somewhat smaller, hindwing with a small *cyclospila*. central yellow spot; South-Eastern Australia and Tasmania.

### 3. Genus: **Toxidia** *Mab. (Telesto Bsd.).*

More than half a dozen of purely Australian Hesperid species form this genus, all of them being rather small and above dark brown with a few mostly small hyaline spots in the forewing and mostly quite uni-coloured hindwings, in contrast with the *Hesperilla* which invariably exhibit small orange spots in the centre of the hindwing. Cell of forewing long and pointed, the lower radial rises somewhat nearer to the upper radial than to the upper median.

**T. perronii** *Latr.* (♂ = *doclea* *Hew.*, *kochii* *Fldr.*, ♀ = *arsenia* *Plötz*) (167 e, 168 b). ♂ and ♀ are *perronii*. so different that they were described as separate species and by different names. The ♂, as our figure (made from co-types of *kochii* in KOCH'S Collection) shows, has but one white longitudinal streak at the posterior half of the lower cell-wall of the forewing, a punctiform spot between the radials, and a small chain of 3 punctiform spots before the apex. Beneath the hindwing is unicoloured dark brown; only in some specimens there is a central dot at the cell-end and the discal row of dots occurring so often in the genus. The ♀ shows in the forewing 3 discal spots, the hindwing is beneath dark brown without markings, so that it resembles *double-dayi*-♀ (167 e) which, however, has somewhat smaller spots and on the hindwing beneath an arcuate band. Queensland, not rare from November till February.

**T. malindeva** *Low.* Similar to *perronii* (167 a, 168 b), separated by the sexual stripe extending from *malindeva*. the base of vein 4 to before the last third of 1, by the broad transverse spot in the cell-end and the hindwing beneath showing before the distal third 2 small roundish punctiform spots between the veins 2, 3, and 4. The



♀ almost attains the size of *dirphia*-♀ (167 e). Likewise taken in Herberton, a district situate in a densely wooded hilly country, not far from Cairns in Queensland. Type in LOWER's Collection in Australia.

- cryptogramma*. **T. cryptogramma** *Meyr. & Low.* is unknown to me; the type in LOWER's Coll. in Australia. Described from 2 bad specimens from Herberton (Queensland). Forewing golden ochreous; 2 small spots behind the apex of the stigma, a small subapical band from the costa, composed of 3 small white spots; the stigma itself complete, moderately thick, oblique, black. „Easily recognisable by the scanty spotting.“
- sexguttata*. **T. sexguttata** *H.-Schäff.* (168 b) is a small, quite dark brown species with a few small whitish hyaline spots in the forewing. The ♀ usually lacks the white hindmarginal spot above. An insignificant, little known species from Queensland (Cairns and Rockhampton).
- doubledayi*. **T. doubledayi** *Fldr.* (= *dirphia* *H.-Schäff.* nec *Hew.*, *leachi* *Fldr.*) (167 e). In the ♂ above the spot in the cell-end is more hook-shaped or angular, whilst in the ♀ it is composed of 2 almost equally broad spots. Beneath the spots of the hindwing being arranged in a discal bow are confluent, forming a curved band. Queensland to Victoria, throughout summer; in places not rare. — In ab. **extranea** *Plötz* (168 b) the hindwing beneath lacks the central spot.
- parvula*. **T. parvula** *Plötz* (= *humilis* *Misk.*, *ismene* *Newm.*) (167 e) is at once recognisable by the large ♂ mark being bordered with light. Beneath the forewing is spotted as above, the hindwing shows on the earth-brown ground a darker central dot, and before the last third of the wing a darker discal band projecting distally in an almost right angle. Queensland to Victoria. I took the species near Sydney in October.
- leucostigma*. **T. leucostigma** *Meyr. & Low.* is almost exactly like *parvula* (167 e), but the white markings around the sexual mark of the ♂ are more distinct, the preapical spot on the contrary smaller than in *parvula*; the hindwing beneath is more monotonous, less marked. Queensland and New South Wales.
- tyrrhus*. **T. tyrrhus** *Mab.* (= *saxula* *Swh.* nec *Mab.*, *bathrophora* *Meyr.*) (168 b) is almost exactly like the preceding ones, but above all the white markings are absent except the comma-spot on the inside of the ♂ mark. Queensland.
- melania*. **T. melania** *Waterh.* On being superficially regarded, the ♂ being above quite unicoloured almost looks like *fuligo* (175 b), the ♀ has but one indistinctly defined light central spot in the forewing. Forewing in the ♂ dark reddish-brown without markings except the very narrow dull whitish ♂ stripe which is sometimes accompanied in the ♂ by a fine (in the ♀ larger and sometimes double) spot at the base of vein 4. Hindwing beneath light brown, suffused with grey, sometimes there is before the distal third an arcuate row of 6 or 7 small whitish spots. Kuranda (Queensland).
- parasema*. **T. parasema** *Low.* from Queensland, is between *tyrrhus* and *leucostigma*; the white falciform spot in the forewing is but very indistinct or quite absent.
- croceus*. **T. croceus** *Misk.* (♀ = *satulla* *Mab.*) (168 c) is very similar to *xanthomera* from which it differs in the presence of spots in the hindwing. According to MISKIN, the ♀ of *croceus* neither has any spots in the hindwing, but this seems to be a mistake; MISKIN had ♀♀ of *xanthomera* before him, which he confounded with *croceus*. Above it superficially resembles *tasmanicus*. Queensland, in October and November.
- xanthomera*. **T. xanthomera** *Meyr. & Low.* Type in the Coll. LOWER in Australia. Very similar to *croceus* and formerly not distinguished from the latter, to be separated by the ♀ hindwing being spotless on both sides. ♂ 30, ♀ 36 mm. Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales, taken in March and September. The species is apparently not common.
- uniformis*. **T. uniformis** *Swh.* is above and beneath quite unicoloured blackish-brown, only the somewhat undulating scent-stripe is grey and extends from vein 4 to behind the centre of the hind-margin. Frons and palpi below with a few greyish-yellow hairs. Key Is.
- xiphiphora*. **T. xiphiphora** *Low.* is quite similar to *croceus*, but the ♂ differs in the much broader sexual stripe; the wings are broader and shorter, and in the ♀ the cordiform spot of *croceus* at the base of veins 2 and 3 is square and extends to the distal margin. Queensland, December till March.
- senta*. **T. senta** *Misk.* is somewhat smaller (28 mm) than *xiphiphora*, the ♂ wings more elongate; forewing dark golden brown, at the base densely covered with orange-yellow hair, the spots yellowish diaphanous: 1 square spot in the cell-end, anteriorly strongly notched, below it a dull roundish spot; stigma narrow, oblique, at its apex a cordiform spot, below it a small one, 3 small ones in a small chain before the apical area. In the hindwing a deep yellow oval in the disc between 6 and 7, a similar one between 3 and 4. Beneath the hindwing is quite yellow except a black spot near the hind-margin, the spots being light yellow. Queensland.



4. Genus: **Mesodina** *Meyr.*

Antennal club long, pointed, turned down; palpi porrect with a short terminal joint; hind legs without middle spurs; forewing without the ♂ stigma; vein 5 parallel with 4 and 6, rising somewhat nearer to 6. In the hindwing vein 5 is stunted. Only 3 species from Australia.

**M. halyzia** *Hew.* (171 e, f). Above dark brown, in the cell of the forewing a white square spot, behind it between the median branches 2 more; in the ♀ besides with a fine subapical band of 3 very small spots. Beneath light violettish-grey with a small dark spot in the cell of the hindwing and a semicircle of such punctiform spots in the disc. — Larva pale green, the face clad with short whitish hair, the body with a white hue; on *Patersonia*, an *Iridea*. The imagines appear already in October, flying throughout summer until April. In New South Wales, near Sydney, and in the Blue Mountains in places not rare. — The species also occurs near Perth in West Australia, though in the form **cyanophracta** *Low.*, in which the ♂ hindwing beneath shows a more distinct blue tinge, whilst the forewing exhibits the subapical chain of very small dots.

**M. aeluropis** *Meyr. & Low.* is similar, larger, but the dark upper surface in the basal portions of all the wings with an intense metallic reflection, the spots on the forewing similarly arranged as in *halyzia*, but the spots yellow instead of white, near the distal one often yet a smaller accessory spot. — Larva quite similar to that of *halyzia*, on *Patersonia*. Imago in February and March, in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales.

**M. croites** *Hew.* (167 f). In this species the yellow colour on the upper surface is so much increased that its extent is almost that of the ground-colour. Almost the whole basal half of the forewing and the whole central portion of the hindwing are of a bright honey-colour, as in no other *Anisynta*, but it superficially resembles *Hesperilla chaostola*, though in *croites* the under surface is just as much spotted honey-coloured as above, only the ground-colour of the apex of the forewing and the hindwing being dull ochreous. This imago is said to originate from West Australia being poor in lepidoptera; from Carnarvon. But it is apparently also rare in this district being little collected.

5. Genus: **Trapezites** *Hbn.*

This genus also contains *phigalia* for which the genus *Patlasingha* *Wts.* was founded only owing to differences in the last palpal joint and the antennal club. Antennal club long, more or less flawed, with a long or medium long apex. Palpi rising or almost porrect with a short last joint. Hind tibiae with all the spurs. Forewing of ♂ without a sexual spot; in the hindwing vein 5 is indistinct. Hereto belong 8 species among which are the most beautiful *Hesperidae* of Southern Australia; the genus does not occur outside of Australia.

**T. petalia** *Hew.* (= *megalopis* *Meyr.*) (167 g, h). Spots of the forewing in the ♀ larger, in the ♂ smaller, in the disc arranged in the shape of a Y; in the hindwing a discal spot tinged with brown. Under surface yellowish-grey, the hindwing has but one thick black central spot centred with white. Eastern Australia, from Sydney to the north as far as Mackay, where the imago flies in winter and spring (March till November).

**T. heteromacula** *Meyr. & Low.* (= *heliomacula* *Meyr. & Low.*) is midway between *petalia* (167 g, h) and *jacchus*; separated from the former by the lighter colouring and 2 accessory spots on the hindwing beneath, from the latter by the much shorter bands on the hindwing above and fewer spots beneath, as well as by the arrangement of the spots. The ♀ is like the ♂, except the two small spots on the hindwing beneath near the margin being somewhat larger and less roundish. Queensland.

**T. luteus** *Tepp.* (= *petalia* *Misk. nec Hew.*) resembles *petalia* (167 g, h) so much that it was confounded with it, but it is much smaller (expanse of ♂ only 25 mm); in the hindwing there is instead of the brownish-yellow cloud a central patch composed of 3 more distinctly defined spots. From South Australia. (Adelaide) and New South Wales. — In **glaucus** *Waterh. & Ly.*, from Tasmania, the yellow spots above are larger and sometimes also augmented.

**T. jacchus**. Dark brown, upper surface with large yellow spots which are said to be whitish-yellow (according to *FABRICIUS* even snow-white) in the northern form *jacchus* *F.*, whereas in the southern form **eliena** *Hew.* (= *jacchus* *Semp.*) (167 h), from Brisbane to Tasmania, they are golden yellow (the most anterior ones sulphur-coloured). *monocycla* *Low.* is said to be an aberration of this species.

**T. symmopus** *Hbn.* (167 d) resembles a gigantic form of the preceding species. Both the wings with large discal spots being lighter yellow in the forewing, darker in the hindwing. Also beneath the colouring is similar to that of *eliena*, the hindwing is dark brown with a central spot and a discal row of pupilled spots. Large *symmopus* may attain an expanse of about 50 mm. The species is distributed from Queensland to Victoria and flies from November till autumn.



- maheta*. **T. maheta** Hew. (= *praxedes* Plötz, *jacchus* Misk. p. p.) (167 h). This species likewise resembles above the forms of *jacchus*, but the spots of the forewing are somewhat differently arranged, and the orange spot in the hindwing represents a small transverse band which, however, varies a little. But above all the species is characterised by the hindwing beneath, where only 4 of the spots, those situate in the hindmarginal half, exhibit distinct silvery white centres, whereas the others are only centreless nebulous dots. — In aberrations all the spots on the hindwing beneath may be without centres, even indistinct, and the orange band is widened on its upper surface: this is ab. **phigalioides** Waterh. found in Victoria. — On the contrary all the 7 spots on the hindwing beneath may exceptionally have silvery centres: ab. **obruta** ab. nov. — **iacchoides** Waterh. are specimens with a peculiar salmon-coloured under surface; here the silvery centres of the hindwing are also augmented (as much as 6) and all of the same medium size; from the Blue Mountains (New South Wales). — The whole species is distributed from Queensland to Victoria, flying from December till April; in some places not rare.
- seiron*. **T. seiron** Waterh. & Ly. Above similar to a *donnysa*, beneath like *jacchoides*, but the spots instead of being silvery are here whitish. West Australia; apparently very rare.
- icosia*. **T. icosia** Fruhst. From Dorey. Upper surface jet-black, the proximal halves of the wings covered with scales of a magnificent metallic light blue lustre, extending on the forewing almost to the centre of the wing, whereas on the hindwing they fill up a posteriorly widening triangular area. Cilia of forewing black, only in the anal angle whitish, on the hindwing the whitish parts of the cilia are divided on a fine marginal line on both sides of the SM. Under surface: forewing jet-black with small blue subapical spots arranged in two short rows, below which there are two similar dots, as well as two blue fine strigae on the radials. In the centre of the wing five more small silvery strigae, two of which are in the cell. Hindwing: in the centre a broad yellow area with a reddish periphery, slightly powdered with black, traversed by a broad black submedian stripe separating a smaller square hindmarginal area. In the yellow main area there are some small dark blue maculae, distally to this area a series of small roundish, somewhat blurred blue spots traverses the submarginal part of the wing. Length of forewing: 20 mm.
- phigalia*. **T. phigalia** Hew. (= *phillyra* Misk.) (167 g) chiefly differs from *icosia* in the hindwing beneath, which has a slate-coloured tint, exhibiting instead of the silvery ocelli blind ringlets filled up with the ground-colour. The upper surface is very much like that of *maheta*, but the spots on the forewing and hindwing are of the same ochreous colour, the band on the hindwing less transverse, more parallel with the margin. Eastern Australia, September till March.
- phlaea*. **T. phlaea** Plötz (167 g) is smaller than *phigalia* of which it may only be a form; on the forewing the spots, which are here of a brighter orange, are united into a curved discal spot, and on the hindwing the discal spot has the shape of a central disc, not of a band. The under surface differs little from that of *phigalia* in the colouring (it is more reddish) and not at all in the marking. Victoria.

## 6. Genus: **Anisynta** Low.

The 7 following species have been separated from the preceding ones, because they have a blunt, stout antennal club, so that *Anisynta* bears a relationship to *Trapezites* as *Motasingha* does to *Hesperilla*. All the species are exclusively Australian. Type: *A. cynone* Hew.

- cynone*. **A. cynone** Hew. (= *gracilis* Tepper) (171 d) is the smallest species of the group; above dark brown with 5 small pale spots, beneath the hindwing with a dull white antemarginal line, a large similar discal spot and 2 smaller ones before and below it. The ground-colour of the wings is yellowish-brown, between the spots darker. South Australia and Victoria, in winter (June) and apparently again in December.
- sphenosema*. **A. sphenosema** Meyr. & Low. has an expanse of 34 mm. Upper surface dark brown, towards the base with golden lustrous hair, with obsolete, dark ochreous spots. On the under surface the forewing shows a very large black wedge-shaped spot the apex of which is turned towards the base and which occupies more than  $\frac{5}{6}$  of the forewing. Hindwing beneath ochreous, reddish spots in the cell-end and through the disc. — ab. **paraphaës** Meyr. & Low. differs in its smaller size and the spots above showing through beneath with the large wedge-shaped spot. West Australia, in November.
- tillyardi*. **A. tillyardi** Waterh. & Ly. is above entirely like the preceding species, but beneath the hindwing is all over intermixed with whitish diffuse spots, so that already a macular marking is produced similar as in *argenteo-ornatus* (167 e, f). Hitherto only taken in the north-eastern parts of New South Wales, but apparently common there; in midsummer.
- argenteo-ornatus*. **A. argenteo-ornatus** Hew. (167 e, f). Forewing with 4 scattered yellow spots of which the one in the submedian area is still situate before the centre of the wing. Easily recognisable by the silvery spots on the



hindwing beneath which exhibits in the ♂ larger, in the ♀ smaller bright silvery lustrous guttiform spots. West Australia, (PERTH) in spring; according to other statements also near Adelaide in South Australia.

**A. tasmanicus** *Misk.* (= comma *Ky.*) has an expanse of 26 to 28 mm. Forewing golden dark brown, *tasmanicus*. in the basal portion with golden yellow hair; the spots are ochreous white: a large irregular one in the posterior part of the cell, an oblong-quadrangular one between the latter and the margin, above it a small one, a sub-apical oblique row of 3 small ones at the costa, below the cellular spot 2 small ones feebly marked dull yellow; below the centre of the hindwing 2, rarely 3 round whitish spots only separated by the veins. Hindwing beneath dark brown, entirely scaled greyish-white; 2 discal transverse rows of dark dots. The spots above are also visible beneath and here edged with dark. Somewhat similar to *croceus* *Misk.* Victoria and Tasmania, November till January.

**A. argina** *Plötz* (171 i), from Brisbane, presumably does not belong to this genus and is surely not *argina*. identical with *polysema*. The very exact original figure exhibits also very much speckled fringes, yet the spots on the forewing are much smaller and situate in a rather regular ring, and also the hindwing exhibits a post-median arcuate row of rather minute light dots. Beneath these small spots form small white punctiform shadows arranged like the small rings on the hindwing beneath of *phigalia* (167 g).

**A. perornata** *Ky.* This species as well as the following inhabits the mountains and seems to be absent *perornata*. in the plains; the ♂ has no sexual mark. Very similar to *ornata* (167 f), but larger, the band on the hindwing above is narrower, the spots on the hindwing beneath are differently arranged. — Larva light yellowish-green, on Cladium; pupa blackish, at the anterior end 2 obtuse protuberances. — From the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, and from Victoria, in October and November.

**A. munionga** *Olliff.* is like *perornata* a mountain-dweller without the ♂ sexual mark; expanse 30 *munionga*. to 35 mm. Spots on the forewing orange, the one in the lower part of the cell wedge-shaped, hindwing with a rather short narrow orange band in the disc, which, however, does not approach the margins. Beneath the hindwing is of a bright yellowish orange with black spots. By this beautifully coloured under surface of the hindwing the species is easily discernible. From Mt. Kosziusko in New South Wales.

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Finally another lepidopteron from Dorey may be mentioned, which may belong to this genus, but also to another genus; it is unknown to me and seems not to have been found again. WATSON who knew HEWITSON'S collection does not enumerate it as existing in London. I therefore recapitulate HEWITSON'S diagnose:

**H. aenesias** *Hew.* Above dark brown, forewing with a large central tripartite spot and a tripartite apical spot, both *aenesias*. yellow, transparent. Under surface: forewing with a large grey apical spot, hindwing reddish-grey, shaded with brown. Costal margin exhibiting a small ochreous spot and the distal halves of the wings almost dark brown. Hindwing traversed by a band of grey spots. Distal margin grey.

## 7. Genus: **Exometacca** *Meyr.*

The only species belonging hereto is not lying before me, and I can therefore only recapitulate the authors' diagnoses. Antennal club long, pointed, flawed. Palpi almost porrect with a pointed last joint of medium length. Hind tibiae with all the spurs. ♂ without a sexual stripe, in the forewing vein 5 is parallel with 4 and 6, at the base somewhat nearer to the latter. In the hindwing vein 5 is present, at the base somewhat nearer to 6. (LOWER.)

**E. nycteris** *Meyr.* Expanse 27 mm. Forewing dark ochreous-brown, towards the base behind with a *nycteris*. darker brown tint. At the base of the forewing, next to the hind-margin, a dark longitudinal spot; in the disc, above the centre a linear transverse mark; behind vein 2, before the centre a dark clouded dot; above veins 3 and 4 in the disc before the marginal third 2 very small white spots, behind the lower of which there are two dark brown dots. Before the apex a series of 3 small dots from the costal margin, posteriorly edged with dark. Hindwing with a cloudy dark transverse spot in the disc before the centre, behind it a row of 5 very small spots from the costal margin towards the centre. Hindwing beneath rather light brown, before the centre a small darker discal crescent; behind it an arcuate row of 5 small dark spots. Albany in West Australia, some specimens taken in December.

## 8. Genus: **Suastus** *Mr.*

The lepidoptera of this genus so much resemble the common species of *Parnara*, that some of them cannot be distinguished from the latter in the air, and single species, such as *gremius*, are very difficult to discover from among the *Parnara mathias* bustling about everywhere. The genus comprises about a dozen forms being all rather alike and distributed over the whole of India as far as the Philippines. The 3rd palpal joint is needle-shaped, erect, a little bent over; hind tibiae with 2 pairs of spurs. On the forewing the costal vein does not touch the first subcostal branch, as it does in *Sancus* and *Koruthaiolos*, where it is even sometimes fused with it for some distance. Cf. Vol. I, p. 342.



- gremius*. **S. gremius** *F.* (= *divodasa* *Mr.* \*) (Vol. I, pl. 86 f). Dark brown, forewing with a series of hyaline spots before the marginal third and generally — though not always — 1 or 2 small spots in the cell-end. Hindwing beneath covered with yellowish-brown, and with a variable number of black spots mostly in light rings; but sometimes also the whole disc of the wing is suffused with whitish-grey (= **subgrisea** *Mr.*). — These dark spots of the hindwing usually consist of a central dot and a row of 4 or 5 more dots before the marginal third. This row, however, may also be quite absent, whereby the species show quite a different exterior: ab. *centripuncta* *ab. nov.* (167 h). — **chilon** *Doh.*, unknown to me, from Sumba, is beneath still lighter than *subgrisea*, the hindwing almost whitish; but above there are no spots on the forewing and beneath only traces of them: probably a distinct species. — *gremius* is a common species in the Himalaya; it extends from the north-west of it, where it goes on the palearctic region, over Ceylon to Burmah, South China, and Formosa; I took it almost exclusively on the blossoms of *Lantana hybrida*. In much flown specimens the white powdering on the hindwing beneath has often disappeared altogether, whereby the dark dots are less contrasting.
- sata*. **S. sala** *Hew.* (= *aditus* *Mr.*) (168 b, c) is smaller than *gremius* which it resembles otherwise above; but the hindwing beneath is almost white in the disc in which the maculae being arranged as in *gremius* are only noticeable as shadows. Sikkim to Java.
- bipunctus*. **S. bipunctus** *Swh.* (= *aditus* *Hmps. nec Mr.*) (168 c). Above and beneath almost unicoloured dark smoky brown; forewing with 3 or 4 small spots, 2 of which are more distinctly prominent. Nilghiri Mts.
- migrens*. **S. migrens** *Semp.* (167 h), from the Philippines, is at once discernible by the forewing beneath exhibiting near the anal angle a large, spot-like bright area.
- tripura*. **S. tripura** *Nic.* Above the forewing lacks the hyaline spots, but the light colour of the hindwing beneath, which is almost pure white in Javanese specimens (= **albescens** *Mab.*) (167 h), appears above in the centre of the marginal area. On the hindwing beneath there are instead of the distal row of dots 2 or 3 irregular dark nebulous spots. Perak and Pulo Laut; *albescens* from Java and Bali.
- minuta*. **S. minuta** *Mr.* (= *sinhalus* *Plötz*) (168 d), from Ceylon, entirely resembles the preceding ones, but the hindwing is above without any white, beneath white with a dark diffuse spot between the cellular dot and the margin, next to which there is often yet a very small nebulous spot.
- robsonii*. **S. robsonii** *Nic.*, described from a specimen from Masuri in the Himalaya, entirely resembles the preceding ones, it has no white above and beneath the disc of the hindwing is powdered with ochreous, with a fine small diffuse spot in the cell.
- phiditia*. **S. phiditia** *Hew.*, from Sumatra, is recognisable by a large hyaline spot in the centre of the hindwing. Beneath the hindwing is ochreous, through the centre passes a band of 4 brown spots. Size of the preceding species. Apparently rare.
- nigroguttatus*. **S. nigroguttatus** *Matsum.* (168 c) is compared with *gremius* in the description, to which it is said to be allied, but probably it does not belong hereto, much rather near *Aeromachus*. Dark brown, the forewing with a row of 8 hyaline spots, the 3 most central ones of which are the largest, whereas the 3 apical ones and the two next to the hind-margin are very small. Hindwing with a postmedian arcuate row of dark punctiform spots. Beneath as above. Formosa, not rare.

### 9. Genus: **Suada** *Nic.*

Whilst in the *Suastus* the costal vein extends before the 1st subcostal branch and terminates into the costa, it touches here this branch or almost touches it. Otherwise like the preceding species.

- swerga*. **S. swerga** *Nic.* (= *möllerii* *Mr.*) (168 c). Above dark brown like the preceding genus, but lighter yellowish at the costa and the inner-margin of the basal half in the forewing and in the whole disc of the hindwing excepting the costal area. White hyaline spots in the disc and before the distal margin of the forewing. Hindwing beneath whitish yellow with a brown distal margin and a marginal wedge between the median branches. Ceylon and Java.
- albinus*. **S. albinus** *Semp.* (168 d), from the Philippines, is at once recognisable by the hindwing being snow-white except the costal portion.
- catalaucos*. **S. catalaucos** *Stgr.* (168 d), from Palawan and Borneo, entirely resembles *albinus*, but the white area on the hindwing above is confined to the anal third of the wing and proximad somewhat irregularly defined in an inwardly convex bow; hindwing beneath all white except the apex.

\*) In Vol. I, p. 342, misprinted into „clivodasa“.



**S. scopas** *Stgr.*, likewise from Palawan, has the size and shape of the preceding species, in the disc *scopas*, of the forewing a group of 3 small spots, and the under surface of the hindwing is whitish, finely powdered with greyish brown, and with dark spots at the distal margin and in the disc.

#### 10. Genus: **Iambrix** *Wts.*

Morphologically distinguished from the preceding genus by the lower median branch of the forewing branching off here directly before the cell-end. In the habitus, however, they differ enormously from them. By the broad wings being invariably flatly spread out they much rather resemble the European *Thanaos tages*, whereas the *Suada* exhibit the approximate flight and attitude of the European *Parnara*, such as *nostrodumus*. 8 forms are known, being confined to India with the Sunda Islands, where, however, they sometimes number among the most common lepidoptera.

**I. salsala** *Mr.* (♀ = *luteipalpis* *Plötz*) (168 d). Above and beneath dark brown, almost black. The *salsala*. ♂ shows above a beautiful golden brown coating and a row of spots which becomes more conspicuous in a certain light, extending from the cell-end of the forewing to the centre of the hind-margin; the ♀ forewing exhibits a postmedian angular row of hyaline spots. Beneath the golden brown coating is still more beautiful; in the ♀ the chain of hyaline spots is continued on the hindwing by 3 or 4 white spots through the centre; in the ♂ there are often hardly traces of these small spots. From Sikkin through the whole of India as far as Ceylon. — **vasuba** *Fruhst.*, from Tonkin, is a name for larger specimens; they are darker than Indian *salsala*, *vasuba*. the row of white spots on the forewing of the ♀ is very distinct, but the row of dots beneath is almost entirely absent. — The *salsala* number in South India and Ceylon among the most common lepidoptera bustling about on every little green place, preferably resting on dwarf bamboo and Mimosa, with their wings widely spread out. The larvae presumably all live on bamboo.

**I. stellifer** *Btlr.* (168 d) was repeatedly treated as a race of *salsala*, what has been contested again *stellifer*. and again. Very similar to *salsala*, above blacker owing to its being less coated with golden brown, the dots on the forewing fine though distinct and so arranged that one is situate above the submedian area, one in the cell-end, and a third before the centre of the distal margin. Beneath there are behind the white spots of the hindwing some more small orange spots. Burma, Malacca, Sumatra, and Java. — **niasicus** *Fruhst.*, from *niasicus*. the Isle of Nias, is smaller, darker, also beneath jet-black with very neat pure white dots. — Larva light green with a yellowish head with black marks; on bamboo. Not rare.

**I. sindu** *Fldr.* (168 e). This species is at once recognisable by the forewing, which is otherwise uni- *sindu*. coloured blackish brown, exhibiting a miniate transverse diffuse spot which is distinct on both sides. Malacca and Sumatra. Rarer than the preceding species. — **yamanta** *Fruhst.*, from Borneo, is distinguished by a broader *yamanta*. red band of the forewing. — **obliquans** *Mab.* are specimens from East Java, which FRUHSTORFER took there, *obliquans*. but which are not mentioned by PIEPERS in his Javanese *Hesperidae*, what may be due to the great exterior resemblance of *sindu* with the *Koruthaiolos* likewise exhibiting a red spot on the forewing.

**I. latifascia** *Elw.* (168 d). In this species there is a large oval red spot in the distal half of the forewing. *latifascia*. Sumatra, Borneo. A West Sumatran ♀, according to FRUHSTORFER, shows a still much broader band than the figure.

#### 11. Genus: **Aeromachus** *Nic.*

On p. 342 of Vol. I this genus has already been dealt with by MABILLE who enumerated 6 forms there, being partly confined to the palearctic region (*chinensis* *Elw.*, *piceus* *Leech*, *inachus* *Mén.*, *nanus* *Leech*, *catocyanea* *Mab.*), partly passing over to it, such as *A. stigmata* *Mr.* On the whole, 12 species of the genus are known now, all of which are easily recognised by the under surface of the hindwing.

**A. stigmata** *Mr.* (= *discreta* *Plötz* nec *Elw.* & *Edw.*) (168 e). In Vol. I we published an enlarged *stigmata*. figure of this species (2 : 1) (according to *Leech*), whereas here we figure the species in its natural size. Accordingly the palearctic specimens exhibit a much lighter, more brownish-grey ground-colour of the hindwing beneath, and the two chains of dots in the marginal thirds of both wings beneath are of a pure white. Accordingly the palearctic form of *stigmata* is more similar to the form **discreta** *Elw.* & *Edw.* (nec *Plötz*) which is distinguished *discreta*. by the white markings being replaced here by a dingy light brown colour. This form extends far into China, whereas typical *stigmata* come particularly from North India. — **javanicus** *Elw.* (= *discreta* *Piep.* & *Snell.*) *javanicus*. (168 e), from West Java, shows the anteterminal spots above and beneath quite obsolete, and is almost uni-coloured dark. — In **jhora** (168 e) the under surface of the hindwing is uniformly tinted with a greyish green; *jhora*. above it is dark olive brown, and the small light anteterminal spots are absent as in the Javanese form or they are only feebly marked. It is reported from Sikkin and, if it flies together with typical *stigmata*, it may be a distinct species, what is also supposed by ELWES and EDWARDS by reason of their anatomical examinations.



- musca.* **A. musca** *Mab.* (168 e) is only as large as the palearctic *nana* (Vol. I, pl. 86 g) or still somewhat smaller, above dark sepia-brown with lighter fringes, beneath there are postmedian and subterminal rows of light densely crowded dots on both wings; in the hindwing often also a few discal dots. Luzon.
- dubius.* **A. dubius** *Elw.* (171 h) is extraordinarily similar to *musca*; the rows of spots are likewise dull brownish, obsolete; but there is also always another small spot in the cell; in the ♀ the spots beneath are somewhat more distinct. Palnai Hills; Travancore.
- indistincta.* **A. indistincta** *Mr.* (171 g) represents the genus in the Nilgiri Mts.; by the small spots being almost entirely obsolete, the species (or form) externally resembles *A. javanicus*.
- kali.* **A. kali** *Nic.* (168 e), finally, is the largest species of the genus; it originates from Sikkim and the Naga Hills (Bernardmyo) and has a pale brown upper surface; the under surface is characterised by a subterminal chain of creamy pearls, with a serried row of such transverse spots before the marginal area, and in the hindwing proximad with a double row of such small spots, so that the spotting is much more abundant than in *stigmatica*.

## 12. Genus: **Sebastonyma** *Wts.*

This genus consisting of but 1 species approaches the *Halpe*, particularly also by the variegated under surface. The antennal club is thick, long, curved, and terminating in a long point; on the forewing vein 5 rises very slightly nearer to 4 than to 6. The scent-organ of the ♂ is a hair-tuft on the forewing beneath, to which an oval friction-surface corresponds on the hindwing above near the base.

- dolopia.* **S. dolopia** *Hew.* (168 e). Above somewhat similar to the Australian *Motasingha dirphia* (167 e) or *Hesperilla donnyisa* (167 g), but without a distinct central spot of the hindwing. Beneath the ground of the hindwing is of a beautiful violettish grey with an antemarginal arcuate row of black dots; some of them also in the disc. Sikkim, Naga and Khasia Hills.

## 13. Genus: **Pedestes** *Wts.*

Separated from the preceding genus by the absence of the ♂ mark and by the ♂ genitals showing a remarkable asymmetry. 4 species are known, all of which are Indian; only 1 goes so far into North West India that it touches the palearctic region; it has therefore been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 343.

- masuriensis.* **P. masuriensis** *Mr.* (Vol. I, pl. 86 g). The species being above only black and white has been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 343. Besides the North-Western Himalaya, it also occurs in Sikkim, and thus belongs also to the Indian Fauna.
- pandita.* **P. pandita** *Nic.* almost shows the habitus of a *G. nostrodamus*; in the forewing a small yellowish hyaline double spot before the cell-end, a double small spot before the apex, and 2 around the upper median branch. Hindwing beneath unicoloured dark brown. Sikkim.
- parnaca.* **P. parnaca** *Fruhst.* is very similar to *pandita*, but the spots on the forewing are much larger, the subapical dots more separated, the middle one removed more proximad, only one larger cellular macula instead of 2 smaller ones; hindwing rounder, broader. Ground-colour beneath black instead of greenish. Tonkin; August, September.
- maculicornis.* **S. maculicornis** *Elw.* (168 f), from Pulo Laut, is somewhat larger and duller, more dark brown than blackish-brown; the central spots are smaller, the under surface yellowish-brown with arcuate rows of blackish punctiform spots. FRUHSTORFER regards the form as a race of **submaculata** described by STAUDINGER as *Plastingia* from Palawan. In this race the hindwing shows one light spot each in the cells 2 and 3, and a yellow stripe from the base next to the upper margin of 1 a. Hindwing beneath yellowish-green, with a darker hindmargin, 3 black spots near the base, and 6 others forming a postmedian arcuate row. — A third race which, however, has neither been denominated nor described is said to have been discovered in South India.
- fuscicornis.* **P. fuscicornis** *Elw.* (168 e, f). Likewise from Pulo Laut, quite similar to *maculicornis*, only the central spot of the forewing, being situate below the cell-end, is considerably larger; hindwing beneath more rust-brown, but spotted as in the preceding species.

## 14. Genus: **Arnetta** *Wts.*

Few species the neururation of which is not quite homogeneous are reckoned to this genus. They are not distinctly separated from each other nor do they differ particularly from the species mentioned last of the preceding genus. The 3rd palpal joint is porrect and vein 3 of the hindwing branches off considerably before the cell-end.

- atkinsoni.* **A. atkinsoni** *Mr.* is like the following species brown with 4 small discal and 3 minute subapical hyaline spots on the forewing. The ♂ differs from the following species in a hair-pencil on the centre of the hind-



margin of the forewing beneath and minute light spots of the hindwing beneath; in typical specimens the hindwing beneath is intensely spotted, whereas in the form **subtestaceus** *Mr.* which seems to be the spring-form *subtestaceus*. (April), the hindwing beneath is brick-coloured and almost or entirely without the light spotting of typical specimens. — **khasianus** *Mr.* are specimens in which the hyaline spots on the wings are larger, and particularly *khasianus*. the subapical ones are more prominent, the form being somewhat larger, too. Sikkim, Khasia Mts., Burmah.

**A. vindhiana** *Mr.* (168 f) has the size and shape of *Pedestes maculicornis* (168 h), but the forewing exhibits *vindhiana*. besides small subapical spots as well as a transverse spot above the submedian vein. Beneath the hindwing is brownish brick-coloured and exhibits a light small spot surrounded by black in the cell, and a similar arcuate row through the disc. — **nilgiriana** *Mr.* is an insignificant race with smaller spots from the Nilghiri Mts., whereas *nilgiriana*. in **modesta** *Mr.* the spots are so very small that they almost disappear. The species is known from Jubbulpur, *modesta*. Mhow, and Travancore.

**A. binghami** *Sw.* (168 f) shows the discal spots of the forewing so much reduced in size that the *binghami*. insect looks like a *Parnara*, somewhat like *P. mathias* (Vol. I, pl. 88 f, g), particularly in the under surface appears quite uni-coloured sepia-brown, excepting the light hindmarginal areas. The difference, however, is easily noticeable in the contours of the wings and the position of the hyaline dots in the hindwing. Burmah.

### 15. Genus: **Itis** *Nic.*

This genus has only 2 dark brown species from Cachar, Penang, and Java. They are most closely allied with the *Arnetta*, but distinguished by the last palpal joint which is horizontally porrect in *Arnetta* being here very slightly raised. Hind-margin of forewing longer than the distal margin; at the hind-margin of the ♂ a pencil of long hairs. Hindwing broad.

**I. iadera** *Nic.* (168 f as *ladera*). On both sides uni-coloured brown, only on the forewing beneath the *iadera*. hindmarginal portion shows a brighter area the centre of which is covered by the hair-tuft of the ♂. Java, Sumatra.

**I. microstictum** *Wood-Mas.* (169 a) is quite similar, above van Dyk brown, with a slight violet reflection, *microstictum*. the forewing with 4 small hyaline spots in the cells 2, 3, 6 and 7, and a double cellular spot which is twice as high as it is broad. The hindwing beneath shows indistinct traces of 3 dark bands, one in the basal portion and 2 postmedian ones, and 3 or 4 small whitish-ochreous spots. From Cachar.

### 16. Genus: **Idmon** *Nic.*

The only unicoloured brown species composing this genus is said to have 2 pair of spurs at the posterior end of the hind tibiae, whereby the genus would be distinguished from all the allied genera. Besides the hind tibiae exhibit a hair-tuft on the proximal part. ELWES and EDWARDS have examined the only existing badly preserved specimen (Coll. STAUDINGER) and place it to the genus *Parnara* from which, however, it differs considerably in the habitus.

**I. unicolor** *Nic.* Unicoloured blackish-brown, above deeper than beneath. Without any hyaline spots, *unicolor*. in the colouring similar to a small *aria* (169 d, e), but without the red eyes and of a different shape of the wings. Perak.

**I. yanuca** *Fruhst.*, described from a single ♂ from Formosa, is said to be allied to this species, being *yanuca*. above black, beneath deep brown, but the median portion of the forewing likewise quite black. Length of forewing 20 mm.

### 17. Genus: **Inessa** *Nic.*

Antennae longer than half the costa; club long with a rectangularly bent apex of medium length. Forewing with a sharp apex and convex distal margin. On the forewing of the ♂ there is an oblique scent-mark of black scales, extending from the submedian vein to the base of branch 4; but 1 species from the Indian Archipelago.

**I. ilion** *Nic.* (169 a) on the yellowish greyish-brown ground shows transverse rows of light spots on *ilion*. both wings as well as small spots in the posterior portion of the cell. At the lower cell-wall, right behind the base, a whitish ray. Under surface almost exactly as above, the margins of the wings somewhat more yellow. Discovered by H. FRUHSTORFER. Sapit (Lombok).



18. Genus: **Hyarotis** *M.*

The species forming this genus is distinguished by a more brightly marked under surface. As to the genus itself cf. Vol. I, p. 343.

*adrastus*. **H. adrastus** *Cr.* (Vol. I, pl. 86 g, h). According to FRUHSTORFER, CRAMER'S figure represents a South Indian specimen (presumably from Ceylon); the author's statement „Surinam“ is of course a mistake. But South Indian specimens vary just like those from other patriae to a great extent in the distinctness and extent of the spotting on the hindwing beneath, so that some may hardly differ from Sikkim-specimens which have been separated as **praba** *Mr.* (= *phoenicis* *Hew.*) (169 a, b, as *adrastus*). — **meluchus** *Fruhst.*, from Java, *praba*, *meluchus*, *palawensis*, *mindanaensis*, has larger white spots which are smaller in **palawensis** *Fruhst.* from Palawan; in the latter form the bands of white spots on the hindwing beneath may almost disappear. — In **mindanaensis** *Fruhst.*, from the Philippines, the band of white spots on the hindwing beneath is particularly broad. Larva whitish-green with darker longitudinal lines, head yellow with the black marking of a reverse Y; it spins together leaves of Rotang and Phoenix Palms. Pupa in front and behind tapering, dull green, on the dorsal sides somewhat marbled. It often yields the imago already after 8 days. The imagines fly singly, though not rarely, and prefer drinking from blue Leguminosae and the blossoms of *Lantana hybrida*. I took the species also in Hongkong.

19. Genus: **Isoteinon** *Fldr.*

Cf. Vol. I, p. 343. The genus consists of but 1 species being predominantly palearctic.

*lamprospilus*. **I. lamprospilus** *Fldr.* (= *vitrea* *Murr.*) (Vol. I, pl. 86 h). FRUHSTORFER reserves the name *vitrea* for Japanese specimens which he separates from continental ones. The latter occur from Southern China through Indo-China to Tonkin where they are yet common near Chiem-Hoa, at an altitude of 1000 ft in August and September. — In Formosa another form occurs: **formosanus** *Fruhst.* It is smaller than the continental race, the white hyaline spots of the forewing and the dots on the under surface of the hindwing are considerably reduced. Under surface of both wings darker, more moss-green than yellowish.

20. Genus: **Isma** *Dist.*

The 5 species forming this genus have the approximate exterior and the monotonous brown colouring of species of *Parnara*, but the hindwings are larger, broader, and also in the ♂ slightly extended in the anal portion. The antennae are rather long with a moderately thick club gradually swelling up and then down again. In the forewing 12 terminates before the cell-end, in the hindwing 7 rises before the cell-end; hind tibiae bare with 2 pair of spurs. In the ♂ the forewing shows an oval scent-spot behind the base of the cell, being more distinctly prominent beneath. Still more remarkable than this scent-organ is a very considerable prolongation of the fringe at the anal portion of the hindwing. As the genus *Isma* was not sharply characterized by its author, WATSON sets up the name *Lophoides* for it with *iapis* as its type, whereas DISTANT founded his genus on *obscura*.

*obscura*. **I. obscura** *Dist.* (169 b) is a unicoloured brown Hesperid from Singapore with loam-coloured hair on the body and the basal parts of both wings. Beneath the wings are yellowish-olive, between the whitish spots of the forewing black shadows; between the veins of the hindwing brown punctiform spots.

*protoclea*. **I. protoclea** *H.-Schäff.* (= *iapis* *Nic.*) (169 b) somewhat resembles above *Hyarotis adrastus*, but the white spot at the lower cell-angle of the forewing is more comma-shaped, at least in the type (which however *vulso*, is without the antennae). Burmah, Malacca. — **vulso** *Mab.* (169 b) is so similar to *protoclea* that SNELLEN united them; but in *vulso* the white spots around the cell-end of the forewing are somewhat larger. Java, Bali, Sumatra.

*purpurascens*. **I. purpurascens** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 c) chiefly differs from *protoclea* in the hyaline spots of the forewing being also smaller in the ♀, and in the long fringe at the distal margin of the hindwing being blackish-brown, whereas in *protoclea* it is lighter and thinner; the hindwing exhibits beneath a slight violet hue. Pulo Laut.

*binotatus*. **I. binotatus** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 c) is recognisable by the disc of the hindwing beneath showing 2 very small white dots. Borneo (from the Kina Balu).



21. Genus: **Zographetus** Wats.

Seven small species with above unmarked hindwings. Antennae half the length of the costa, only in *ogygia*-♂ slightly longer; club moderately thick, gradually swelling up. Palpi erect with a short last joint. The anal portion of the ♂ hindwing is slightly bulged out in the ♂. In the ♂ of *durga* there are along the basal portion of the subcostal and median vein listels of raised scales which also cover the base of the cell.

**Z. durga** Plötz (169 c). Dark brown, all the wings with whitish fringes. The discal hyaline spots *durga*. are rather small and all crowded around the cell-end and the lower cell-angle except a tiny spot which is separated before the apical area. Beneath the apical third of the forewing and the basal half of the hindwing are powdered with loam-coloured yellow, the distal half of the hindwing beneath is dark red-brown with small loam-coloured spots. Plötz' figure which SWINHOE copies indistinctly shows the under surface; I therefore figure the under surface from the type, the upper surface from a co-type. Philippines.

**Z. satwa** Nic. (169 c), according to the description, is hardly to be separated from *durga* and is probably *satwa*. only treated as a separate species because the figure of *durga* was too deceptive. Larger, hindwing beneath brighter, the more yellow basal portion more distinctly contrasting with the violettish-brown marginal portion. Known from Sikkim and Indo-China.

**Z. flavipennis** Nic. (169 d). Above very near to the preceding species, the basal parts of the wings *flavipennis*. coated with a somewhat brighter yellow, particularly below the costal margin and above the hind-margin. Hindwing beneath dull yellowish-red, towards the margin darker with 7 dark violettish-brown spots; 1 near the centre of the cell 7, 1 near the centre of the upper cell-wall, and a series of 5 behind the centre of the wing. On the forewing the hyaline spot in the cell 6 is particularly large, oblong and almost as large as the one in 3; that in the cell 7 is punctiform. Above the centre of the hind-margin a small yellowish-white spot. Sikkim, Bhutan, Andamans.

**Z. flavalum** Nic. (169 d). Above very similar to *durga*, but the fringes of all the wings honey-coloured. *flavalum*. Under surface reddish violettish-brown, the hindwing with a row of fine black dots before the distal quarter and a few small scattered dots in the disc. Sikkim.

**Z. ogygia** Hew. (169 d, as *orgyia*) resembles *flavipennis*; under surface likewise tinted with brick- *ogygia*. coloured red. The hyaline spot in the cell, that below the cell and behind it are rather large; the others like tiny pricks of a needle. The hindwing beneath shows a few black dots arranged in arcuate rows. Sumatra, Borneo, Pulo Laut.

**Z. ogygioides** Elw. & Edw. (169 d, as *orgyioides*) is like *ogygia*, but also the hyaline spot behind *ogygioides*. the cell is reduced to a tiny size; hindwing beneath red-brown. Borneo.

**Z. auriferus** Elw. & Edw. (169 d). Without any hyaline spot in the cell of the forewing; but between *auriferus*. the cell-end and the apex there is a larger double spot. The under surface is characterized by rows of black spots being situate in a light brownish-yellow halo. Nias.

22. Genus: **Matapa** Mr.

The 9 forms reckoned hereto presumably have very little in common with the preceding genera which they only resemble by the dark brown colour. Particularly remarkable are the eyes being hemochrome in the live insects, brownish-red in dry ones. Antennae of more than half the length of the costa. The ♂♂ exhibit a narrow arcuate impression on the forewing above, extending from vein 1 a to the base of 3.

**M. aria** Mr. (169 d, e) is a very common lepidopteron being above and beneath unicoloured velvety *aria*. blackish-brown; its range extends from Sikkim through the whole of India to Ceylon, the Andamans, Indo-China, and Sumatra, and also to Nias, as well as through Southern China to Hongkong, where I met numbers of the species yet in November. — **pulla** Plötz (169 e), the Javanese form, flying also in Bali, is slightly *pulla*. larger, with more tapering wings; otherwise hardly separable; similar is the Philippinic form **neglecta** Mab. *neglecta*. flying from Mindanao to Palawan. — The larva is whitish with a yellow head, slightly marked with black on the mouth; it lives on bamboo. — The imagines preferably visit the blossoms of *Lantana hybrida* and always sit with their wings erect, their red eyes being distinctly prominent. The red colour of the eyes is often yet preserved in the dead insect.

**M. druna** Mr. (169 e) is chiefly separated from *aria* by the bright yellow fringes of the hindwings, *druna*. but otherwise very closely allied to *aria*. Sikkim, Assam, Andamans, Borneo, Sumatra. — Some authors place the Javanese form *pulla* to this species, not to *aria*.

**M. purpurascens** Elw. & Edw. (169 e). Here the fringes of the hindwings are still broader and brighter *purpurascens*. orange-yellow. All the wings suffused with a dull violet reflection. Forewing beneath in the anal portion brighter whitish. From the Khasia Hills and Pegu.



*sasivarna*. **M. sasivarna** Mr. (169 f) is extremely similar to the preceding ones, particularly to *druna*, though in the ♂ the arcuate scent-stripe of the forewing is whitish-grey. Sikkim, Indo-China, Sumatra.

*shalgrama*. **M. shalgrama** Nic. (169 f) is likewise similar to *druna*, but it has the whitish-grey ♂ mark of *sasivarna* from which it differs in the hindwing beneath exhibiting only the long scales of the fringe in the anal region yellow, whereas the short ones are black; in *sasivarna* all are yellow, both the long and short ones. — The 3 forms *druna*, *sasivarna*, and *shalgrama* would not be regarded as separate species, if they had not been captured all 3 together in Eastern Pegu (by DOHERTY). Nevertheless, in my opinion the question of the species of the genus *Matapa* is not yet cleared up. As all the species of the genus are, excepting the eyes, scent-spot and fringes, on both sides unicoloured velvety blackish-brown, without any marking or spotting, it is difficult to state differences. In the ♀♀ the hairing on the upperside of the palpi, of the frons and thoracal dorsum, and of the base of the abdomen often exhibits in the sun a beautiful green metallic reflection.

*celsina*. **M. celsina** Fldr. (169 f), from Celebes, is at once recognisable by the considerable size and the orange-yellow margin of the hindwing being very broad in typical specimens, occupying the whole anal fourth of the hindwing. Upper surface otherwise monotonously dark brown. — The form flying in the Philippines, distinguished from typical *celsina* by the narrower yellow distal margin of the hindwing, whereby it resembles more *druna*, is **ractaya** Fruhst. (169 f); we figure it from Mindanao.

### 23. Genus: **Gé** Nic.

Very closely allied to the preceding genus; the only species is chiefly distinguished by the ♂ mark consisting of a dark spot below the cell-end of an oval shape, the proximal edge of which exhibits raised hair-scales. The latter are black with a yellowish base with which they are inserted on a slight depression which passes through the posterior portion of the cell. The costal area of the hindwing is above dull silky whitish-yellow and contrasts with the sepia-brown ground of the wing. The ♀ has not yet been described, probably because it is hard to distinguish from some ♀♀ of *Parnara*.

*geta*. **G. geta** Nic. (169 f). Unicoloured blackish-brown, in the distal area of the forewing feebly lighter. Costal area of hindwing bone-coloured white, its fringes yellow. Known from Java (Buitenzorg, Banyuwangy), from Sumatra (Selesseh), and Pulo Laut. In the open air the species is presumably difficult to discover from among the great number of similarly looking *Hesperidae* (*Parnara mathias*, *Matapa aria* etc.) which are mostly extremely common.

### 24. Genus: **Sepa** Nic.

The *Sepa* closely approximate the shape of *Parnara* from which, however, they differ in the straight vein 5 of the forewing extending at a rather equal distance from 4 and 6. Most of the species originate from Mt. Kinabalu in Borneo and are only described from 1 or 2 specimens, mostly ♂♂. As they are very much alike, excepting slight differences of the small hyaline spots or of the scent-organ, it is questionable whether all of them can be maintained as distinct species.

*cronus*. **S. cronus** Nic. (169 g). Above and beneath quite blackish-brown; in the forewing there is an oblique comma-shaped hyaline streak below the cell-end and distally to it and above it a tiny spot. Three very fine subapical dots below the costa are hardly discernible with the naked eye. From the Battak Mts. in Sumatra; discovered by Dr. MARTIN in September.

*cicatricosa*. **S. cicatricosa** Elw. & Edw. (169 g). Described from 1 ♀ from Mt. Kinabalu in Borneo, easily recognisable by the coherent oblique scent-stripe on the forewing extending from the lower cell-angle towards the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing with 2 very fine tiny dots in the disc.

*cinnamomea*. **S. cinnamomea** Elw. & Edw. (169 g) is rather similar in size and shape, but without spots in the cell, whereas *cicatricosa* has 2 small ones. The white punctiform spots of the hindwing are only beneath distinct. Likewise from the Kina-balú.

*guttulifera*. **S. guttulifera** Elw. & Edw. (169 g) differs from *cinnamomea* in the very large angular spot above the centre of the submedian area and two small longitudinal spots in the cell-end; from *cicatricosa* in the absence of the scent-stripe extending right across the submedian area. Kina-balú.

*biseriata*. **S. biseriata** Smp. (169 g), from the Philippines, is somewhat smaller, the spots on the forewing beneath are distinct, but above the spots are only very pale, hardly discernible.

*miosticta*. **S. miosticta** Nic. (168 f, g). An oblong-oviform, slightly raised surface is situate at the base of the submedian vein on the forewing being slightly curved. From Perak in the Malay Peninsula.



**S. ciliata** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 h) is quite uni-coloured brown, the upper surface without any marking, *ciliata*. and on the under surface only the hindmarginal region of the forewing is somewhat lighter brownish. Smaller than most of the other *Sepa*. Pulo Laut.

**S. noctis** *Stgr.* (= *perfusca* *Mab.*) is again somewhat larger than *ciliata*, above the ♂ is quite blackish- *noctis*. brown, without a scent-spot and without a violettish-brown reflection. Perhaps a ♀ belongs to it with a broad white macular band from the upper cell-angle to the lower median branch. Palawan, Pulo Laut, Java, and Sumatra.

**S. indistincta** *Drc.* is like *miosticta* above dark brown with a discal row of 4 light yellowish hyaline *indistincta*. small spots and is distinguished by the ♂ sexual mark extending here down into the hindmarginal cell. Expanse of wings: 40 mm. From Bornéo.

## 25. Genus: **Scobura** *Elw. u. Edw.*

This genus is already very similar to the genus *Parnara* in the exterior, particularly to its group *pellucida* or *guttata*. It comprises a dozen of unicoloured dark brown species placed by WATSON into his genus *Isma* and exhibiting on both wings larger hyaline spots. The ♂ shows no sexual mark. Of one species the stages are known: larva and pupa are green, the former lives i. a. on Pandang trees.

**S. bononia** *Hew.* (169 h) is besides *inarime* the smallest species of the genus; the small spots of the *bononia*. forewing are arranged in a row being slightly curved behind the cell-end, the hindwing shows two small oval, beneath more distinct spots before the centre of the margin. Malacca and Pulo Laut.

**S. umbrosa** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 h) shows the small spots quite similarly arranged, but it is larger and *umbrosa*. darker brown, more chestnut-coloured; the cell of the forewing sometimes shows very fine dots in the cell-end, and the very small spots on the hindwing are more remote from the centre of the margin than in *bononia*. From the Kina-balu.

**S. bipunctata** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 h) is externally very similar to *umbrosa*, the small spots in the cell-end *bipunctata*. are more distinct, the under surface is more yellowish-brown, powdered with dark; but above all distinguished by vein 2 on the hindwing branching off sooner than in *umbrosa*. Palawan.

**S. feralia** *Hew.* (169 h, i), from Java, according to SNELLEN is not distinctly separable from *bipunctata*, *feralia*. but the small spots on the forewing, particularly those in the cell-end, are often somewhat longer; in the cell of the hindwing there is above no white dot, but below the cell-end, the number and size of the small hyaline spots, however, is somewhat variable. In the ♂ the submedian area of the forewing is traversed by an oblique transverse spot which is replaced in the ♀ by a white longitudinal spot. — The larva has alternately darker green and more yellowish cross-bands, and a dark brown head; it lives on Pisang and Pandanus trees; pupa green. — Buitenzorg and Tjangea.

**S. inarime** *Nic.* (= *zetus* *Mab.*, *bononia* *Piep. nec Hew.*) (169 i) is quite similarly spotted as the *inarime*. ♂ of *feralia*, but of much smaller size, only about the size of *bononia*, but separated from the latter by a third discal spot on the hindwing. Malacca; Java; Pulo Laut.

**S. fenestrata** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 i) is extremely similar to *inarime*, likewise often with an accessory *fenestrata*. punctiform spot in the cell-end of the hindwing, but with the oblique transverse spot in the submedian area of the ♂ forewing, which is absent in the ♂ of *inarime*. Pulo Laut.

**S. concinna** *Elw. & Edw.* (169 i). In this form there are neither on the forewing nor hindwing spots *concinna*. in the cell, but they are large and distinct particularly behind the cell-end of the hindwing. Pulo Laut; described from 1 specimen.

**S. cephalala** *Hew.* (= *isota* *Swh.*) differs from the allied species in the yellowish-green under surface *cephala*. of the hindwing and in the cellular spot of the forewing not reaching the subcostal vein. Many specimens are without the light spot in the cell 4 of the forewing: = *isota* *Swh.* Sikkim, Burma, Pegu, Tavoy, Shillong. *isota*.

**S. cephaloides** *Nic.* superficially resembles a large specimen of *satwa* or *durga* (169 c), likewise showing *cephaloides*. a small white central band of the forewing, but also in the hindwing fine hyaline dots. Beneath the hindwing is yellow in the basal half, in the terminal half rusty-brown. Described from the Karen Hills in British India according to 2 specimens captured there by natives in April.

**S. phiditia** *Hew.* (= *martini* *Elw. & Edw.*) (169 i) is very similar to the preceding species; the spots *phiditia*. on the hindwing are fused into an irregular white macula behind the cell-end, and the 3 discal spots of the forewing form an oblique row. Before the apical area a chain of 3 tiny dots. Sumatra.

**S. idyalis** *Nic.* The ♂ as well as the ♀ resemble species of *Parnara* from the group of *guttata* or *idyalis*. *pellucida*; in the ♂ the white spots of the wings are small except the one below the posterior part of the cell of



the forewing being bag-shaped and large. In the ♀ also those in the cell and above the hind-margin are large. The spots on the hindwing above are distinct though small; in the ♂ 3 or 4, in the ♀ 2. It approximates *S. bononia* from Singapore. The ♂ type occurs in Burma; whether the ♀♀ from Java, which were bred, actually belong to it, is somewhat doubtful.

*mantanga*. **S. mantanga** *Drc.* is allied with *inarime* (169 i), but the diaphanous spots are yellow instead of white, the spot between 2 and 3 prolonged, and without cellular spots in the hindwing above and beneath in cell 7. The under surface of the hindwing is not yellow but dark rusty brown, of the same colour are the costal margin and the distal-marginal area of the forewing; likewise separated from *bononia* (169 h) by the different colouring beneath. British North Borneo.

## 26. Genus: **Acerbas** *Nic.*

A few similar species are combined here, being separated by *anthea* exhibiting a scent-spot which is absent in the other species. Besides easily recognisable by the white belt-like band crossing the centre of the hindwing parallel with the distal margin, being above sometimes dull, but beneath always distinct, and extending also across the abdominal dorsum.

*anthea*. **A. anthea** *Hew.*, from Malacca and Sumatra, differs from the figured Javanese form **tagiadoides** *Fruhst.* (= *javanica* *Piep. & Snell.*) (168 g) in the white band of the hindwing despatching between the lower radial and the upper median branch a ray being beneath purely white to the distal margin.

*duris*. **A. duris** *Mab.* (168 g, as *ducis*), from the Philippines, which we figure from Mindoro, is extremely similar to *anthea*, but the band of the hindwing is regular, its distal edge smooth and without the continuation towards the margin of the wing. — **martini** *Dist.* (168 g), from Borneo, is presumably only a form of it, the white band terminating above taperingly towards the apex of the hindwing, beneath in the ♂ narrower. — **nitidifascia** *Elw. & Edw.* (173 h) is larger and shows the band in the ♂ hindwing above very dull, but it may nevertheless be only a seasonal or local form of the preceding, from Labuan, North Borneo, and Pulo Laut.

## 27. Genus: **Sabera** *Swh.*

Separated from the preceding genus, which it resembles somewhat on the whole, by the intensely white antennal club and by the white stripe of the hindwing not crossing the abdomen, but being effaced before the hind-margin. The ♂ hindwing is in the anal portion not so far extended as in the *Acerbas*-♂. But one species exhibiting in the habitus and colouring a remarkable resemblance to the South American Hesperid *Vettius lafresnayi* (Vol. V, pl. 189 c).

*caesina*. **S. caesina** *Hew.* (169 a). Wings deep black warming into bluish, all four with a shortened median band. Beneath the hindwing is rusty red-brown in the distal portion, white in the proximal portion. From the typical form from Waigeu two local forms were separated, which however are scarcely different, **barina** *Fruhst.* (169 a), from German New Guinea, and **albifascia** *Misk.*, from North Australia. I cannot find an essential difference that might justify a name of this species being not rare in the district of Cairns from December till April. SWINHOE mentions the species also from North Borneo, but there are no Borneo-specimens lying before me.

## 28. Genus: **Pudicitia** *Nic.*

It contains but one large strong species with apically somewhat prolonged forewings which are almost still narrower than in *thrax*. Palpi likewise thick, but not projecting so much, otherwise scarcely different from the preceding genus.

*pholus*. **P. pholus** *Nic.* (168 a). Above brown with yellow hyaline spots which are well recognisable from the figure. The ♂ exhibits on the submedian vein a narrow scent-spot of modified black scales along the basal second and third fifths. From Bhutan and the Khasia Hills.

## 29. Genus: **Erionota** *Mab.*

TO MABILLE's statements in Vol. I we need only to add that this genus being composed of 3 species contains the largest Asiatic *Hesperidae*. They are nocturnal insects with a very long proboscis and thick, far-projecting palpi. Both sexes coloured the same, but the ♂♂ have more tapering and narrower wings.



**E. thrax** L. (♀ = *hiraca* Mr.) (170 a). This largest Indian Hesperid has already been briefly described *thrax*. in the palearctic part (p. 344), but MABILLE does not state anything about the habits of this interesting lepidopteron. The Andamanic form was separated as **acroleuca** W.-Mas. & Nic. invariably showing the distal margin *acroleuca*. of the forewing in the apical portion bleached yellowish-white. But according to PIEPERS and SNELLEN such specimens also occur in Java among the normal ones, so that the name also denotes an „aberration“. Specimens which I took in rather great numbers in Hongkong, are typical and do not form any recognisable transition to the palearctic form which, according to MABILLE, has a darker ground-colour. — **lara** Swh. (Vol. I, p. 344), *lara*. from the palearctic region, also flies in the Nicobars; according to MABILLE, it only differs essentially in the ground-colour. — **sakita** Rbb., from East Celebes, has white instead of yellow hyaline spots which are smaller, *sakita*. the hyaline spots at the costal margin being quite absent; hindwing monotonously brownish-black, the under surface powdered with greyish-white. — In **hastrubal** Fruhst. (170 a), from Batjan and Ternate, presumably *hastrubal*. also from Ceram, the yellow spot of the cell on the forewing is almost or just as long as the median spot below it, and this spot is neither indented at its distal edge. — The larva is snow-white, covered with a very short wax-like pubescence, and with a black head. It is easily discovered, as it gnaws out of the gigantic banana-leaves, by 2 parallel cuts, a longitudinal piece which it rolls up like a cigar, in the centre of which it lives. These characteristic cuts you can see in the Musa-plantations from a distance of 20 and more paces, so that the larvae, and still more easily the pupae, may be collected in numbers ad lib. The pupa is of a dingy pale yellow with a very long case of the proboscis projecting beyond the end of the abdomen like a spear, though not so far as in the American *Calpodes ethlius* (Vol. V, pl. 183 c). From this pupa which, on being disquieted, moves lively about in its case, the imago is developed after about 8 days. The latter rests in daytime with its wings posteriorly folded up until nightfall, when the insects are distinctly noticeable against the light sky of the evening, chasing about in the Pisang-plantations. In sitting they perform quivering movements with their wings, and in flying they let a scratching noise be heard. The lepidoptera are common, and the larvae live not only on Musa but also on other Monocotyledons, such as sugar-cane, cocoanut-trees, Rhaphis, and Metrorhizon; according to PIEPERS, they are often pricked by ichneumonids. — The species is distributed all over India and Southern China, and occurs also in the Sundas and Moluccas, but not in the Australian Region and Polynesia.

**E. alexandra** Smp. (170 a) is quite similar to *thrax*, but the yellow hyaline spot between the median *alexandra*. branches almost extends into the angle where they branch off, leaving dark only the extreme apex of it, thus not farther towards the base than in *thrax*. In addition to this difference, the colouring of the larva is quite different. North-Western Luzon.

**E. grandis** Leech (Vol. I, 87 a). This West Chinese lepidopteron having been dealt with in the *grandis*. palearctic part (Vol. I, p. 344) presumably also penetrates into the Indo-Australian Region in the southern parts of the Province of Kwei-chau. In the palearctic region it flies in June and July.

### 30. Genus: **Gangara** Mr.

The most conspicuous difference of the *Gangara* from the species of the preceding genus is exhibited by the thickened median branches of the hindwing. Besides, however, there are also some differences in the habitus. In the larva which otherwise lives quite similarly as that of *Erionota* in casings made of the leaves of Musa, the white coating is increased into a dense fur of curled wax-threads. Only three very similar forms are known.

**G. thyrsis** F. (= *clothilda* H.-Schäff.) (170 a, b) is above very similar to *Erionota thrax*, but besides the *thyrsis*. 3 large yellow spots in the latter species it has yet a few smaller ones before the apex and sometimes also before the anal angle of the forewing, and the hindwing beneath is traversed by band-shaped clouds of whitish scales. — The most abundantly spotted yellow are Javanese specimens (= **pandia** Fruhst.), whereas the form *pandia*. **philippensis** Fruhst. from Luzon is particularly scantily provided with spots, the ♂ only with 2 hyaline spots. *philippensis*. — In **yasodara** Fruhst., from the Andamans, occurring also in Ceylon, the principal spots are larger, the apical ones smaller than in typical specimens, as they are particularly brought from North India. — The larva chiefly *yasodara*. lives on palms, particularly on cocoanut-trees and dwarf-palms, but it is said to occur also on ratan, Calamus rotang, and other Monocotyledons. It lives in leaf-casings and is white, with a fine waxy pubescence, so that it sometimes recalls the „poodle-caterpillars“ (Epicopcia) in which the wax-curles are also easily removed. Colour white, also the head white or at least light-coloured, whereas in *Erionota* it is black. Pupa, as in *Erionota*, of a dingy yellowish-white colour, with a long extended case for the proboscis which is often undulately curved or rolled, projecting beyond the pupa. The imagines are nocturnal like the *Erionota*, coming forth only after dusk and sometimes flying to the lantern like the *Hasora*, *Ismene* etc. With this species and the preceding ones, the ♀♀ of the Hesperid *Paduka lebadea* show some external resemblance.

**G. sybirita** Hew. (170 b), from the Peninsula of Malacca, chiefly differs from *thyrsis* in the more *sybirita*. variegated under surface of the hindwing being traversed by 2 rows of greenish-brown oblong spots; according to CATOR, it also occurs in Borneo.



*sanguinocul.* **G. sanguinoculus** Mart. (170 b). Upper surface similar as in scantily spotted *thyrsis*, with rounded spots, only the spot in the cell is larger. The forewing above lacks the scent-organ at the principal veins; beneath there is near the base of the hindwing a yellow spot. Perak, Sumatra.

### 31. Genus: **Koruthaialos** Wts.

The members of this genus are easily recognised by their colouring, most of them exhibiting a glaring red band on the forewing, at least beneath. It is besides conspicuous by its ♂ mark represented by a stripe-shaped bundle of bristles at the base of the costa in the hindwing. According to the extent of the red band of the forewing a number of species have been distinguished, but I have not been able to keep all the „species“ asunder. The shape, extent, and in a certain sense even the colour and portion of the red band of the forewing vary even in specimens from the same place, where they were collected, to such an extent that SWINHOE justly affirms that two quite similar specimens are very difficult to discover. We therefore only distinguish a group of large (55 mm) and one of small (35 mm) lepidoptera.

*xanites.* **K. xanites** Btlr. (170 c), from North Borneo and Bali, does not differ from the Malaccan form *luzonensis*, figured by DISTANT. The red spot of the forewing is not so broad as in the figured Philippinic form **luzonensis** *namata*, Fruhst. (170 c), at least in its costal portion, but both the forms hardly differ from each other. — In **namata** *javanites*, Fruhst. (170 d), from Sumatra, this spot is more reduced, so that it becomes a triangle beneath. — In **javanites** Stgr. (170 c) the red band is in the centre beneath very much strangulated and on the forewing above reduced to a punctiform spot. — in **verones** Hew. (170 d) the red colour has almost disappeared above. — In **gopaka** *gopaka*, Fruhst., from Tonkin and Annam, taken in November and December, the band above is almost as in typical *niasicus*. *xanites* from Malacca, but beneath narrower and paler red. — **niasicus** Fruhst., from Nias, regarded as a separate species by its author, shows but very feeble traces of the red spot of the forewing as in the figured Javanese specimen. Some of these forms already form transitions to the following *rubecula*, and it has not yet been decided whether those authors combining the *rubecula*-forms with the *xanites*, as for instance SWINHOE, are right in doing so.

*rubecula.* **K. rubecula** Plötz (170 d). We copy the author's figure. It originates from Borneo and differs so little from the Sumatran and Malaccan form **hector** Wts. that some have united them. On the whole, all the *rubecula* are of a deeper black ground-colour, and the decorative band is more hemochrome than miniate. *laetitia*. It is besides narrower, more band-shaped than in most of the forms of *xanites*. — **laetitia** Plötz (170 d), likewise from Borneo, shows a particularly very long, narrow, stripe-shaped band, and **gemmifer** Smp. nec Dist. *palawites*, seems only to be the Philippinic form of it. — **palawites** Stgr. (170 d), from Palawan, in my opinion belongs rather to this species than to *xanites*, but by the reduction of the decorative band it corresponds to its form *haraka*. *javanites*. — In **haraka** Fruhst., from Bali, the red colour above is almost entirely extinguished except traces of the cell-end. The species is not common in most of the districts.

*focula.* **K. focula** Plötz (170 b, c) differs from the preceding ones above all in its considerable size (length of forewing even in small ♂♂ more than 2 cm) and in the red band of the forewing being irregularly defined. The typical form (= *kophene* Piep. nec Nic.) comes from Java, where it flies in the Province of Prajangan, *kophene*, but it is not common. — **kophene** Nic. (170 c) is the Sumatran form distinguished by the red band of the forewing beneath extending almost to the costa. Rare.

*butleri.* **K. butleri** W.-Mas. & Nic. According to the morphological investigation by EDWARDS, it is very closely allied to the preceding ones, but distinguished by the ♂ showing neither above nor beneath the red transverse band, whereas in the ♀ it is invariably present beneath and to a reduced degree sometimes also above. Sikkin, Assam.

*avidha.* **K. avidha** Fruhst., from South Annam, is allied to *butleri*, but it has an indistinct though rather long dark red-brown band at the anal margin. Taken in February.

*kerala.* **K. kerala** Nic. This species recalls *xanites*, but the bright light red band of the forewing has entirely the shape of the band of *Keroma armatus* Drc. (175 c), the decorative band above not quite reaching the costa nor the anal-marginal portion or hind-margin. The band is otherwise twice as long as it is broad and beneath more extensive than above. Malacca and the Battak Mts. of Sumatra.

### 32. Genus: **Sancus** Nic.

The genus contains but a few forms of lepidoptera being above and beneath dark brown almost without any marking. The forewing is somewhat truncate at the apex, and in the species upon which the genus was founded, it exhibits a very peculiar scent-organ, i. e. a somewhat radiatiform basal wedge of erect scales



in the basal portion of the cell and another, much denser, wedge-shaped pad in the submedian area. All the lepidoptera are above unicoloured dark brown.

**S. pulligo** Mab. (170 d, e). Beneath the ♂ shows a small light punctiform spot in the cell of the hindwing, *pulligo*. and before the distal third a light arcuate stripe; in the ♀ these markings are broader and more distinct. Java. — **subfasciatus** Mr., from Southern India and Indo-China, is quite similar; it is distinguished by a much darker nebulous band. — As **kethra** Plötz (170 e) a ♀ without any markings from the Philippines is figured by PLÖTZ, which would thus be the correct ♀ of **forensis** Plötz (170 c); but FRUHSTORFER attributes the name *kethra*, *forensis*. to the specimens from Bali and Borneo, which are said to be only somewhat smaller than Philippinic specimens. Genuine *forensis*, however, according to FRUHSTORFER, occur also in the Jolo Islands. — Whereas ELWES and SWINHOE unite all the forms of *pulligo*, probably because they also vary considerably in the different individuals, FRUHSTORFER separates still more forms and reserves the names **cellundo** Stgr. for the Celebic *cellundo*. specimens, and **ulunda** Stgr. for those from Palawan. — The larva which is presumed to feed on a common arum *ulunda*. is green on the body, in front warming into yellowish, the head in front light brown with dark brown margins and spots.

**S. fuscula** Snell., from South Celebes, chiefly only differs from *pulligo* in the absence of the ♂ scent-stripe in the submedian fold of the forewing beneath. *fuscula*.

### 33. Genus: **Baracus** Mr.

The genus consists of a few very neat species inhabiting the Indian Continent and the Philippines. They are most conspicuous by the great width of the forewing with the steep long distal margin, and the broad and long hindwing. The ♂♂ above often exhibit lustrous bluish-grey scales; head and thorax are broad, but the abdomen is rather long and slender. Hind tibiae with two pair of spurs and fringed with hairs. Most of the insects seem to inhabit the mountains and to be confined to mountainous districts with frequent fogs and rains.

**B. vittatus** Fldr. (170 e) is denominated owing to the conspicuous whitish-yellow straight basal ray *vittatus*. on the hindwing beneath extending through the cell almost to the distal margin. Above the disc of the forewing and the whole hindwing, except the margins, are of a silky lustrous yellowish greyish-blue. The specimens figured all originate from Nuwara Eliga in Ceylon, from an altitude of about 7 to 8000 ft., where the species is not rare; other habitats are apparently not known. The ♀♀ are without the greyish-blue coating above, except a faint hue, and the yellow ray of the hindwing beneath is much finer.

**B. plumbeola** Fldr. (170 e) is only half the size of *vittatus*, otherwise similar above, in the forewing *plumbeola*. the basal half (♂) or one third (♀) is silvery grey, the under surface dusty grey with a brownish tint and lighter small longitudinal spots and rays. Philippines.

**B. subditus** Mr. is above brown with 2 pair of small lighter spots. Hindwing beneath ochreous-*subditus*. brown with a whitish longitudinal stripe from the base through the cell and another one along the hind-margin; smaller than the similar following species, with a contrasting light marking of the hindwing beneath. Expanse of wings: 27 mm. Nilghiri Hills.

**B. septentrionum** W.-Mas. & Nic. is very similar to *subditus*, larger, the light markings of the hindwing *septentrionum*. beneath scarcely lighter than the ground-colour. Expanse of wings: 32 mm. Sikkim, Shan Mts.

**B. hampsoni** Elw. & Edw. (170 e) is beneath almost exactly like *vittatus* (170 e), but above deep *hampsoni*. dark brown, with yellow spots on the forewing. North Canara.

### 34. Genus: **Ochus** Nic.

Only slightly separated in the subcostal branches from *Baracus* of which it represents a transition to *Ampittia*. But 1 small species is known from Sikkim and Assam; FRUHSTORFER discovered a local race near Chiemhoa in August and September. The species in the habitus and colouring exhibits a remarkable resemblance, particularly beneath, to the South-American Hesperid *Callimormus gracilis* (Vol. V, pl. 189 i), which is difficult to explain.

**O. subvittatus** Mr. (= *subradiatus* Mr.) (170 f), from India, mostly from Sikkim in the collections, *subvittatus*. has a yellow hindwing beneath with very bright dark spots, easily discernible by the pointed shape of the wings and its small size. — **intricatus** Fruhst. (171 c), from Tonkin, differs from it in its larger size and larger yellow *intricatus*. dots on the forewing above. Ground-colour darker yellow, all the black stripes shorter, divided into many small parts by yellow cross-veins.



35. Genus: **Ampittia** Mr.

This chiefly palearctic genus has already been characterised in Vol. I (p. 346), and most of its forms have been described there and figured in the same volume (pl. 87 c, d). Only one species is common in the whole of the Indian Region; it varies so much individually, that we can hardly consider the various forms to be more than local races.

*maro.* **A. maro** F. has been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 346, but according to FRUHSTORFER it is said to be identical with **dioscorides** (170 f) mentioned before by FABRICIUS, so that it ought to be denominated *dioscorides*. In the palearctic region MABILLE mentioned the species from Cashmir, but this is the northernmost part of the range. The species is propagated still more in the districts where rice is grown, and the neat yellow lepidoptera exhibit the very same flight and habits as small *Pamphila palaemon*, all the field-ways and open spaces in the forests being crowded with them, and even advancing into the streets and gardens. The sexual dimorphism is very great. *camertes* Hew. and *palemonides* Snell., the latter from Sumatra, are synonyma. — Larva and pupa green, larva with a dark head; on rice. *maro* is also very common in the whole of Southern China, and in Hongkong one of the commonest lepidoptera.

*miyakei.* **A. miyakei** Matsum. (= *virgata* Miya. nec *Leech*) may only be the Formosan form of the South-Chinese *A. maga* *Leech* (Vol. I, pl. 87 d). The description of the insect being unknown to me runs as follows: ..♂ dark brown; wings with golden yellow spots. Forewing along the costa at the base with a longitudinal stripe not reaching the centre of the costa; in the discoidal region with 3 longitudinal spots, the central one of which is shorter and triangular. In the cells 2, 3, 6 and 7 one spot each, the lower two spots being larger. Fringes grey: below the discal cell longitudinally scaled yellowish. Hindwing near the centre with 2 spots (in the cells 2 and 3) the outside of which is scaled yellowish, fringes dark brown mixed with yellowish. Forewing beneath marked as above, at the costal and distal margins scaled yellowish. Hindwing all over scaled yellowish, so that the central spots are not so distinct as above; the 3 rows of dark spots are indistinctly visible as in *virgata* *Leech*. — In the ♂ the marking is almost as in the ♂, but it shows besides 2 spots in cell 1, whereas the costal stripe and the lowest discoidal stripe are absent. Fringes greyish-yellowish. Expanse of wings: ♂ 31, ♀ 32 mm." Horisho, Taihok, Arisan.

*arisana.* **A. arisana** Matsum. differs from the preceding species in the following marks: forewing of ♂ narrower and longer, the spots quite whitish, in the discoidal cell only 1 whitish spot (in *miyakei* 2 or 3 longitudinal streaks). hindwing near the centre with a whitish spot, fringes of the ground-colour, mixed with grey, under surface in some places with light yellowish scales, spots and costal streak of forewing somewhat yellowish; hindwing as above with an indistinct white spot. Described from 1 specimen having been captured on April 20th near Arisan (Formosa).

*formosana.* **A. formosana** *Fruhst.*, described from 1 ♂ from Chip-chip (Formosa). may be a synonym of one of the preceding species. Distinguished from *A. maga* by the discal colouring of the hindwing above not representing a distinct double spot, but a fine hatching with greenish scales. Beneath darker, the yellow spots reduced, the black irroration more extensive.

*etura.* **A. etura** Mab. is similar to *maga*, somewhat smaller, and with broader wings; the spots on the forewing are not whitish, but reddish-yellow, the cellular spot is larger, similar as in *miyakei*; the spots of the hindwing are increased, four of them being present. Fringes speckled black and yellow. Hindwing beneath dark yellow with 4 rows of brown dots and an isolated one at the costal margin. Hongkong.

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Many of the following genera are rather artificial ones, for which reason there are hardly 2 authors entirely agreeing in their delimitation. *Taractrocera*, *Telicota*, *Augiades*, *Padraona* etc. are distinctly separated by some authors, placed next to each other, though differently composed by others. — For the sake of uniformity, we follow the author of the *Hesperidae* in the first part, P. MABILLE.

36. Genus: **Taractrocera**.

So very similar to *Padraona* that both are difficult to separate; thus, for instance, *ziclea* Plötz is sometimes ranged here, sometimes with *Padraona*, etc. They are throughout small species with an obtuse antennal club, exhibiting a depression on the upper surface.

*maevius.* **T. maevius** F. (= *flaccus* Btlr., *sagara* Mr.) (Vol. I, pl. 87 e) has fine dull white spots above. Cf. Vol. I, p. 346. Specimens from Ceylon differ from those from Continental India in the dark greyish-green hindwing beneath with indistinctly lighter veins. Local, though common at their habitats; it flies very close at the soil, alighting on stones and bare places on the ground.

*danna.* **T. danna** Mr. Cf. Vol. I, p. 346. This species from the North-Western Himalaya also flies in the Eastern Indo-Australian Region (Sikkim).



**T. ardonia** Hew. is probably the representative of *danna* in Borneo and little different from it, but *ardonia*. we cannot say anything about it, as the species is not at hand.

**T. ceramas** Hew. (170 f). Ground-colour of the wings predominantly dark brown, so that the yellow *ceramas*. colour above only occurs in very scanty small splashes and dots. The dark brown colour also predominates beneath. India, more in alpine districts.

**T. nicevillei** Wts. (170 f). The small yellow spots are quite similarly arranged as in *ceramas*, but *nicevillei*. considerably larger. According to EDWARDS, also the structure of the genitals is very similar to that in *ceramas*, though no specimens are known forming a transition to each other. Bombay.

**T. oberthüri** Elw., from Trichina-Pali in India, already looks exactly like a *ziclea* with somewhat less *oberthüri*. yellow. Described from a single ♀ in the Coll. OBERTHÜR.

**T. ziclea** Plötz (170 f) looks exactly like *Padr. dara* (Vol. I, pl. 89 g) for which it was also often mistaken. *ziclea*. It is difficult to ascertain whether it is quite identical with *maesoides* Stgr., since there are always small differences to be discovered. The small yellow spots even vary quite considerably in specimens from the same Philippine island in SEMPER'S collection; ELWES and EDWARDS, by reason of specimens communicated to them, consider both to be identical. — In *luzonensis* Mab. (170 f) which I figure from Eastern Mindanao, the black colour is (particularly *luzonensis*. beneath) decidedly more coated with yellowish-brown, but above all the contours of the wings are different, since the hindwing of *ziclea* exhibits a decidedly more elongate anal portion. Moreover, *luzonensis* exhibits in the submedian area of the forewing a bright golden yellow, silky lustrous basal part on the black ground, which is only feebly indicated in *ziclea* in PLÖTZ' figure, and in my specimens almost entirely absent. *ziclea* is mentioned only from the Philippines by SEMPER and ELWES, but according to FRUHSTORFER it also occurs in Palawan. — In Burma the species is represented by the form *samadha* Fruhst. which, judged from a single ♀, *samadha*. is said to be much smaller. — According to FRUHSTORFER, *ziclea* also occurs in Java (= *ikramana* Fruhst.), *ikramana*. but it was probably taken to be *dara* and therefore not yet mentioned from there; it is above darker ochreous than typical *ziclea* from the Philippines and Palawan, beneath deeper black, the ochreous bands more prominent. The yellow subbasal dot on the hindwing above is absent in Javanese ♀♀; ♂ pale straw-coloured. — *tissara* Fruhst., from Sumatra (Padang-Pandjang), differs from Javanese specimens in the ochreous cellular *tissara*. spot being proximally deeply notched and indented by the basal black of the cell of the forewing; beneath darker than *ikramana*, the median band of the hindwing distally broader margined with black. — *udraka* *udraka*. Fruhst. is a name for New Guinea specimens resembling *samadha*, but exhibiting on the forewing above more yellow, but in the hindwing no small spot in the basal area; hindwing beneath quite dark yellow, only the median band finely bordered with black. — The lepidoptera are certainly not rare, but probably difficult to recognise, where they fly together with *dara* \*).

**T. archias** Fldr. (170 f, g) is easily discernible from *ziclea* by the yellow colour above being more *archias*. coherent in the ♂ and thereby often piercing the black marking; the yellow band in the centre of the hindwing is, particularly beneath, in *archias* more transverse, in *ziclea* steeper. The marginal areas in both wings are in *archias* beneath more intensely tinted yellow. This is even the case in the Javanese form which FRUHSTORFER denominates in accordance with SNELLEN *nigrolimbata* (170 g), owing to its increased black colour. Similar *nigrolimbata*. specimens are reported from Lombok, Bali, Sumbawa, Celebes, and Tenasserim. — *godhanian* Fruhst., from *godhanian*. Sumba, are smaller, lighter yellow, the margins of the wings narrower, proximad more finely parted. — *kisaga* *kisaga*. Fruhst., from Lombok, has broader black bands in all the wings, and the round yellow spot in the basal area of the hindwing above is absent. — *antalcidas* Fldr. (170 g), according to FRUHSTORFER, represents the *antalcidas*. species in Celebes, but it looks quite different by the entirely yellow hindwings being narrowly margined with dark and by the discal area of the forewing not being pierced by black, and it presumably belongs rather to another species; this is the more probable since FRUHSTORFER collected near Maros in Celebes a small form being closely allied with *godhanian*. — Larva light green, later on turning yellow, behind the head marked with a few dark transverse streaks. Head yellowish brown, dotted and margined with black. Pupa light yellowish-green, the case of the proboscis projects a little beyond the wing-cases. On *Paspalum conjugatum*, between contracted blades. Imagines common in sunny places.

**T. myconius** Plötz (170 g) is intermediate between *archias* and *antalcidas*, since the yellow colour *myconius*. above in the forewing is light, pure, and abundant, but the hindwing above exhibits beside the median band only a very small subbasal ring-spot. From Java.

**T. bavius** Mab., from Timor, is not before me. *bavius*.

**T. sudodana** Fruhst. is allied to *bavius*; forewing similar to *Telic. yojana* with an entirely ochreous cell *sudodana*. without any basal black; the yellow median band bifurcates in front, as in *ziclea* (170 f). Hindwing as in *archias*, in the basal black the yellow spot, the median band relatively broad and uniform. Beneath the forewing shows a black median band and antemarginal band, and a pale yellow apex. Hindwing light yellow, the median band showing through from above is distinctly defined. Sumba.

\*) SWINHÖE'S figure of PLÖTZ' figure of *ziclea* is by no means exact; PLÖTZ' figure corresponds much more exactly to the Philippine specimens figured by us here than to the figure in the Transact. Ent. Soc. 1908.



*talantus*. **T. talantus** Plötz (170 g). This form from Celebes (type in the Munich Museum) represents an *archias* lacking the black oblique band of the forewing, and might thus also be regarded as a transition from typical *dschaka*. *archias* to *antalcidas*. — **dschaka** Plötz, from Batavia, is somewhat larger and already shows a nebulous longitudinal band above the hind-margin of the forewing and an under surface with intense dark markings. — **turica** Plötz (i. l.) is nothing else but a small ♀ of *nigrolimbata* lacking the yellow longitudinal patch above the hind-margin; this may be due to the influence of damper habitats; described from Java. — **aliena** Plötz (170 g). I likewise take to be nothing else but a Javanese *archias* in which the yellow ground-colour at the lower cell-angle pierces the black median band of the forewing. It is very similar to the figure 67 b in PIEPERS and SNELLEN'S Javanese Lepidoptera and might be a *nigrolimbata* from a particularly dry habitat, thus contrary to *turica*. — It may be that *rectivitta* Mab., which is unknown to me, also belongs to this species or *ziclea*, though the author described it in 1878 from Celebes, whereas ELWES did not range it with his Indian *Hesperidae* and therefore probably took it to be a plain *ziclea*.

*sangira*. **T. sangira** Plötz (170 g), from Celebes, does not show any yellow, neither beneath nor above, except that the fringes of the hindwings are yellowish. Above it is somewhat like *ceramas* (171 d), but the small punctiform spots are white and those in the hindwing more removed to the centre of the wing.

### 37. Genus: **Bibla** Mab.

This genus forms the transition from *Taractrocera* to the *Padraona* and at the same time the continuation of the preceding genus in Australia. It can neither be strictly separated from the preceding nor following group, for which reason the *Bibla* are sometimes ranged here, sometimes there, the genus being differently composed with every author; some authors, for instance WATSON, do not acknowledge the genus at all. Separable from the *Taractrocera* by the presence of a stigma.

*papyria*. **B. papyria** Bsd. (= *celaeno* Cox, *fumosa* Guest., *alix* Plötz, *minimus* Misk.) (170 h). The light median bands of both wings have become straight stripes of a dull yellowish-white colour. Basal area of forewing ochreous; under surface greenish, the median band of the hindwing white. Australia.

*argina*. **B. argina** Plötz (170 h) was regarded as a *Syrichthus* (= *Hesperia*), presumably on account of the speckled fringes, but it has nothing to do with it. It was recently placed to *Anisyntha*, because it ought not to be placed to *Bibla*, since it lacks the ♂ stigma. It is evidently allied to *sangira* from Celebes, but separated by the five spots on the hindwing above not being absent but reduced to hardly noticeable traces; Brisbane. — *polysema*. **polysema** Low., from the Chillagoe District and Port Darwin, is likewise said to differ from *argina* in the five spots on the hindwing, but undoubtedly LOWER did not know PLÖTZ' original, but only a copy in which these spots were probably overlooked. PLÖTZ' water-colour which is in my possession exhibits these 5 spots, particularly under the magnifying glass, very finely though distinctly.

*dolon*. **B. dolon** Plötz (170 h) neither has a real stigma, but only feebly raised small scales on the median and submedian. It looks above a little like a *Tar. ziclea* or *dara*, but the light discal bands are rectilinear, parallel-margined bands. The characteristic under surface corresponds rather to the figure of *argina* or *sangira*, containing on the dull ochreous ground a few light dots arranged in a bow around a central dot.

*flavovittata*. **B. flavovittata** Latr. (= *agraulia* Hew., *bifasciata* Misk.) is above very similar to *dolon* (170 h), but it shows a distinct ♂ stigma; the under surface is browner, the bands are less distinct. From Perth in Western Australia.

*anisomorpha*. **B. anisomorpha** Low. is also like *dolon*, but with a stigma, the submedian band of the hindwing much broader. Above similar to *dara* (Vol. I, pl. 89 g), but *dara* lacks the stigma; the ♀ never shows the oval spot on vein 8 of *dara*. Port Darwin, taken in May and September.

*lascivia*. **B. lascivia** Ros. is quite similar to *flavovittata*, but separated by the absence of the marking on the hindwing beneath. — Larva on Gramineae (Imperata arundinacea); green with a black head; pupa olive-green, later on brownish. Queensland to Victoria and Tasmania, November till February.

### 38. Genus: **Padraona** Mr.

The genus which is hardly separable from *Telicota* and the following genera, i. e. contains the most common *Hesperidae* of the Indo-Australian Region, being as common as our most common European *Adopaea*. As to the characteristic marks, cf. Vol. I, p. 351.

*dara*. **P. dara** Koll. (Vol. I, pl. 89 g). To what has already been said in Vol. I, p. 351, we may add that *confucius*, the form figured there, owing to its northern patria, is probably to be reckoned to the form **confucius** Fldr.



(North China). In Japan there are two forms presumably corresponding to different seasons. LEECH at least states that only 1 species occurs in Japan: **flava** Murr. (170 h). MABILLE describes a „*japonica*“ from there. *flava*. There exist in fact two *dara*-forms in Japan, which are probably seasonal forms and extraordinarily separated in size. The small one with a lighter hindwing beneath I took in September in numbers near Yokohama, the other one in early summer in the district of Hiago. MABILLE has not mentioned this difference in Vol. I; he unites his form *japonica* with *flava*. The name can, however, be saved by leaving the name **japonica** Mab. (170 h) *japonica*. to the small autumnal form, and the name *flava* Murr. to the large summer-form. In order to illustrate the very conspicuous difference of the two forms, I have figured them next to each other. — *dara* is immensely common in Hongkong, where swarms of them collect around the blossoms of *Lantana hybrida*; the form occurring there, which seems to approximate the Formosan form (**angustata** Matsum.) is an intermediate form between the two Japanese forms; the yellow subbasal spot in the basal black of the hindwing above is very small or disappears entirely, the ground-colour of the hindwing beneath is very dark in specimens from the rainy season (August), with a glaring yellow median band. — From the Philippines there come large specimens, the identity of which with **nitida** Mab. (170 i) FRUHSTORFER considers to be possible \*). The Philippinic form which we figure from Camiguin is very large and is allied to *confucius* as well as to the large Japanese form. — **ahastina** Fruhst. from Borneo, resembles the following form, but it has broader and darker ochreous bands on all the wings. *ahastina*. — **moesoides** Btlr. (170 i), from Malacca, is very similar to Hongkong-specimens, and as it rains here almost throughout the year, probably no real dry season forms are developed at all; specimens I took in January and such as I took in June near Singapore are of quite the same sizes. — **ganda** Fruhst., from Nias, is smaller than nearly all the others; the dark ochreous median bands of both wings are narrower than in *maesoides* from Sumatra or Malacca. — **trachala** Mab. (= *tanya* Fruhst.) (170 h, i), from Java, has light yellowish-green hindwings beneath. *trachala*. — **sapitana** Fruhst., from Lombok, is an intermediate form between *ahastina* and *tanya*, with a broader band than in *tanya*, but a narrower one than in the Borneo form. — In Ceylon there occur again two forms: one being allied to *maesoides* and one with a light yellow under surface and broad yellow bands; **pseudomesa** Mr. (= *zatilla* Plötz) (170 i). *pseudomesa*. — Larva green with a brown or brick-coloured red head showing dark markings, on *Paspalum conjugatum*; pupa light yellowish, yielding the imago after about 10 days. Common.

**P. hetaerus** Mab. (170 i). In SEMPER'S collection, from which MABILLE presumably described his *hetaerus*, there are insects of this name, which have nothing to do with the *dara*-forms, but which represent the *gola*-form there. They have an entirely black cell of the forewing, a densely black marginal band of the forewing, proximally almost straightly edged, and on the ♂ hindwing beneath, behind the rather inconspicuous median band, an arcuate row of submarginal nebulous spots; it can hardly be separated from the following species.

**P. gola** Mr. (= *goloides* Mr.) (170 i) is a common Indian species, described from the Andamans, but extending up to the Himalaya and in Kiu-Kiang in Central China penetrating close to the palearctic southern frontier. *goloides* (171 a) is only the name for specimens from Ceylon, which do not differ essentially from the South-Indian ones. — **taxilus** Mab. (= *fabriolata* Plötz) (171 i), from Java, exhibit the broadest yellow median bands above; — in **nipata** Fruhst., from Sumba, Bali, and Sumbawa, the bands are just as broad but darker yellow. *nipata*. — **akar** Mab., from the Philippines and Palawan, may be synonymous with *hetaerus*, just like *pseudolus* Mab. refers to specimens of the Javanese form. — **alfurus** Plötz (171 a) is the rather small Celebic form with very dark yellow and irregular yellow bands of the forewing. *alfurus*. — **paragola** Nic. is presumably only the representative of the species in Sumatra and Borneo; it has the size of typical *gola*, but on the hindwing beneath it is black covered with fine small yellow scales, and with a yellow almost oval median spot which is distinctly defined. — **locus** Plötz, the patria of which is not stated, is presumably only a somewhat large ♀ of the preceding form with very light median bands, the dark marking particularly beneath is torn and crossed by the light veins. *locus*. — **rajagriha** Fruhst. (171 a), from Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo, is above almost exactly like the Philippinic specimens, but beneath the ground-colour of the hindwing is more uniformly blackish, not so much speckled. *rajagriha*. — **trishua**, from Nias, resembles Sumatran specimens, but the yellow median bands above are broader, and the hindwing beneath is more effaced, with reduced markings. *trishua*. — Larva light green with a whitish head marked with dark; on *Imperata arundinacea* and *Paspalum conjugatum*; pupa green with 4 light longitudinal lines, the apex of the head shaped like a snout. Less common than *dara*.

**P. fitjiensis** Mab. has remained unknown. FRUHSTORFER places it to *Telicota*, and it is said to be allied to *gola*, though at once discernible by the shape of the wings and by the under surface. Fidji Islands.

**P. dilutior** Elw. (168 i) is quite similar to *dara*, but the yellow places above are more creamy, the yellow spots reduced in size; hindwing beneath more greenish-yellow owing to its scanty coating with yellow scales on the black underground. Pulo Laut, Borneo.

\*) FRUHSTORFER thinks it also possible that it coincides with *hetaerus* Mab., what, however, a glance at our figure proves to be incorrect.



*concinna*. **P. concinna** *Elw.* (168 g) was separated from *gola* by reason of anatomical investigations of the ♂ organs, but it differs externally from typical *gola* merely in its somewhat larger size and the absence of the yellow embedments in the cell of the forewing, from Javanese *taxilus* in the much narrower discal spot of the forewing. Nilghiri Hills.

*euria*. **P. euria** *Plötz* (= *pavor* *Nic.*) is somewhat larger than *concinna*, with a more dark red-brown under surface, the yellow band of the hindwing above long and straight. Sumatra. — **orphitus** *Mab.* (168 h) is hardly different from it, only the hindwing beneath is somewhat more variegated by the hindmarginal portion not being so deep black and the distal-marginal area of a brighter yellow tinge. Java. — An alpine lepidopteron which is reported from Batavia, though according to FRUHSTORFER it only occurs at altitudes higher than 1500 ft., particularly in about 1000 m.

*philaenus*. **P. philaenus** *Mab.* is above quite similar to *euria*, but the forewing above shows yellow spots also between the radial branches, and the hindwing beneath is unicoloured pale ochreous without any marking. „Malaysia“. Unknown to me; nor does FRUHSTORFER mention it in his essay on Indian *Hesperidae*. The „species“ *phellus* *Mab.* which is likewise said to be Malayan is also unknown to me and is neither quoted by ELWES, nor by FRUHSTORFER nor PIEPERS.

*rectifasciata*. **P. rectifasciata** *Elw.* (168 h) already connects the *Padraona*, where it is allied to the *dara*-group, with the *bambusae*-group of the following genus. To the *dara*-group it is allied by the distinct dark yellow subbasal spot in the basal black of the hindwing and by the increased yellow colour above with a deep orange-red tint, and above all by the entirely *dara*-like under surface of the hindwing. Sikkim, Pegu. — **chakka** *Fruhst.*, from Java, shows a lighter yellow colour, particularly beneath, the hindwing beneath being light yellow instead of reddish-ochreous. — In *sravasta* *Fruhst.*, from Nias, only the apical portion of the cell of the forewing above is ochreous, the median band of the hindwing is somewhat narrower, posteriorly tapering; under surface darker than in *rectifasciata*. The author presumes it to form a distinct species with the following form. — **chariyawa** *Fruhst.*, from Eastern Java, of which seven specimens were captured by FRUHSTORFER at an altitude of 2000 ft., forms a transition from *dara* to the *bambusae*-form *upadhana*, showing the under surface of the latter, but above it differs in the absence of the androconial stripe. The yellow discal spot of the hindwing is much narrower than in *bambusae*. Larger and darker than typical *rectifasciata* or *chakka*.

*suborbicularis*. **P. suborbicularis** *Mab.*, from „Australia“, is unknown to me and is only appended here. In none of the lists of Australian collectors, such as MEYRICK and LOWER, I find the insect mentioned; perhaps it may be a mistake of the habitat. The description runs as follows: „Above black with reddish-yellow spots, the discal oblong spot being crossed by black veins, hindwing black with a distally dentate, otherwise roundish spot, the abdominal area being covered with red-brown hair. The species recalls an American *Dalla*.“

### 39. Genus: **Telicota** *Mr.*

This genus which is differently defined by every author contains numerous forms; for practical reasons we chiefly follow MABILLE's catalogue being so far the most comprehensive list. The difference in the conception of this genus and of the allied genera is chiefly based upon the presence of a ♂ stigma having been frequently considered as a generic mark, what has been justly disapproved by others. There only remain yet small differences in the structure of the antennal club; moreover, we must refer to the habitus, which may supply the best hints with respect to the homogeneity.

**T. bambusae**. The races of this widely distributed lepidopteron, which have recently been greatly augmented again by FRUHSTORFER, are easily recognised by the very intensely golden yellow and abundant ground-colour of the upper surface. But nearly everywhere the species flies together with the very closely allied *augias*, and according to FRUHSTORFER these two species chiefly differ in *bambusae* forming everywhere local races, whereas *augias* which varies considerably in the individuals, cannot be split up into local races. ELWES and EDWARDS who examined both species anatomically, describe the differences of colouring as follows: in *bambusae* the lower distal angle of the yellow spots in the disc (cells 2 to 4) of the forewing above not or hardly produced towards the distal margin, and the marginal band darker, blackish-brown; in *augias* the spots in the cells 2 to 4 produced almost to or entirely to the distal margin along the adjoining vein. As to further particulars on *bambusae* which touches the palearctic region near Chang-Yang, cf. MABILLE in Vol. I, p. 352. — If it is really true that these differences of the marking coincide with anatomical changes of the ♂ genitals, *bambusae* and *augias* fly just as simultaneously and beside each other in numerous districts of India, as *Adopaea thaumas* does with *acteon* and *Augiades sylvanus* with *Erynnis comma* in Europe, at least I collected both sometimes at the same hour on the very same branch of Lantana-blossoms. I regard as typical *bambusae* *Mr.* (168 h) Indian specimens one of which I figure from Calcutta. — In *formosana* *Fruhst.*, which seems to me to correspond with Hongkong-specimens, the black border of the wings is so extensive that the yellow bands appear considerably reduced, and the yellow subbasal spot of the hindwing above is very small,



the costal margin of the forewing in the ♀ entirely black. Both wings beneath more extensively covered with black, and darker ochreous than in Indian specimens. — Philippinic specimens are by no means so much darkened that they could be compared with *pythias*, but they resemble the Indians above very much and only differ beneath in the darker colour of the hindwing, in which there are not distinct small black hooks or spots as in typical *bambusae*. As they must be denominated according to FRUHSTORFER, they may be named **fruhstorferi** *fruhstorferi*, *form. nov.* (168 h). — **pythias** *Mab.* (168 h, i) are the Javanese specimens being conspicuously margined with a *pythias*, distinct and thick black colour. — In **upadhana** *Fruhst.* the ♀ above is darker ochreous, with narrower bands, *upadhana*, and has only two instead of three subapical spots on the forewing; from Lombok. — **rahula** *Fruhst.*, from South *rahula*, Celebes, in the ♂ resembles *pythias* (168 h), but it is larger; the ♀ is likewise larger, the bands above lighter yellow, very narrow, particularly the anally tapering median band of the hindwing. Beneath both sexes are lighter yellow. — **rasana** *Fruhst.*, from Palawan, has more roundish wings, still darker ochreous bands, the *rasana*, basal black of the hindwing is more uniform, without the enclosed yellow punctiform spot. The band of the hindwing is more uniform, more distinctly defined, more square than band-shaped. — **ancilla** *H.-Schüff.* (168 i) *ancilla*, is the form from Amboina, from which **ternatensis** *Swh.* (168 i), from Ternate, Batjan, and Morotai, only differs *ternatensis*, in its enormous size. — In **obiensis** *Fruhst.*, from Obi, the ♀ shows a more reduced gold spot in the cell of the *obiensis*, forewing, and the hindwing is quite black except a very narrow median band. — Specimens from German New Guinea, which we figure from Bogodjim (near Stephansort), are scarcely half the size of Ternate-specimens; MABILLE denominates them **hypomelaena** (171 a) and they are already very similar to **moseleyi** *Btlr.* (171 b) *hypomelaena*, from the Key Is., which occur in the same form to the south as far as Sydney in New South Wales. Among *moseleyi*, them there occur ♀♀ in which the hindwing beneath is suffused with green and which PLÖTZ figures from Rockhampton and denominates **olivescens** (171 b), attaining the size of *dara*. — **subha** *Fruhst.*, from Fergusson *olivescens*, and Dutch New Guinea, is allied to *ternatensis* (172 a), but it has a broader black margin, the proximal edge *subha*, of which appears to be irregular owing to deep indentations. The black median area of the forewing, which is traversed by sexual stripes, is mostly confluent with the apical margin. The ♀ shows above the spots and bands still more reduced than *upadhana* *Fruhst.* — **eurolas** *Fldr.* (171 b) which is better ranged with another *eurolas*, species chiefly differs in the much narrower postmedian yellow band of the forewing. India, Borneo. — Larva green, with lighter or yellowish ring-indentations, and a dark green or black head; pupa yellowish, in contracted blades of bamboo and sugar-cane. The imagines fly swiftly, buzzing and somewhat skipping in the sunshine, and prefer the blossoms of *Lantana hybrida*.

**T. augias** *L.* (= *krefftii* *H.-Schüff.*) (171 b) is extremely similar to the lighter races of the preceding *augias*, species, but differs in the black margin of the forewing above being crossed by the yellow veins and being thus divided into single marginal spots. From India and Ceylon almost across the whole archipelago to the east as far as Formosa, Hongkong, and the Philippines. — To the south the species reaches the Australian Continent and goes as far as Sydney. This North-Australian form is **argeus** *Plötz* (172 a) which has nothing to do with the *argeus*, *bambusae*-forms (with an unpierced marginal black), of which, however, **augustula** *Plötz* (nec *H.-Schüff.*?) is *augustula*, merely an aberration, the black colour in the basal and costal-marginal portions of the hindwing above being greatly reduced and the light colouring above being very glaring golden yellow.

**T. tropica** *Plötz* (172 a) is allied to *bambusae*, but the yellow oblique band of the forewing is removed *tropica*, towards the margin behind the cell-end, and that of the hindwing is somewhat crescentiform, the convexity showing towards the base of the wing. From Java and Sumatra. — Ceylon-specimens of this species are **satra** *satra*, *Fruhst.*, and those from Annam: **dushta** *Fruhst.* The latter have twice as broad yellow bands on the forewing *dushta*, and hindwing as specimens from Java or Ceylon.

**T. sunias** *Fldr.* (= *ahrendti* *Plötz*) (172 a) was described from Amboina. The upper surface is rather *sunias*, similar to *dara*, but beneath the hindwing is blackish, covered with reddish-yellow except the median band which is composed of somewhat irregular spots. — **rectivitta** *Mab.* is presumably only a form of it with narrower orange *rectivitta*, areas above, which are only about half the width of those in typical *sunias*. The apical orange spot is invariably separated from the other median band, which hardly occurs in Moluccan specimens; also beneath the spots and bands are smaller. North-East Queensland (Kuranda, Mackay, Townsville, Cooktown).

**T. walkeri** *Heron* (= *sunios* *Plötz* nec *Fldr.*, *agraulia* *Olliff.*) (172 a) is considerably smaller, recog- *walkeri*, nisable by the oval shape of the yellow spot covering the cell on the forewing above; the black median band surrounding it is somewhat irregularly shaped. The band of the hindwing above projects towards the margin in the anal fold and near the centre of the margin. — **hypochlora** *Low.* is a larger form with much broader markings *hypochlora*, (particularly in the ♂) and with a unicoloured yellowish-green under surface of the hindwing, which often does not exhibit any marking at all. Adelaide, November till February, particularly on blossoms of *Gomphrena*. The imago flies in the whole of Eastern Australia, as far as its chief food (*Cynodon dactylis*) grows.

**T. tranquilla** *Swh.* Forewing red-brown with a dull olive tint, with an oblique narrow band of 6 small *tranquilla*, dull ochreous discal spots, and 3 subapical ones; the hindwing shows a discal band of five spots; fringes of



both wings ochreous. Forewing beneath black, marked as above, with an ochreous subcostal stripe and ochreous irroration at the apex; on the ochreous hindwing the discal band is edged with black. New Guinea.

*terranea.* **T. terranea** *Fruhst.* Ground-colour earth-brown, with a slight violet reflection; forewing with 3 indistinct subapical dots. above the cell-apex a very narrow greyish-yellow oblique longitudinal band which is proximally bordered by a shorter, serpentine black sexual stripe. Hindwing in the discal area with a moderately oblique, somewhat broader band. Fringes dark brownish yellow. Beneath the basal half of the forewing is black, the costal area dark ochreous. Hindwing reddish-yellow, bands as above, somewhat more distinct, somewhat mustard-brown. Apparently allied to *tranquilla*. German New Guinea.

*yojana.* **T. yojana** *Fruhst.* is the lightest form of the allied species and larger than *dara* and *tropica*, the cell of the forewing without any trace of a black cellular streak, the yellow bands of both wings almost twice as broad as in the said forms. Under surface light ochreous, without the greenish hue of *dara tanya* or the reddish hue of *tropica*. East Java, Lombok at an altitude of 2000 ft. — **pava** *Fruhst.* is the subspecies from Formosa (Chip-Chip) from an altitude of 4000 ft. Larger than the type, all the bands more extensive, lighter yellow, the long yellow basal streak of the hindwing above more prominent.

*palmarum.* **T. palmarum** *Mr.* The forms of this species are so closely allied that some have cancelled the names as synonyma. *palmarum* is one of the largest orange-yellow *Telicota*, in which only the margins of the wings and the veins are black. Typical specimens originate from Calcutta and Indo-China (Bangkok, Assam) where they are, however, apparently not very common. Specimens from the Sunda Is. (*kayapu Doh.*, *raktaya Fruhst.*, *augiades Piep. & Snell.*) (172 a, b) are distinguished by the narrower median stripe of the forewing above and the blackish hindmarginal fold of the hindwing; beneath the wings are rather dull yellowish-brown. The ♀ shows the whole basal portions of both wings above black and the discal spots pale ochreous. — In Bawean ♂♂ the black median band of the forewing is quite absent, and the ♀ is deeper black than that from Java and Engano, and the yellow discal spots are powdered with black (= **baweana** *Fruhst.*). — **acalle** *Hpfgr.* (172 c) are the specimens from Celebes; forewing with a thick black median stripe, also the whole basal portion of the hindwing is black. — **chrysozona** *Plötz* (172 b), from the Philippines, shows very fiery golden yellow forewings only crossed by the black median. — In **negrosiana** *Fruhst.* (172 b), from Negros, the dark margin of the ♂ wing is broader, and the median as well as a streak from the cell-end towards the margin below the apex thicker black. The North-Australian form which was wrongly taken to be the (American) *phineus* *Cr.* by SCOTT, does not differ essentially from Indians. — Larva green with a white head margined and marked with black, on palms (especially cocoanut trees) and ratan. Pupa dingy yellowish-white. The imagines fly very swiftly and are in most of the districts rather rare, particularly the ♀♀.

*kühni.* **T. kühni** *Plötz* (= *simplex* *Elw.*) (172 c) is a large species easily recognised by the whole distal half of the hindwing above being orange-yellow and the margin only being in the apical portion edged with dark. *subrubra.* South Celebes, from Macassar. — **subrubra** *Holl.* is the name preserved by FRUHSTORFER for the specimens from the Minahassa, Celebes, in which the hindwing is more intensely margined with black than in the type, but where the lobate anal portion of the hindwing is not margined with dark.

*augiades.* **T. augiades** *Fldr.* is almost exactly like *palmarum* but somewhat larger (44 mm instead of 40 mm of *palmarum*); the yellow band of the forewing above is broader, the basal two thirds of the cell 2 of the forewing above quite yellow. Beneath the cell of the forewing in *augiades* is quite yellow, but in *palmarum* in the basal portion blackish. — The two species might be taken to be forms of one species, but according to EDWARDS the apex of the tegumen in *palmarum* is tripartite, in *augiades* bipartite. The ♀♀, however, cannot be distinguished in this way. From Amboina.

*prusias.* **T. prusias** *Fldr.* (172 c) has the forewings almost exactly as *kühni*, but the anal half of the hindwing is intensely shaded with dark, and both wings beneath are suffused with a bright dark brown, so that only a large wedge-shaped spot in the hindwing (the base on the distal margin of the anal lobe) remains golden yellow. Southern Philippines; we figure a specimen from Mindanao. — Specimens from North-Western Luzon differ in the more distinct border of the ochreous median band, = **matinus** *Fruhst.* — **sariputra** *Fruhst.*, from Palawan, are said to form a transition to *kühni*, though they have still broader bands, but they are blacker than Philippinic specimens. — **padhana** *Fruhst.* show a twice as broad and much lighter yellow median band in both wings; hindwing above in the anal angle not sooty black, and beneath the anal area of the hindwing is not blackish but yellowish-brown. Isle of Bazilan. — **batjana** *Swinh.*, from the Moluccan Islands of Batjan and Ternate, treated as a distinct species by SWINHOE, is again more intensely darkened, the yellow colour being confined, nearer to *sariputra*. — **tenebricosa** *Mab.* is a very large form from German New Guinea. — The larva of *prusias* is presumably unicoloured green and probably lives on palms; the imagines apparently do not occur in such great numbers as *bambusae* or other yellow species of *Telicota*.

*insularis.* **T. insularis** *Elw.* (172 c, d) which we copy from ELWES, only differs very slightly from *kühni* from Celebes, above all in the browner under surface of the ♂ hindwing, but it originates from the Borneensic satellite-island Pulo Laut. — A form of this species from the Kina Balu in North Borneo differs from the typical specimens



in the narrower subapical spot of the forewing and the more extensive basal black of the hindwing; this is *kreon Fruhst.*

*kreon.*

**T. hercules** *Mab.* is likewise closely allied to the *kühni-prusias* group, and FRUHSTORFER separates *hercules*. besides from this North-Celebensic form specimens from South Celebes, which were captured near Bua-Kraeng, as **androsthenes** *Fruhst.* This species is considerably larger than *insularis*, but otherwise rather similar, with broader wings, the distal margin less oblique; by the reduction of the reddish-yellow colour it almost resembles more *prusias* (172 c), at least on the forewings, the hindwings remain more extensively reddish-yellow, only the basal portion is somewhat more intensely covered with black hairs and scales. Beneath slightly irrorated with olive.

**T. oceanica** *Mab.* is entirely unknown to me; the diagnose runs as follows: smaller than *insularis*, lighter yellow, not so fiery orange, on the forewing marked almost the same, on the hindwing with a complete black marginal band which projects proximally below vein 2 like a tooth. Beneath light yellow, hind-margin and anal angle of forewing black like the anal portion of the hindwing which is otherwise almost unicoloured yellow, except some olive-yellowish irroration in the basal area. Oceania? MABILLE certainly does not understand this genus and its species clearly, for another species which is likewise to originate from „Oceania“, though he does not say from which island, and which he denominates **melanion**, he quotes shortly before among the genus *Padraona*. Very similar to *oceanica*, but much more extensively black, so that the yellow colour of the forewing, being of a somewhat redder tint, is greatly reduced. Hindwing almost quite black with a small orange discal spot. Beneath intensely strewn with olive-blackish.

**T. kobros** *Plötz* (= *procles Nic.*) (172 d) does not differ much above from the *bambusae* group of this genus, but it is at once recognisable by the under surface where both wings are of a bright honey-colour, the forewing at the hind-margin, the hindwing before the hind-margin with bright black markings. Aru and Key Is.

**T. dobboë** *Plötz* (172 d), likewise from the Key and Aru Is., is at once recognisable by the deeper black colour above and the very dark ground-colour of the hindwing beneath, out of which the very short golden yellow distal band brightly shines forth, much larger than *kobros*. — **aruana** *Plötz* (= *autoleon Misk.*, *macleayi Meyr. & Low. nec Plötz?* ♀ = *oharina Stgr.*) (172 d) has still more blackened wings than typical *dobboë* from which species, however, it can hardly be separated. Particularly in the hindwing the orange band forms a very narrow stripe. Aru Is., New Guinea. — **sanghamitta** *Fruhst.*, from German New Guinea, has very much reduced ochreous markings, only the yellow cellular streak is broader. — In **meforica** *Fruhst.*, from the Island of Mefor, the yellow areas above are broader though paler yellow, beneath without the reddish tint.

**T. ohara** *Plötz* (172 e) is closely allied to the preceding species and is perhaps only their representative on the Australian Continent. Here the black colour above is so much reduced that at least the ♂ almost resembles *bambusae*-♂, whereas the ♀ exhibits an almost entirely blackened basal half of the forewing above, as is to be seen from the figure. But beneath the ground of the wings is quite dark brown with dull ochreous spots, the spot in the cell of the hindwing being absent. From Cape York, Kuranda, Cairns, and Mackay, from January till April.

**T. trichopepla** *Low.* (= *palmarum Meyr. & Low., nec Mr.*). This species likewise resembles *palmarum* (172 a, b) in the ♂ so much that it was at first taken to be it, but the ♀ is quite different, above lighter brown, the yellow bands above paler, less distinct, without distinct yellow along the costal margin of the forewing, and without the yellow wedge-shaped streak in the cell of the hindwing. Under surface light wine-brown, which colour covers all the markings. SCOTT took this species to be *phineus Cr.* which, however, denotes a South-American *Phemiades* from the group of *propertius*. North-Eastern Australia, Mackay to Port Darwin, November till March.

**T. sperthias** *Fldr.* (= *palmarum Scott nec Mr.*) (172 e). This large species undoubtedly represents the *dobboë* — *ohara* — *aruana* group in the south-eastern districts of the Australian Continent, where the insect occurs yet near Sydney, though not very common. Larger than *dobboë* and *aruana*, easily discernible by the cell of the forewing being above in both sexes of a glaring orange-yellow colour, and by the red-brown under surface showing a bright yellow transverse band on all the wings. The band of the forewing is in front and behind bordered with jet-black. — **ulama** *Btlr.* (= *ismenoides Mab.*), from Queensland and New South Wales, is so very much like *sperthias* that some authors cancelled it as a synonym; the most remarkable difference from *sperthias* consists in the bright orange band of the disc of the hindwing being of a dull colour in *ulama*. — The upper surface recalls that of a *palmarum*-♀. — Larva on various species of palms, such as *Livistona australis*, *Kentia fosteriana*, and *Belmoria*; the imago flies from November till February.

**T. macleayi** *Plötz* is extremely similar to *sperthias*, but the yellow macular band of the forewing is interrupted by the absence of the connecting spots between the radial branches behind the cell-end, and the uppermost spot of the lower group, between the lower radial branch and the upper median branch, is removed far towards the margin. Patria: „Amboina, New Holland“, which statement is probably incorrect.



*fulgidus*. **T. fulgidus** *Misk.* is a small species which probably hardly belongs to this genus, with an expanse of 28 to 32 mm. Dark brown, forewing in the basal portion with golden yellow hair and densely strewn with small orange scales; the spots are diaphanous yellowish: a transverse row of 3 small oblong subcostal spots, the upper one of which is obsolete,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the costa before the apex; an oval spot on vein 4; a small wedge-shaped spot, below obliquely near the base of 3 and 4; a similar one at 2, 3. Hindwing coloured like forewing, in the centre a transverse row of spots between veins 2 and 6, the 3rd more oblong than the others; under surface yellowish-orange and repeating the marking above. — The larva is said to have been found on a species of millet. Queensland, in January.

#### 40. Genus: **Ocybadistes** *Heron.*

This genus forms the transition from the *Telicota* to the *Padraona*. It contains 6 forms distributed from the Moluccas across New Guinea to Australia. Hardly separable from *Padraona*, only by somewhat broader forewings and a straight scent-streak of the ♂.

*marnas*. **O. marnas** *Fldr.* (172 e), from the Moluccas (Amboina, Buru), has bright orange-yellow markings on the ground being above jet-black, beneath brownish-black. The forewing above shows the cell filled with yellow, and the costal portion above it is also orange, besides there is a discal oblique band tapering towards the apex. On the hindwing the orange spot is an oval which is sinuately defined. — In *dschilus* *Plötz* (= *marnas* *Swh.* nec *Fldr.*) (172 e), from New Guinea, this spot of the hindwing is much narrower, stripe-shaped, and the orange spot in the cell of the forewing is almost completely covered with black. Not rare; also in North Australia from Cooktown to the south as far as Brisbane.

*tanus*. **O. tanus** *Plötz* (172 e), likewise from New Guinea, is smaller and has a bright orange-red cell of the forewing, being otherwise above — especially in the hindwing — very similar to *dschilus*. But beneath the hindwing shows the costal portion brightly spotted yellow, whereas in *dschilus* it is unicoloured dark brown. *nihana*. Apparently likewise common. — **nihana** *Fruhst.*, from Waigeu, has twice as broad black bands and margins, all the ochreous areas being much narrower, beneath more abundantly cancellated black. — **yashtivana** *Fruhst.*, on the contrary, exhibits a twice as broad yellow submarginal band. The form from Ceram.

*flavoguttata*. **O. flavoguttata** *Plötz* (172 f) which we do not know from Manila, but only from Australia, where it is common in the north, is presumably better ranged with *Telicota*. The scheme of markings is similar to that of *marnas*, yet the structure is *Telicota*-like, the colouring more light orange, and the marking on both sides very deep blackish-brown.

*suffusus*. **O. suffusus** *Mab.*, from Australia, seems not to have been found again; it is somewhat similar to *tanus* and has the same size, the orange cell of the forewing is almost entirely darkened by black irroration, and the disc of the hindwing is blackened, only the fringe and a costal-marginal stripe of the forewing remaining purer reddish-yellow. Beneath the yellow colour is more purely prominent, particularly the disc of the forewing is orange, the hindwing somewhat lighter yellow.

*ardea*. **O. ardea** *B.-Bak.* Head and thorax black, intermixed with orange hairs, abdomen above black, beneath orange. Forewing black with a large wedge-shaped orange spot from the base of the costal margin to behind the cell, downwards to the median, behind it with a broad orange band and a spot above it near the costal margin. Hindwing black with a very broad irregular postmedian orange band; fringes orange, feebly speckled black. Beneath the forewing is extensively suffused with orange, the hindwing yellowish. Fak Fak (Dutch New Guinea).

#### 41. Genus: **Augiades** *Hbn.*

This genus being particularly represented in the palearctic region containing the commonest Central European Hesperid *A. sylvanus* is composed of but 2 species in the Indian Region. As to the genus itself cf. Vol. 1, p. 347—48.

*siva*. **A. siva** *Mr.* (172 f). Habitus entirely like that of the *Telicota*-species we dealt with last and which some have separated as a special genus (*Corone*), but the upper surface is totally darkened, with but few dispersed small light spots as in some *Parnara* or *Halpe*. Beneath the wings exhibit only 2 or 3 silvery white dots which are surrounded with black. Khasia Hills; Bernardmyo (Pegu).

*brahma*. **A. brahma** *Mr.*, from the Himalaya, is quite similar to *siva*, but the dots on the hindwing beneath are neither lustrous silvery nor surrounded with black; the ♂ of *brahma* besides shows in the androconial stripe of the forewing above a white median ray which is absent in *siva*.



42. Genus: **Gegenes** *Hbn.*

This almost monotypical genus differs from the otherwise very closely allied *Parnara* in the peculiarly shortened antennae in the same way as the American genus *Hylephila* does from its neotropical and nearctic allies. Cf. Vol. I, p. 349.

**G. nostrodamus** *F.* (= *pygmaeus* *Hbn.*) (Vol. I, pl. 88 e, where, however, only the ♂ and the under *nostrodamus*. surface are correctly reproduced). The typical form does not occur in the Indo-Australian Region, but its Indian form **karsana** *Mr.* occurs in a great part of the western Himalaya and from there to the south as far *karsana*. as Quetta in Beloochistan. From the palearctic form, *karsana* differs only in its somewhat larger size and a brighter colouring beneath. The larva lives on rice; the imagines fly rather singly at the roadsides where they eagerly visit blossoms and preferably alight on the bare soil or on rubble-stones.

43. Genus: **Parnara** *Mr.*

This genus (cf. Vol. I, p. 349) has been repeatedly divided, but to-day the different groups are regarded as subordinate genera at most. The confusion caused in the yellow Hesperids (*Padraona*, *Telicota*, *Taractrocera*) by the method of founding genera on the ♂ marks, may also have given rise to the modern conception that species without a stigma (*Parnara* s. s.) are to be united with those exhibiting a stigma of the forewing (*Chapra* *Mr.*) and those with a scent-pencil and friction-area on the hindwing (*Baoris* *Mr.*), as well as with the *Caltois* *Sw.* which group probably coincides with *Polytremis* *Mab.*

**P. philippina**. This lepidopteron is unicoloured dark brown, above the ♂ only shows 2 small white dots below the posterior half of the cell, often also a third above the hind-margin; beneath in the ♂ and on both sides in the ♀ the spots are larger and augmented into a chain from the costal margin to the hind-margin. — In the form being the most frequently found in collections, **seriata** *Mr.*, from Ceylon and India, these dots are *seriata*. diminutive. — In **subfenestrata** *Röb.*, from the Key Is., probably also from the Bismarek Archipelago, they *subfenestra-* hardly differ from **larika** *Pag.* from Amboina, in which the spots of the forewing are sometimes also augmented *ta*. on the forewing above, though all of them are extremely fine. — **philippina** *H.-Schäff.* (172 f) is the easternmost *larika*. *philippina*. form from Palawan and the Philippines. — The larva is green with a dark-dotted head and presumably lives on bamboo, rice, or sugar-cane, perhaps also on palms. The imago is common at most of the habitats of its range.

**P. guttatus**. This lepidopteron having already been dealt with in Vol. I (p. 350) apparently does not *guttatus*. vary essentially in the palearctic Eastern Asia. I often took on one day several dozens all of which exhibited the same small spots on the hindwing, and I could not even discover any decisive difference of the Chinese form (**fortunei** *Fldr.* Vol. I, pl. 88 g, h as *guttatus*) from the Japanese form (**guttata** *Brem.*). In contrast with *fortunei*. this fact, ELWES and EDWARDS report to have obtained *Parnara* from India with even entirely spotless hindwings, *guttata*. which by the examination of the genitals undoubtedly proved to be genuine *guttatus*. If this be the case, it will be difficult to define **conjuncta** *H.-Schäff.* (= *javana* *Mab.*) (172 f, g) and **assamensis** *W. Mas. & Nic.* from *guttatus*. *conjuncta*. *assamen-* The *Javanese conjuncta*, as the figure shows, is a rather large form with 2 distinct white transverse dots before *sis*. the cell-end and so finely dotted hindwings that in much flown specimens these dots, one of which is in the cell and 3 more in the radial cells, are no more visible at all. — **alice** *Plötz* (172 g), from Mergui and the Philippines, *alice*. which may be identical with *assamensis*, on the contrary shows very large spots, particularly beneath; *assamensis* was not only taken in Assam, but also in the western Himalaya and besides in Tonkin. — **narooa** *Mr.*, from Ceylon, though figured by DISTANT from Malacca, shows the spotting of typical *conjuncta*, but according to this figure a conspicuous yellowish-brown under surface. — **stictica** *Fruhst.*, from Bazilan, Sumbawa, *stictica*. and Nias, is remarkable by its small size and lighter greenish under surface. — **laraca** *Sw.* (172 g), from Woodlark *laraca*. Is., has the size between *stictica* and typical *conjuncta* and shows a lustrous lighter brownish upper surface. — **bada** *Mr.* (= *mangala* *Mr.*, *cinnara* *Wall.*), from Formosa, but also reported from India, exhibits spots in the *bada*. hindwing, and is still rather closely allied with South Japanese *guttatus*. — **intermedia** *Plötz* (172 g, h) is the *intermedia*. small Javanese form with a very distinct chain of spots on the hindwing and strong distal, fine proximal spots on the forewing, from which the Javanese **philino** *Mschlr.* (172 h) only differs in the absence of the hindmarginal *philino*. spot on the ♂ forewing above and of the dots on the hindwing beneath. — **sifa** *Plötz* (172 h), from Java, has *sifa*. a much darker, almost black under surface, and the 4 spots behind the cell-end of the hindwing are not situated in an entirely straight row, but somewhat alternately, more than in the forms of *P. pellucens*. — **kolantus** *Plötz* (172 h) has a light yellowish-brown under surface; there are only 3 small spots in the chain behind the cell-end of the hindwing and they are arranged in a slight bow; as its patria only „India“ is mentioned. — **nondoa** *Plötz* (172 h) is a diminutive form from Manila, in which the small white spots of the forewing are merely *nondoa*.



*apostata*. diminutive dots, whilst those of the hindwing are hardly visible. — **apostata** Snell. (172 h) is not large, in the ♂ with a strongly lobate anal portion of the hindwing; the forewing lacks the small white spots in the cell, but on the hindwing the median chain consists of 5 instead of the usual 4 small spots, which are beneath *daendeli*. arranged in a slight bow, above more zigzag-like; from Java. — **daendeli** Plötz (172 h), likewise from Java, is almost exactly like *kolantus* (172 h), but in the distal portion of the cell of the forewing there is but one fine white dot instead of 2 distinct spots. — It is hardly decidable whether some of these numerous forms, which are partly based upon very slight differences, are to be regarded as distinct species. The larvae have likewise been stated to vary a great deal, though this variability does not correspond to that of the lepidoptera. The larva of the form *conjuncta* sometimes shows the head surrounded with dark, sometimes only dotted dark; the larva itself is light green with dark green longitudinal shadows. It lives on rice, maize, sugar-cane, and bamboo. Pupa light yellowish-green with a case of the proboscis extending to the anal end, fastened at the anal end and by some threads spun over the underside of a leaf in such a way that the leaf cannot tug at the pupa. It yields the imago after about 10 days. The imagines fly in the sunshine, and most of the forms are common at their habitats.

*colaca*. **P. colaca** Mr. (= *cingala* Mr.) (173 a). The typical form which I figure from Formosa, but which is distributed over almost the whole of India and Ceylon to Nias and towards east to South China, is rather small, very closely allied to *apostata* from Java, but it shows bright yellowish-white fringes, also on the forewing. *uregus*. The under surface is mouse-coloured. — **uregus** Plötz (173 a as *urejus*), from Java — type in the Munich Museum — has darker fringes of the forewings, with a small punctiform spot in the posterior portion of the cell, but only *saruna*. 2 or 3 small light dots in the hindwing. — **saruna** Plötz (173 a), from „India“, only shows beneath yet 3 feeble dots on the hindwing; but above no more dots at all, and the forewing does not show any spot in the discal cell, but one more above the hind-margin. — Larva green, on rice.

*bewani*. **P. bewani** Mr. (173 a, b). From Sikkim to Borneo, Palawan, and Formosa, dispersed, but in many places not rare. Very similar to *colaca*, but the forewing exhibits in the cell and also above the hind-margin an accessory white punctiform spot which is even rather large in the ♀. In palearctic specimens (Vol. I, pl. 89 e) the small white punctiform spots are often darkened or only beneath distinct. It is also questionable whether *thyone*. these two forms are not better separated. The palearctic specimens may better belong to **thyone** Leech which ELWES takes to be a synonym of *bewani*, whereas according to FRUHSTORFER they are decidedly different, and which invariably lack the white spot near the submedian of the forewing; South China, Formosa. — Larva very light green with white lateral lines; head likewise green, marked with black, and with white vertical lines. It lives on sugar-cane and besides on *Paspalum conjugatum* and *Imperata arundinacea*; pupa long, tapering in front and behind, very light green with white longitudinal lines, yielding the imago after 10 days.

*flexilis*. **P. flexilis** Swh. This form is known only from Poona in India and the type is unique. It is a ♀ of the size of *colaca*. Above the hyaline spots of the forewing are very small; two in the cell, one next to the centre of the submedian, one each in the cells 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, that in cell 4 being only visible beneath. Hindwing beneath brown, clothed with grey scales in such a way that a darker median band shadow remains. Fringes brownish-grey.

*eltola*. **P. eltola** Hew. (173 b). This species being known from Darjeeling shows the hyaline spots similarly arranged as in *bewani*, but all of them are enormously enlarged. The spot in the posterior portion of the cell extends from the anterior to the posterior wall of the cell, and the spot below it is still much larger. Fringes lighter brown.

*discreta*. **P. discreta** Elw. (173 b) is extremely similar to *eltola*, but somewhat smaller, with smaller spots before and below the cell-end of the forewing and lighter more whitish-yellow fringes. Sikkim, Khasia, Tenasserim, Burma.

*nirwana*. **P. nirwana** Plötz (173 b). This large species from Java is apparently rare, but the type also occurs *bromus*. in Sumatra. Hindwing without any spots, but forewing with very large spots. — **bromus** Leech (Vol. I, pl. 89 h) which was mentioned in the palearctic part (p. 350). is perhaps only the northern representative of this species, whereas *jetavana* Fruhst., from Bazilan, is an eastern branch, smaller, lighter grey, and with smaller dots. — *austeni*. **austeni** Mr. (Vol. I, p. 350) may also be reckoned to *nirwana*, from West China and Tonkin. — The species is in some places common.

*bipunctata*. **P. bipunctata** Elw. & Edw. (173 b) is also allied to *nirwana*, but easily discernible by the much brighter ochreous tint of the dense hair on the body, and of the proximal halves of the wings above and beneath, by the spots of the forewing being farther removed from the distal margin, and 2 obsolete though still visible small *sidata*. spots above the median branches of the hindwing. From Batjan. — **sidata** Fruhst. in the male has still narrower wings, with smaller spots in the cell of the forewing, the small discal spots hardly half as large, the disc of the forewing beneath black instead of brown. Isle of Buru.

*contigua*. **P. contigua** Mab. (= *toona* Mr., *scortea* Mab.) (173 c) exhibits all the peculiarities by which *bipunctata* is distinguished from *nirwana* still more increased. It is smaller, the upper surface proximally of a still brighter loam-coloured tint, the under surface still lighter loam-coloured, the small spots in the hindwing more distinct



and white, those in the forewing larger and even partly connected with each other. Widely distributed, from Sikkim to Hongkong and Formosa, to the south as far as Java, Sumbawa, and Pulo Laut; also in Malacca, Sumatra, and Bali. — The larva was found on *Imperata arundinacea*; it is green with numerous dark dots and yellow transverse folds, head yellowish-brown, margined and marked with dark.

**P. mehavagga** *Fruhst.* Length of ♂ forewing 19 mm. It shows a mixture of the characters of the forms *mehavagga*. from the *conjuncta* and *philippina* groups. Still smaller than *austeni*, above almost as *philippina* (172 f), but the cellular spots in the forewing are smaller. Fringes greyish-yellow. Hyaline spots smaller, otherwise arranged as in *philippina*. Under surface similar to *conjuncta* (172 g), forewing black with a greenish apical portion, the ground of the hindwing throughout greenish, much brighter and more intermixed with golden brown atoms than in *conjuncta*. South Celebes, taken in March at an altitude of 3000 ft.

**P. cormassa** *Hew.*, from Borneo, is a doubtful species which has apparently not been found again; *cormassa*. ELWES and EDWARDS did not enlist it among their Indian *Hesperidae*, although according to WATSON it is in the British Museum, where he ranges it between *uma* and *colaca* (= *cingala*). Upper surface dark red-brown, forewing with 5 hyaline spots, 1 of which is in the cell, 2 below it between the median branches, and 2 near the apex. Beneath another small pale spot near the hind-margin, otherwise as above.

**P. pagana** *Nic.* (173 c) has no scent-organ above and is recognisable by quite unicoloured hindwings *pagana*. without markings, beneath without a purple tint; on the forewing there are in the cell-end two small spots, or only one in the lower cell-end, the light spot in cell 4 of the forewing is small and roundish, in the hindmarginal area there is but one small light spot near the centre, at the apex 3 small strigiform spots. Fringes not yellowish. Sikkim, Borneo, Sumatra, Pegu.

**P. kumara** *Mr.* (173 c). Above the ♂ shows only very scanty hyaline spots: two between the medians, *kumara*. one subapical one; the ♀ shows a discal row of 7 small spots. The under surface is of a bright red-brown (♂) or yellowish-brown (♀) tinge. Separated from the otherwise similar *philippina* by the absence of the small hindmarginal spot in the ♂; besides larger, beneath more uniformly tinted and with a patch of scales near the base of the forewing. Distributed and in some places common, from Sikkim to Ceylon, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Formosa. — Larva very light green, behind all white, with dark dots and yellow transverse folds, head almost glassy white; on *Imperata arundinacea*.

**P. cahira** *Mr.* (173 c) is a very uncertain species which was often confused with *kumara*, and is *cahira*. also separable from *austeni*, *moolata* and others almost only by anatomical examinations of the genitals. There are above both small cellular spots and a hindmarginal spot also in the ♂; on the forewing beneath there is a conspicuous light patch behind the centre of the hind-margin in the ♂, whereas a real scent-organ reflection is absent. Indo-China and China (according to STAUDINGER), also Java, Andamans, and perhaps Philippines; the statements are often contradictory.

**P. albiclavata** *Btlr.* is above very similar to the allied preceding species; forewing blackish-brown, *albiclavata*. with the usual small hyaline spots which arranged as in *kumara*, with a small spot at the cell-end; hindwing without markings. Beneath the hindwing is greyish-yellow, towards the hind-margin more strewn with lilac-grey, and with a long white longitudinal ray extending almost to the margin. New Pomerania, Georgia.

**P. repetita** *Btlr.* above likewise resembles *kumara* and *cahira*, in the cell-end with but one small dot at *repetita*. the lower end; hindwing above without markings, beneath coloured like *albiclavata*, but without the white longitudinal ray, but the veins are somewhat lighter yellowish, contrasting with the ground which is strewn with greyish-yellow. Described from New Lauenburg.

**P. moolata** *Mr.* (= *dravida* *Mab.*, *onchisa* *Swh.*) (173 d). The white spots of the forewing are *moolata*. arranged in a rather narrow ring, almost as in *oceia*, the ♀ shows besides the small spot above the centre of the hind-margin. Hindwing beneath uniformly deep brown; all the fringes in typical specimens dingy light brown. — ab. **aurociliata** *Elw.* (173 d) described as a separate species by PIEPERS and SNELLEN, but flying in *aurociliata*. Java among typical *moolata*, shows more scanty spots on the forewing and glaring yellow fringes. From India, Java, Assam, and Tonkin across Borneo and Palawan to the Philippines.

**P. cretura** *Plötz* is unknown to me. Among PLÖTZ' figures there is no species of that name; the diagnose *cretura*. is rather general. The form is not mentioned by ELWES, SWINHOE, and MABILLE. Above similar to *moolata*, the fringes not yellow, only somewhat lighter than the ground; recognisable by the brown under surface of the hindwing being densely strewn with chalky white. Borneo.

**P. plebeja** *Nic.* was described at first from Sikkim; smaller than most of the preceding species, and *plebeja*. on both sides unicoloured dark sepia-brown. Forewing beneath with a light patch of the hindmarginal portion. The forewing forms a curved discal row of four small spots increasing in size towards the hind-margin; no such spots in the cell. — The Javanese form is **mormo** *Mab.* (173 e) which, however, hardly differs from typical *mormo*. specimens; but a specimen from Borneo (Kina Balu) is said to exhibit a less oblique distal margin of the forewing



and smaller white spots. The species is apparently not common, at least in Java; the ♂ shows a long hair-pencil on the forewing beneath near the median.

*robusta.* **P. robusta** Elw. (173 d). described from a single ♂ from Sangir, entirely resembles a large *moolata* (173 d) and chiefly differs from *cahira* (173 c) in its larger size and the absence of a large blackish discal spot and of a pale one above the hind-margin on the forewing beneath; the hindwing is beneath browner, less tinted with foamy yellow.

*tulsi.* **P. tulsi** Nic. (173 e). Forewing with 2 small white discal spots, beneath without the lighter area of the hindmarginal region. Hindwing beneath in the centre lilac grey. Sikkim and Assam, rare, but in Burma *jolanda*, it is reported to be common. — **jolanda** Plötz (173 e) is according to FRUHSTORFER the Javanese form, according to ELWES and EDWARDS identical with it; PIEPERS and SNELLEN likewise consider the separation as impracticable. The lilac grey brightening forms here on the wing beneath a median band. Buitenzorg, Sukabumi, Province of Prajangan.

*boisduvalii.* **P. boisduvalii** Fldr. (173 f), from Ceram and Amboina, differs from the form of the Northern Moluccas, *hasoroides*. **hasoroides** Elw. & Edw. (173 e, f) which we figure from Batjan, chiefly in the white band of the hindwing not broadly reaching the costa of the hindwing, but being pointed and fading away directly before the costal margin. The insect derives its name from its upper surface being void of hyaline spots, and from the white band of the hindwing, which we find in numerous *Hasora*. Cf. pl. 166.

*atropatene.* **P. atropatene** Fruhst. is quite an isolated species only allied to *hasoroides* from which it differs in the more roundish and broader hindwings, the absence of a white median band, and the hindwing beneath being throughout uniformly of a nacreous colour instead of black. Besides, in *hasoroides* the abdomen is laterally brown, in *atropatene* black with broad, long-haired white rings. Waigeu.

*miltias.* **P. miltias** Kirsch (173 f) is above quite monotonously brown without any spots, large and strong. Hindwing beneath also brown, lustreless, with traces only of the white median band; hindwing not so broad *milliades*. and round as in *atropatene*. Hitherto only known from the Isle of Jobi. — **milliades** Fruhst., from German New Guinea, described from a ♀ showing above a broad reddish-yellow hue extending to about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the width of the wing; beneath only the costal margin of the forewing, and the hindwing about to the centre of the wing are thickly coated with dark rusty red.

*uma.* **P. uma** Nic. (173 f). Described from the Karen Hills in Burma; the type seems to be the only specimen known, a ♀. Above brown, forewing with a double cellular spot and 5 more spots in the cells 2, 3, 6, 7, 8. Hindwing beneath wine-brown with a broad silvery white subcostal streak extending around the cell-end and being continued in a band formed of contiguous white spots as far as the submedian area.

*philotas.* **P. philotas** Nic. (171 c). Above brown, forewing and hindwing with two white hyaline spots each in the cells 2 and 3. Under surface thickly covered with golden greenish-ochreous scales. The region of the median beneath in the forewing broadly dark violettish-brown. 30 mm. Travancore. It is doubtful whether it belongs to this genus.

*distictus.* **P. distictus** Holl. is unknown to me; expanse: „ $1\frac{3}{8}$  inch.“; it is said to differ from all the other species in the head and palpi being white beneath, and in a series of submarginal dark dots on the hindwing beneath. From Hainan.

*oceia.* **P. oceia** Hew. (173 f). This widely distributed, mostly common species is at once recognisable by the dense hair-tuft exhibited by the ♂ on the cell of the hindwing and covering a velvety spot of peculiarly band-shaped scent-scales. It corresponds with a velvety spot of similar only half as long scent-scales on a reflecting surface above the hind-margin of the forewing beneath. The colour of the wings is, as in all the *Parnara*, above uni-coloured dark brown, the forewing with a circle of small discal hyaline spots varying in size. The species does not vary locally, though MOORE has denominated a number of casual or temporary deviations, such as *farri* with somewhat smaller hyaline spots which, on the contrary are enlarged in *scopulifera*, the spots in the cell-end being particularly large. — In *penicillata* the under surface is more or less strewn with greyish-white, in *unicolor* the hyaline spots are entirely absent. — *sikkima* Swh. is founded upon particularly large specimens with very broad wings and well developed hyaline spots. The larva probably lives on palms or bamboo, and the species is distributed from India in the north through South China — apparently without approaching the palearctic region — to the Philippines. In Hongkong I took great numbers of the species. To the south as far as the Andamans, Ceylon, Sunda Is., but it is absent in the Australian Region.

*simillima.* **P. simillima** Elw. & Edw. (173 g) is exceedingly similar to *oceia* and probably only its representative from Pulo Laut, but it is regarded as a separate species, because the ♂ genitals are different. Externally *simillima* differs in the paler colouring on the hindwing beneath in the hindmarginal area and — judging from the figure — also in the scantier spotting of the forewing.



**P. brunnea** Snell. (= *sodalis* Mab.) (173 a). In its size and colouring very similar to the preceding *brunnea* ones, but at once discernible from *oceia* and *simillima* by the scent-organ. Of the cellular pencil of the hindwing there is no trace whatever in the ♂, but the ♂♂ show an oblique comma-shaped spot in the submedian area of the forewing. Java, Bali, Pulo Laut. — *coere* Nic. are specimens from Burma and Annam, hardly different from *coere*. the insular form.

**P. mathias** F. (= *thrax* Led.) (173 g and Vol. I, pl. 88 f, g). One of the commonest *Hesperidae* and *mathias*. lepidoptera altogether, wherever there are rice-fields, distributed over the whole of South Asia, the whole archipelago, far to Australia, for instance yet near Brisbane and to the west yet over a great part of Africa. — *mencia* Leech (Vol. I, pl. 88 g) is particularly in the ♂ smaller, beneath greyer, with somewhat differently *mencia*. shaped wings, from the palearctic region, Cashmir, and Central China, which however also penetrates the Indo-Australian Region in the Himalaya and South China and is regarded as a distinct species by MABILLE. — *agna* Mr. from Ceylon, and *chaya* Holl. from Hainan are insignificant races; specimens belonging to them or forming a transition to them I often took near Singapore and in Hongkong. Particularly small specimens with a greenish reflection on proximal parts of the upper surface were figured as *ella* Plötz from Java, and a large *ella*. form with a strigiform small spot between the median branches as *balarama* Plötz from the Philippines, but *balarama*. both the forms may also be found in numerous other places of the Indo-Australian Region. — Larva greenish-yellow with whitish longitudinal lines and a red lateral stripe on the green head of the adult larva, whereas the head of young larvae is black. The old larva is said to live freely, not between contracted leaves or blades, and it was found on rice and besides on sugar-cane and other Gramineae. Pupa light green with light longitudinal lines, yielding the imago after 10 till 14 days. — The imagines have quite the same habits and the exterior of the European *Gegenes nostradamus*; the ♂♂ distinctly exhibit the same scent-organ as the preceding species, a comma-shaped spot in the submedian area.

**P. subochracea** Mr. (173 g) is by no means tinted ochreous as the name might indicate, but coloured *subochracea*. like a very large *mathias*; but below the subcostal of the hindwing beneath the white spot is larger, not only a dot. DE NICÉVILLE considered it to be a deviation of *mathias*, whereas EDWARDS confirmed it to be a distinct species, by reason of anatomical differences. India, near Calcutta, Nilghiris, Travancore etc.

**P. sewa** Plötz (173 g) could much rather be a *Scobura*; it certainly differs considerably from all *sewa*. the *Parnara*. The comma-shaped scent-organ of the forewing is absent, the small white hyaline spots are quite differently arranged, and the under surface is considerably more variegated. Above blackish-brown with some lustrous golden hair in the proximal portions of the wings; beneath the costal area of the forewing, and the whole hindwing are coppery red-brown with black punctiform spots in the cell and a dense arcuate row of such spots before the marginal area. Celebes.

**P. amalia** Semp. (= *fulgidus* Misk., *sigida* Mab.), together with some *Telicota*-species (*augiades*, *amalia*. *trichopepla*, *aruana*, and *angustula*) has been placed to the genus *Cephrenes* Waterh. & Ly. (= *Corone* Mab., *praeocc.*), owing to the absence of the ♂ scent-stripe. Forewing brown, base and hind-margin hued with orange brown, with yellowish hyaline spots, 3 small subapical ones and three in the disc; the hindwing shows four small irregular discal spots. Australia.

**P. umbrata** Btlr. resembles *amalia*, but the orange hue on the forewing is very much less intense, *umbrata*. hardly noticeable, the hyaline spots being arranged as in *amalia* are less yellow and smaller, and the small hyaline spots in the disc of the hindwing are almost extinct. Beneath the same and of a duller colour, the small hyaline spots are darkened by brownish-grey irroration. New Pomerania.

**P. ogusawarensis** Mats. is an interesting species distinguished from all the others by large white *ogusawa-* hyaline discal spots, the spots in the cell-end on the forewing and hindwing being very much larger, whereas *rensis*. the other spots have almost entirely disappeared. Beneath the wings are similarly marked, but the colouring appears to be duller greyish-brown owing to greyish-yellow irroration. Ogusawa.

**P. neophytes** Mab. is a rather unknown species apparently allied to *sewa*; the small hyaline spots *neophytes*. are arranged as in *sewa*, but the under surface is not so variegated, but plainly brownish-grey, and the small black punctiform spots are entirely absent; above the lustrous golden hair of the basal areas on both wings is neither present. Sikkim.

**P. fuliginosa** Misk., described as *Hesperilla*, unknown to me, might belong to this genus. Expanse *fuliginosa*. 35 to 40 mm. All the wings monotonously blackish-brown. Body and bases of the wings with small yellowish hairs, above the hind-margin in the basal half a dull yellowish tint; ♂ mark oblique, black; fringes dark. Hindwing above without markings, fringes in the anal portion snow-white. Under surface rust-brown, hindwing with a lustrous blue base and with four small bluish postmedian spots at the same distance. Queensland in January.

#### 44. Genus: **Halpe** Mr.

This genus contains about 36 species some of which are rather similar, yet the group is by far not so monotonous as the *Parnara* being above throughout blackish-brown. Forewing of the ♂ invariably with a very pointed apex, hindwing often beneath variegatedly spotted. Head broad and strong, antennae longer than



half the costa, the last joint of the broad palpi is rudimentary, hidden in the wool-brush.

- zema*. **H. zema** Hew. (173 h) is not a common lepidopteron; we figure it from Sikkim. Easily recognisable by the white median band of the hindwing beneath which is composed of single contiguous spots and begins near the apex, extending through the golden yellowish-brown ground to beyond the centre of the submedian. Above on the dark greyish-brown ground of the forewing whitish discal and preapical spots, on the hindwing light central fogs. India and Indo-China. — **ormenes** Plötz, from Nias, shows smaller spots on the forewing, which however also occurs in continental specimens, according to ELWES. — **vilasina** Fruhst., from West Sumatra, is smaller than typical *zema*, beneath much darker, the median band of the hindwing more distinctly defined, of a purer white, narrower, distally deeply notched. — **vistara** Fruhst. (173 h), from Java and Bali, is according to FRUHSTORFER smaller than Indian specimens (but sometimes Javanese specimens are also larger than those from Sikkim); from *vilasina* with a black upper surface it differs in the greyish-green tint; beneath the band of the hindwing is said to be yellow instead of white, but in the Javanese specimen figured by PIEPERS and SNELLEN it is purely white and proximally irregular, which FRUHSTORFER declares to be a characteristic of a Palawan-race on which he bases the name **mahapara**. — Nothing is known of the habits.
- cerata*. **H. cerata** Hew. is above unicoloured brown with the usual hyaline spots, distinguished by the well developed white macular band in the centre of the hindwing beneath; the lowest white subapical spot is very large. Sikkim, Burma, Philippines.
- astigmata*. **H. astigmata** Swh. ♂ without a stigma in the forewing. Upper surface dark brown with a violet reflection on the forewing which shows 5 small hyaline spots: 1 (double spot) in the cell and one each in the cells 2, 3, 6, and 7, the latter being punctiform. Under surface blackish-brown, the small spots of the forewing as above, a very small one in cell 8; before the distal margin traces of a light macular band; hindwing of a somewhat warmer tint owing to the irroration with small yellowish-grey scales; at the base of cell 7 an insignificant white spot, a dull yellowish one near the apical third of the cell 1 b, and one small purely white one each in 2 to 6; the spots in the cells 3, 4, and 5 are very small, sometimes quite absent, before the margin slight traces of a light band. Fringes grey, near the ends of the veins speckled brown. Nilghiri Hills.
- insignis*. **H. insignis** Dist. (173 h) is a small species described from Singapore, recognisable by the light whitish-grey under surface with a row of dark dots before the marginal third in the chalky white ground.
- hyrie*. **H. hyrie** Nic. (171 c), from the Naga Hills in Assam is easily recognisable by the double hyaline spot in the cell of the forewing. The hyaline spots themselves are rather large, the fringes show traces of lighter irroration.
- kumara*. **H. kumara** Nic. (171 b) from Sikkim. Above extraordinarily similar to *H. sitala* (171 e), but the hyaline spots of the forewing are more scanty and more yellowish-hyaline. The under surface, however, differs entirely from *sitala*, being dark yellowish-brown, uniformly powdered with nut-brown, excepting the quite uniformly dark sepia-brown disc and hindmarginal portion of the forewing. Not to be mistaken for *Parnara kumara*.
- knywetti*. **H. knywetti** Elw. (173 h) is one of the larger forms with a distinct comma-shaped ♂ stigma in the submedian area of the forewing. Hindwing beneath dark brown, tinted ochreous by being strewn with yellowish scales which are condensed before the distal margin to a chain of indistinct spots. Sometimes there are besides lighter or darker spots in the disc, as they occur in the *homolea*-group; but from the latter *knywetti* differs in a white band extending before the antennal apex across the antennal club, being dark in *homolea*. From Sikkim; allied to *kumara*.
- fasciata*. **H. fasciata** Elw. (173 h) has the size, shape, and also the small white band of the antennal club like *knywetti*, but the hindwing is beneath dark red-brown, without the yellow strewing, and in the forewing above the small light spot in the cell is absent. From the Kina Balu, not yet much known; the author thinks it possible that the absence of the yellow irroration beneath in the only specimen before him may be due to its having been blown away in flying.
- moorei*. **H. moorei** Wts. (= *teliga* Swh., *beturia* auct. nec Hew.), from India and the Andamans, shows a white median band of the hindwing beneath, showing through above as an indistinct brightening. — **beturina** Fruhst., from Indo-China, is smaller, with a lighter ground-colour, beneath more yellowish-brown than reddish, the band of the hindwing beneath broader, more uniform, much lighter, almost sulphur-coloured, also the sub-marginal band more distinct. Siam, Annam, similar specimens from the Mergui Islands. — **ceylonica** Mr. is similar, perhaps a distinct species, but certainly the representative of *moorei* in Ceylon and the Nilghiri Hills, rare, near Kandy. Here the yellowish-white band of the hindwing beneath does not show through above.
- majuscula*. **H. majuscula** Elw. (171 c) is somewhat allied to *H. nephele* (Vol. I, pl. 89 f), of the same shape and size, but the light markings beneath are duller, in the distal portions of both wings smaller and browner spots, the hindwing above without spots, and on the forewing only two small spots, behind and below the lower cell-angle. Celebes.



**H. sikkima** Mr. (171 b). Much smaller than the preceding species, but otherwise above of the same *sikkima*. colouring and marking, except that there are 1 or 2 more, extremely fine hyaline dots before the apical part resp. below the costal margin of the forewing above, which may, however, also be absent in specimens from Borneo (ELVES). — The specimens without a cellular spot of the forewing, which FRUHSTORFER took in South Annam in February and which are somewhat smaller than Sikkim-specimens, he denominates **kusala**. — **hazis** *kusala*. *hazis*. *palawea*. *Nic.*, from the Isle of Nias, and **palawea** *Stgr.*, from Palawan, are likewise hardly different. In *palawea* the marking beneath is only exhibited in very dull yellowish brightenings, whereas this marking is particularly distinct in *hazis*. The form *palawea* was regarded as a form of *homolea*, but according to FRUHSTORFER it belongs decidedly to *sikkima*.

**H. homolea** Hew. (= *sikkima* Elw. nec Mr., *perara* Swh., *marta* Swh., *wantona* Swh.) (171 d). Typical *homolea*. *homolea*, from Singapore, is somewhat larger than the Javanese form **veluvana** *Fruhst.* (171 c) in which the *veluvana*. marking beneath, particularly in the ♂, is much more indistinct, sometimes entirely flown out in the yellowish-grey ground. The ♀ exhibits on the hindwing beneath a submarginal chain of white spots, which is often interrupted several times. Besides, *homolea* ♂ differs from *sikkima* also anatomically (the lateral horns of the tegumen being straight, their apex being rather obliquely truncate with produced corners, whereas in *sikkima* they are falcate and pointed). — **aucma** *Swh.* are specimens from Sikkim, likewise larger than *veluvana* und beneath *aucma*. more distinctly marked. — Larva green with a black head marked with white; it lives on bamboo; the brown pupa in a brown web hidden between bamboo-leaves yielded the imago after 13 days.

**H. pelethronix** *Fruhst.* (171 d). This species is very similar to some ♂♂ of *homolea* to which it is certainly allied. Here the dark spots of the hindwing beneath are surrounded by light, proximally open rings forming a chain. Sukabumi in Java. *pelethronix*.

**H. sulphurifera** H. Schöff. (♂ = *beturia* Plötz) (171 c) exhibits besides the yellowish-grey median band being *sulphurifera*. narrow in the ♂, very broad in the ♀, on the hindwing beneath, a submarginal row of light punctiform spots. The small discal spots of the forewing are on both sides elongate. Philippines. — Small specimens, as they are also before me from Mindanao (= *bazilana* *Fruhst.*) and such with smaller hyaline spots (= **joloana** *Fruhst.*), *bazilana*. *joloana*. described from Jolo, occur beside typical specimens, and may therefore be regarded as aberrative forms, but not as races. Much rather **beturia** *Hew.* (171 d), from Celebes, might be regarded as a race, exhibiting shorter *beturia*. hyaline spots in the forewing and light longitudinal spots in the centre of the hindwing, whereas in *sulphurifera* only a dull lighter nebulous shadow is to be seen. The imagines are not common.

**H. hieron** *Nic.* (171 e). ♂: above greyish-brown, without a scent-spot, and without spots of the fore- *hieron*. wing or with but faint traces of them. Under surface pale brownish grey, densely and irregularly strewn with whitish-grey scales exhibiting on the forewing a lighter submarginal band and on the hindwing a median band; in the cells 2 and 3 of the forewing there is one powdered whitish-grey spot each. Discovered by Dr. MARTIN in Bekanchou in Sumatra.

**H. brunnea** Mr. (173 g). Upper surface of the ♂ dark wine-brown, forewing with 4 minute hyaline spots; *brunnea*. 1 crescentiform spot in cell 2, a much smaller and rounder one in cell 3, a punctiform one in cell 6, and a very small one in 7. Under surface light wine-brown, forewing in the disc darker, before the margin of the forewing an indistinct light macular band, from the costa to vein 3, and traces of a small whitish spot, near the apical quarter of the upper cell-angle. In the hindwing the median band and submarginal band are as in *homolea*, but the former band extends more to a dot next to the apex than directly to it as in *homolea*. Fringes of the forewing dark grey, indistinctly speckled; ♀ similar to the ♂, but with a feeble cellular spot in the forewing. Ceylon; apparently very rare. We copy a figure from MOORE, although his figure is stated by ELVES and EDWARDS to be inaccurate. Not to be mistaken for *Parnara brunnea* (173 a).

**H. fusca** *Elw.* Here the hindwing beneath is brown strewn with grey, which irroration is condensed *fusca*. discally and subterminally, so that indistinct lighter transverse bands are formed. The apex of the tegumen, on being looked at from above, shows 2 broad falciformly bent teeth. Burmah.

**H. sitala** *Nic.* (171 e), from Utacamund in the Nilgiris, almost looks like a *Parnara guttata*, with effaced *sitala*. hyaline spots of the hindwing above, and but faint traces of them beneath, hardly recognisable in much flown specimens. At once discernible by the whitish-yellow fringes crossed in the forewing by the dark veins.

*H. submacula* *Leech* (Vol. I. pl. 89 e) hardly occurs typically in the palearctic region, or at its southern frontier at most; MATSUMURA, however, described a lepidopteron from Formosa: **horishana** *Mats.* (= *ara* *horishana*. *Fruhst.*) which only represents a local race of *submacula*. The light spot below the centre of the cell is absent above in the forewing, and the hindwing only exhibits the two discal spots, not the spot below the costa. Beneath the two submarginal spots behind the cell-end of the hindwing are long extended proximad, and the ray through the cell is not divided into spots. Not common.



- gupta*. **H. gupta** Nic. Easily recognisable by the almost monotonously coloured under surface of the hindwing which only exhibits a lighter spot in the cells 2, 3, and 6, as well as an effaced lighter subterminal macular band. Described from Sikkim.
- debilis*. **H. debilis** Elw. (171 e) externally resembles *knywetti* (173 h), but the arrangement of the small spots on the forewing is different; in the cell-end there is a double spot and the subapical row of spots is composed of 3 small spots. Beneath the ground-colour of the hindwing is paler and the submarginal row of small light spots is farther removed from the margin. From the Khasia Hills.
- aina*. **H. aina** Nic. shows the hindwing beneath without any markings and originates from Sikkim.
- separata*. **H. separata** Mr. is distinguished by quite monotonously dull brownish-green hindwings beneath, without any markings. Sikkim, Naga Hills.
- albipectus*. **H. albipectus** Nic. (171 g). Easily recognised by the quite purely white hair of the thorax and palpi beneath. Described from the Shian Mts.
- decorata*. **H. decorata** Mr. (171 g). Recognisable by the bright chrome-coloured under surface of the wings, only the hind marginal half of the forewing being dark brown. Hindwing beneath with few brown punctiform spots. Above both wings exhibit in the proximal portions areas powdered with golden yellow on a dark brown ground. Only found in Ceylon in few places, for instance near Avisavella, the specimens figured were captured by Mr. F. A. FAIRLIE.
- honorei*. **H. honorei** Nic., from the Nilgiris, and from Tritelina-Bali. Above quite similar to *decorata*, but here also the disc of the hindwing above is yellow, which colour gradually warms into the brown distal margin without distinct demarcations. Nilghiri Mts., Trichinopolis.
- masoni*. **H. masoni** Mr. (171 f). Here the hindwing above exhibits in the disc one or several yellow spots which, in contrast to *honorei*, are distinctly defined; the one situate at the cross-vein is the largest and brightest. Burma.
- hyrtacus*. **H. hyrtacus** Nic. (171 h) is above little characterised; on the blackish-brown forewing all the small hyaline spots in a large circle around the cell-end are as small as dots, besides them no other marking but the stigma extending in the ♂ right across the submedian area; hindwing without any marking. Beneath the hindwing is traversed by a broad whitish median band; it is distally indistinctly defined, and in the dark distal-marginal portion there are various small lighter spots. Otherwise it is similar to *H. brunnea* (173 g). The type was taken on September 2nd in Pandalur in the Wynaad District in India; also known from Canara; the larva has been described in an Indian periodical.

#### 45. Genus: **Iton** Nic.

Of the 3 species belonging hereto the ♂ of one species has a remarkable scent-organ, the ♂♂ of the others not. The species are easily recognised by the cell of the hindwing beneath being all white. The genus is otherwise evidently very closely allied to the *Parnara*. The range extends from the Himalaya to Indo-China and the Sunda Is.

- semamora*. **I. semamora** Mr. (= *barea* Hew.), distributed from Sikkim across Indo-China to Sumatra, but apparently rare in many places. Chiefly distinguished from the following species by a large upright hair-tuft on the forewing beneath at the hind-margin, being absent in *watsoni*. On the hindwing beneath the whole cell is white, and also the adjoining three cells are white excepting the apex. — f. **barea** Hew., from Sumatra and Pulo Laut, is a larger insular form with smaller white spots.
- watsoni*. **I. watsoni** Nic. (171 f) does not exhibit the above mentioned sexual mark of the ♂. On the hindwing beneath the veins are broadly powdered with whitish, the white cellular spots coherently extend almost to the hind-margin. Pegu, Shan Mts.
- azona*. **I. azona** Hew. resembles *semamora* from which it is separable by the uni-coloured hindwing beneath, without the white discal band; it also lacks the hair-tuft at the hind-margin of the forewing beneath. Described from Sumatra.

#### 46. Genus: **Pithauria** Mr.

Allied to the preceding ones by the very strong, stout thorax, the head being likewise very broad and the forewing pointed. Hardly separable from *Halpe*, so that some (such as *marsena*) were sometimes ranged with *Halpe* and sometimes with *Pithauria*. Abdomen conical and relatively short, at the very pointed antennal club the apical end is turned backward. The cell of the hindwing is less than half the length of the wing, the distal margin of the wing is feebly curved. The basal portion of the forewing and the proximal half of the hindwing are hairy like a fleece.



**P. marsena** Hew. (= ornata Fldr., ♂ = aitchisoni W.-Mas.) (171 h). Above blackish-brown, of the small *marsena*. white hyaline spots a double, rather large one is in the cell. Body and proximal portion of the wing dark, with hair of a somewhat greenish reflection. Under surface yellowish red-brown with a few small silvery yellow splashes scattered across the wing. Indo-China, Java, Sumatra, Borneo.

**P. murdava** Mr. (171 h) is quite similar, only the spots in the cell are smaller, the hindwing beneath *murdava*. has fewer splashes, but a submarginal row (particularly distinct in the ♀) of yellowish, spot-shaped brightenings. Sikkim, Assam, Borneo.

**P. stramineipennis** W.-Mas. This species reaching the palaearctic region in West China has been over- *straminei-* looked in the 1st Part. It has the shape and marking of the preceding ones, but the double spot in the cell of *pennis*. the forewing is effaced, whereas the hair of the proximal half of the wing is of a bright yellowish-grey. Sikkim, Bhutan, West China, Assam.

#### 47. Genus: **Plastingia** Btlr.

This genus above all differs from *Pithauria* in the very much longer antennae almost attaining the length of those of the following genus (*Pirdana*) which is uncommon in the *Hesperidae*. Nearly all the species are of the same size and very similar wing-contours, mostly with a rather variegatedly spotted under surface, and some exhibit the yellow colour being common in other genera (*Padraona*, *Telicota*, *Erinnys* etc.), so that the insects are difficult to discover from amongst the great number of those lepidoptera swarming around every blossoming bush. But they are considerably rarer than most of the *Padraona* etc. More than a dozen of species are known.

**P. pugnans** Nic. (175 a) still shows quite the same shape of the preceding genus and thereby also such a *pugnans*. great resemblance to *Parnara* that it has been placed to this genus. But the arrangement of the small hyaline spots in the forewing is not that of *Parnara*. The lower cellular spot is situated at the lower cell-wall, and below it there is a rather large, almost rectangular transverse spot. The hindwing is on both sides spotless dark brown, but above the hair in the proximal portion of the wing is somewhat lighter glossy. Malacca, Sumatra.

**P. tessellata** Hew. (= eulepis Fldr.) (174 a). Arrangement of the hyaline spots of the forewing similar *tessellata*. as in *pugnans*, but the lower cellular spot is very small. Quite different beneath, being dark brown speckled with numerous white splashes, like the apex of the forewing. From Celebes, apparently distributed over the whole island and not rare, besides in Malacca, Borneo. — **mangolina** Fruhst., from the Sula Is., is at least a *mangolina*. third smaller than the Celebic form, but it shows larger hyaline spots; the splashes beneath are more yellow than white. — In **palawata** Stgr. the splashes beneath are also bluish-white instead of yellow; it was regarded *palawata*. as the Palawan-form of *tessellata*, but PIEPERS states that it flies in Java together with yellow specimens. — Larva greyish-blue, head with black sides; on sugar-palms (Arenga).

**P. naga** Nic. (174 a) is a species hardly separable from the preceding ones. Above almost exactly like *naga*. *tessellata*, beneath the hindwing is somewhat more scantily spotted, representing the preceding species in Assam, Pegu. — **pellonia** Fruhst. (174 a) and its eastern form **valenia** Fruhst. (174 a) represent the species in Java, but *pellonia*. *valenia*. hardly differ from Indian specimens; *valenia* is perhaps somewhat smaller, at the costal margin of the forewing of a duller yellowish-grey, the apex of the forewing beneath more spotted. *pellonia* is somewhat larger and more intensely coloured; ♂ with a distinct yellow hue of the costal margin and above the hind-margin of the forewing. Hindwing predominantly hued with yellowish-green, in the ♀ even honey-coloured. The square spots on the hindwing beneath are white in the ♂, yellow in the ♀. Specimens that correspond well with this description are before me from Borneo.

**P. telesinus** Mab. (174 a). The spots are grouped on the black forewing above in the shape of shortened *telesinus*. median bands which are dull orange in the ♂, very pale ochreous in the ♀; thereby the colouring is very similar to that of some *Telicota*. Under surface deep yellowish-brown, without square spots of the hindwing in the disc of which there are only traces of the small central hyaline spots. From the Philippines.

**P. similis** Elw. & Edw. (174 b) above almost exactly looks like *telesinus*, but on the hindwing beneath *similis*. it has rows of blackish spots. Pulo Laut.

**P. noemi** Nic. is quite similar, but considerably larger, the uppermost of the cellular spots is oblong, *noemi*. as large as the spot behind it, in the basal half of the costal area there is, instead of the hardly traceable yellowish hue, a thick yellow stripe. Sikkim.

**P. corissa** Hew. (= draneus Plötz (174 b). Upper surface black, wedges along the costal margin, above *corissa*. the hind-margin of the forewing, and through the cell of the hindwing as well as the fringes golden yellow. In the forewing 3 central hyaline spots and 1 subapical one. Under surface quite honey-coloured, only the hindmarginal portion of the forewing black, pierced by the hyaline spots. Borneo, Pulo-Laut. — **indrasana** *indrasana*. Elw. & Nic. is the continental form described from Tavoy, but also similarly found by MARTIN in Sumatra,



somewhat larger, the hyaline spots in the cells 6 and 7 of the forewing longer, an oblong hyaline spot in the cell 8 and a small irregular yellow spot in the cell 5, near the distal lower angle of the spot in the cell 6. *patmapana*. — ***patmapana*** *Fruhst.* (174 b), from Java, is somewhat smaller with a duller colouring, the wedges above more brownish-red than orange-yellow, with smaller hyaline spots, the under surface more greenish-yellow than honey-coloured. — *eorissa* has nothing in common with *viburnia* (174 d) with which it was confounded; it is rather rare.

*vermiculata*. ***P. vermiculata*** *Hew.* (174 b) is recognisable by the broad yellow margin of the anal portion of the hindwing narrowing down towards the apex which it does not reach. Beneath in the hindwing there are a few large bluish-white patches which also occur in *callineura* etc. though they are smaller there. Discovered by Dr. MARTIN in the Battak Mts. (Sumatra).

*callineura*. ***P. callineura*** *Fldr.* (174 b). The typical form comes from West Java; its yellow central spots are hyaline straw-coloured and only their basal ones warm into orange-yellow. — *latoia* *Hew.* (174 e), from Malacca, is quite similar, but only on the forewing the distal discal spots are hyaline yellow, the small median band in *flavia*. the hindwing is intensely ochreous. — ***flavia*** *Stgr.* (174 b, e), from Palawan, is smaller and all the spots *fruhstorferi*. above are tinted orange. — ***fruhstorferi*** *Mab.* (174 e), from East Java, is of a very bright orange, only in the apical half of the forewing the yellow spots are still intensely hyaline; the orange colour in the hindwing is *aurantiaca*. broader. — In ***aurantiaca*** *Elw. & Edw.* (174 e) the orange colour has increased so much on both wings that *niasana*. there only remain black margins. — In ***niasana*** *Fruhst.*, from Nias, the colouring is again more like that of the type; the yellowish transeellular hyaline spots of the forewing are almost twice the size of those in the Javanese *callineura*, the light yellow spot near the base extends across the submedian up to the cell-wall. Hindwing with a median part more like that of *fruhstorferi* from East Java, being posteriorly less deeply indented, yellow, with club-shaped markings. Under surface of hindwing, by the narrow dark yellow median band, recalling that of *fruhstorferi* from Java, but not light yellow, but tinted reddish-brown like West Java-*margherita*. nese *callineura*. — ***margherita*** *Doh.*, from Assam, is quite similar to *latoia* from Singapore, but the cellular spots of the forewing are distantly separated, whereas in *margherita* they are confluent, so that another transition is formed to the following species; EDWARDS, however, has discovered morphological differences, for which reason it is treated as a separate species.

*helena*. ***P. helena*** *Btlr.* (174 e) represents *callineura* in Sumatra and in parts of Borneo. Here the hyaline paler yellow tint in the basal portions of all the wings extends from the costal margin to the hind-margin. Beneath the colouring is reddish-yellow, the hindwing shows 6 black, white-centred dots, the costal margin and hind-*natuna*. margin with a brown stripe. — ***natuna*** *Fruhst.* forms a transition to the form *niasana* of the preceding species with which *helena* is thereby combined; hindwing beneath still lighter yellow than in typical *helena*; Natuna Is.

***P. flavescens*** *Fldr.* FRUHSTORFER separates from this species occurring in Celebes and being distinguished by sexual dimorphism (forewing of ♂ orange with a black distal margin, of ♀ black with yellow spots) *samanga*. three different races: ***samanga*** *Fruhst.* ♂. Similar to *aurantiaca* from the Kina Balu. Forewing with a similar, but light yellow instead of reddish-yellow colour. Hindwing yellowish, with a relatively broad black costal margin and a uniformly broad black distal margin which is posteriorly somewhat parted. Hind-margin likewise narrowly hued with black. Under surface throughout light ochreous with a narrow, though distinctly defined black antemarginal line, some submarginal long transverse streaks of the forewing, and single likewise black small discal dots of the hindwing. In the ♀ the forewing is quite black except a yellow longitudinal spot behind the submedian, 3 spots around the cell-end and one or two likewise yellowish hyaline subapical maculae. Hindwing predominantly dark with a square yellow median area and a yellowish hue of the submedian. Forewing beneath black as above. Hindwing with a yellowish ground-colour and a discal corona of small black spots. *atala*. South Celebes, Samanga, November. — ***atala*** *Fruhst.* ♀. Upper surface with larger yellow spots of the forewing. Hindwing with decreased black and predominant yellow colouring. Under surface: forewing with a much broader yellow apical portion. Abdomen as in the preceding species with black and yellow rings. Central *flavescens*. Celebes, Dongala, August and September. — ***flavescens*** *Fldr.* (174 e, d), from North Celebes (Toli-Toli) replaces *eorissa* *Hew.* in Celebes.

*viburnia*. ***P. viburnia*** *Stgr.* (174 d). Above very similar to *fruhstorferi* (174 e), but the small upper spot in the cell of the forewing is confluent with the lower spot which despatches an extremely thin orange stripe along the lower cell-wall, though still within it, to the base of the forewing. Quite different, however, is the under surface being monotonously golden yellow with black-marked veins. In the ♀ only the orange above is paler. Before me only from Mindoro (Coll. SEMPER).

*liburnia*. ***P. liburnia*** *Hew.* (174 d) is above rather similar to *flavia* (174 e), but the central hyaline spot in the forewing is more compact, and on the hindwing the orange-yellow small central band does not extend to the base of the wing. Under surface very characteristic, all the yellow spots separated from each other by thick black veins. Philippines.



48. Genus: **Cupitha** Mr.

Like the last group of the preceding genus, also the only species of this genus is so closely allied in the colouring to the yellow and black *Telicota*, particularly *T. gola* (p. 1077, pl. 170 i), that the living insects are difficult to discern. Characterised by a large oval vesicle near the base of the hindwing, which is particularly visible beneath and must be squeezed, if one wishes to stretch the insect in a proper way. On the forewing beneath a light-coloured, somewhat glossy area corresponds to this vesicle.

**C. purreea** Mr. (♂ = *tympanifera* Mr.). The type originates from Sikkim and is also reported quite *purreea*. similarly from Indo-China (Pegu). The other races that were denominated neither differ essentially from the type. — **verruca** Mab. (174 d) which we figure from a specimen determined by the author, from the Philippines, *verruca*. whereas the description is said to refer to a specimen from Nias, shows rather narrow yellow median bands above, whereas typical specimens exhibit much less black. — **alara** Fruhst., from Celebes and Palawan, which *alara*. hardly deserves a special denomination, shows still more black above than even the Javanese form **lycorias** *lycorias*. Mab. does, in which particularly the central spot of the hindwing is much smaller.

49. Genus: **Gehenna** Wts.

This genus being allied to the *Halpe* is very little known, distinguished by the scent-organ of the ♂♂. On the forewing beneath there is at the base a thickening across which a dense tuft of long hair is laid, sprouting forth at the median. Three species are known, recalling some *Parnara* in the exterior habitus. The genus is also apparently allied to the palearctic *Actinor radians* Vol. I, p. 352).

**G. angulifera** Elw. & Edw. (174 e) is on both sides dark brown, the under surface somewhat paler. *angulifera*. Above around the lower cell-angle 3 tiny white spots, the lowest of which is somewhat comma-shaped. Beneath the small spots of the forewing are dull yellowish, and the hindwing shows a dark punctiform spot in the cell and an arcuate postmedian row of such spots. 28 mm; from Mindoro.

**G. abima** Hew., from Macassar, is unknown to me; here the spot in the cell of the forewing is said to *abima*. be double and the hindwing beneath to exhibit 5 dark spots.

**G. graeae** Nic., from North-East Sumatra is neither known to me; it differs from the preceding species *graeae*. in the peculiar base of the costal vein from the upper edge of the cell in the hindwing in the shape of a tuning-fork; above near the base a narrow oblique oval scent-stripe. The under surface is red-brown without markings, strewn with golden yellow scales. North-East Sumatra.

**G. palawanica** Strd. (173 d) shows the 4 yellow discal spots arranged almost in a quadrangle, with *palawanica*. very tiny subapical spots being hardly visible without a magnifying glass; from Palawan.

50. Genus: **Pirdana** Dist.

All the forms belonging hereto exhibit a bright green under surface und a yellow anal margin of the hindwing. Above they are mostly uni-coloured dark brown without any marking, only the distal margin of the hindwing being yellow. They are rather large, swiftly flying lepidoptera with pointed wings, all of them exhibiting a certain resemblance to *Matapa celsina* (p. 1067) in the colouring, though they are at once distinguishable by the absence of the ♂ stigma being distinct in *celsina*. The larvae, as far as they are known, are green with a brown, grotesquely marked head and black, angularly defined transverse spots across the dorsum, which are parted by the green dorsal line. The imagines are not very rare.

**P. hyela** Hew. (174 e). The blackish-brown body and the proximal portions of the wings exhibit a green *hyela*. reflection; the yellow anal margin of the hindwing is proximad rather straightly cut off, or but very slightly indented in the centre. Beneath there are between the bright green veins blackish patches in the areas; Java. Specimens from the east of the island (*scanda* Fruhst.) are told to be somewhat smaller and more narrowly margined with yellow. — **sargon** Mab., from Celebes, differs from Javanese specimens in the broader and longer *sargon*. yellow margin of the anal portion of the hindwing. — **rudolphi** Elw. & Nic. (174 e) is the continental form *rudolphi*. flying in Malacca and in Tenasserim and Tovoy, with a very much broader anal portion of the hindwing, being besides proximad very irregularly defined. — Larva green, on each segment a broad black transverse spot connected with the others by a broad dorsal band which is crossed by a light dorsal line. Head brown peculiarly marked with black spots and small stripes; the last segment is above brown, stigmata white. On *Dracaena* and *Cordyline rumphii*. — The imagines preferably fly towards evening, being well protected in the foliage by their colour and not rare in most of the districts.



*distanti*. **P. distant** *Stgr.* (= *pavona Nic.*) (174 e) differs from the preceding species in the very much broader yellow anal portion of the hindwing, into which indentations of the ground-colour penetrate; the under surface is more uniformly green, without the black patches in the spaces between the veins. Malacca and Sumatra. — Specimens from Java are not always discernible from the Sumatrans, so that DE NICÉVILLE cancelled again *albicornis*. his name for them (*pavona*), which was wrong in FRUHSTORFER'S opinion. — **albicornis** *Elw.* (174 ) derives its name from the antennae being below mostly white, in what it differs from the other *Pirdana*; it originates from Mt. Kina-Balu in Borneo.

*ismene*. **P. ismene** *Fldr.* (174 f), from Celebes, is to be recognised by the very large yellow anal spot of the hindwing being above proximad smoothly cut off, beneath projecting towards the base, thus representing less a marginal band than a somewhat irregular circular spot.

### 51. Genus: **Notocrypta** *Nic.*

The older name for this genus — *Plesioneura Fldr.* — is already previously used, but in older publications almost generally employed for this genus composed of few, similar species. All the *Notocrypta* are of medium size, black with a white shortened band of the forewing, whereby they resemble *Charmion ficulnea*, *zawa*, *tola* etc., which, however, have quite a different habitus, larva, and structure. According to the shape and extent of the white band of the forewing, the few species have been split up into a great number of local forms, what is justified to a certain degree by the distinct constancy of such differences. Only very large series, which, however, may be easily combined owing to the great commonness of the species, show that there are intermediate forms and transitions, by which the single „races“ are fused, which fact will prove to be still more obvious when the larvae will be better known. The latter, as far as they are known, are green with light transverse rings and a shield-shaped head being below widened and at the vertex indented; they live on bananas (*Musa*) or on a ginger-like Aroidea, the Curcuma plant, thus on monocotyledons, like the preceding genera. The imagines fly swiftly, less skipping than most of the other *Hesperidae* do; they cling to the blossoms of the bushes with their wings half closed, preferring the blossoms of Lantana-shrubs. — As to further particulars, cf. Vol. I, p. 352. — The type is *N. curvifascia*.

*curvifascia*, *restricta*, *rectifascia*. **N. curvifascia** *Fldr.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 g) and the two allied forms **restricta** *Mr.* (Vol. I, pl. 84 g) and **rectifascia** *Leech* (Vol. I, pl. 84 g) have been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 353. All of them — excepting perhaps *rectifascia* — probably occur also in the Indo-Australian Region, above all in the Linchot Is. and Formosa. All exhibit a preapical row of very tiny white spots, being absent in the forms of *alysos* with which ELVES united them as subordinate forms. The green larva lives on yellow ginger (*Cureuma*); the imagines are common, only at the northern frontier of their range they become rarer; in the south they fly all the year round. In the palearctic region they are much rarer and only reach it at its southern frontier; in Japan they only occur *avattana*. to the south of Kiushu. — **avattana** *Fruhst.* (174 f) is a large form with a broad, strongly curved white band *samyutta*. being indented above the lower quarter, and with very small preapical dots; Java. — **samyutta** *Fruhst.*, from Lombok, has a somewhat narrower band of the forewing; Sapit, at an altitude of 2000 ft., discovered by *dharana*. FRUHSTORFER, April till May. — **dharana** *Fruhst.*, by the distinctly defined, continuous white median band being very broad particularly towards the costa, already approximates *feisthameli* from Amboina. *dharana* is also allied to the Sumatran *wokana* *Plötz* by the separate, oblique last white portion of the band of the forewing. *alinkara*. — **alinkara** *Fruhst.* denotes Philippinic specimens from Mindoro, distinguished from Indian and Chinese speci- *celebensis*. mens by the deeper indentation in the band of the forewing. — **celebensis** *Stgr.* is a large form with a costally and anally longer band of the forewing. From the Minahassa. It may be regarded as a distinct species.

*feisthameli*. **N. feisthameli** *Bsd.* (= varians *Plötz*, chimaera *Pag.*) is the species from the Southern Moluccas Ceram *padhana*. and Amboina, distinguished from the form of the Northern Moluccas: **padhana** *Fruhst.* (174 f, g), from Batjan and Halmaheira, only by the less deeply indented band of the forewing, its larger size and more scanty small *samana*. dots in the forewing. — In **samana** *Fruhst.*, from Dutch New Guinea, the band of the forewing is shortened *satra*. and narrower. — **satra** *Fruhst.*, from Buru, is larger than specimens from Ceram, with a much broader white band of the forewing.

*alysos*. **N. alysos** *Mr.* (174 g), from India and Ceylon, where the species is very common, flying along the roads and stopping at every bush of Lantana hybrida, differs from *feisthameli* in the absence of the tiny white *albifascia*. dots, of which sometimes but 1, quite rarely 2 very fine ones are visible. — **albifascia** *Mr.* is a small form *asawa*. from Java, Borneo, and Bali, occurring also in Indo-China, with a narrower band of the forewing. — ab. **asawa** *Fruhst.* refers to a specimen taken by FRUHSTORFER in Tonkin, in which by a stronger indentation the lower *devadatta*. portion of the band is detached from the band. — **devadatta** *Fruhst.* is mentioned from Sumatra and Perak and chiefly differs from *alysos* from Ceylon in the white band of the forewing reaching the costal margin. — *sidha*. **sidha** *Fruhst.*, from Java, has a narrower white band than *devadatta*, but the one white tiny dot behind the *asanga*. band is large and distinctly present. — ab. **asanga** *Fruhst.* are small specimens, the band of the forewing beneath *sukavata*. more sharply bent, the hindwing beneath uniformly dark brown, not with light clouds. — **sukavata** *Fruhst.*,



from Sumbawa, differs from *sidha* in the band of the forewing being more bent and above and below narrower. — **yaya** *Fruhst.* (174 g), from Celebes, exhibits the part of the band of the forewing between the median branches removed farther to the margin. — **clavata** *Stgr.* are specimens from Palawan with a broader band and of a larger habitus, which, however, are not characteristic, since also smaller specimens with narrower bands occur in Palawan (= **chunda** *Fruhst.*), and which ELWES doubtfully unites with *feisthameli* and *alysos*. — **volux** *Mab.*, from Luzon, is without any tiny dots, presumably neither more than a casual aberration \*). — **mahima** *Fruhst.*, from Bazilan, is allied to *chunda*, but the band of the forewing is much broader, more uniform, farther advanced, on both sides more brightly lustrous. — **pria** *Drc.* are Borneo-specimens with very broad bands, whereas in **quadrata** *Elw.* (174 g) the band may almost become an oblong quadrangle with rounded angles. — Nearly everywhere at the habitats of the forms of this species they are very common.

**N. renardi** *Oberth.*, from Dorey and Arfak, has a very angular band which is strangulated below, whilst in the form **partita** *Fruhst.* (174 h) from German New Guinea the lower part of it may even be entirely separated. — **fergussonia** *Fruhst.* is a smaller form from the Fergusson Is. with a very narrow band of the forewing, which, however, reaches the costal margin from which it is often far away in New Guinea specimens. — In **aluensis** *Swh.* (174 h) which I figure from New Guinea, but which was described from the Salomons, the lower separated portion of the band is almost circular and in the proximal part divided by brown. — **wokana** *Plötz* (174 h as *mokana*), from the Aru and Key Is., is recognisable by a white spot being inserted in the white band behind the lower cell-angle. — **insulata** *Btlr.*, from New Pomerania, of which only 1 specimen is before me, differs from *wokana* merely in the portion of the white band in the cell being somewhat broader, whilst that in the submedian area is somewhat narrower. — The species is apparently just as common as the preceding species.

**N. waigensis** *Plötz* (174 h) shows the median band of the forewing expanded particularly in the central parts and also distinctly extending to the costa; the tiny white spots are distinct especially beneath. The typical form originates from Waigeu. — **ribbei** *Fruhst.*, from the Aru Is., is smaller, the band of the forewing narrower; presumably also in the Key Is. — **leucogaster** *Stgr.* are quite similar specimens from North Australia (Kuranda, Cooktown), and **mangala** *Fruhst.*, from German New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago, has a narrower band and particularly beneath smaller dots. Where the forms of *waigensis* fly together with those of *renardi*, they differ in the coherent white band, the lower part of which is separated in the

**N. monteithi** *W.-Mas.* (= *singularis* *Mab.*) differs from the figured **inornata** *Elw. & Edw.* (174 h) in the basal angle of the upper median branch exhibiting a white wedge entering the band which is shortened and truncate at both ends. This form originates from Borneo (WATERSTRADT brought it from the Kina Balu), whereas typical *monteithi* are from Cachar, and allied though hardly separable forms from Java and Sumatra.

**N. basiflava** *Nic.* (175 a). In this species being hitherto only known from the Nilgiri Mts. the lower portion of the band of the forewing is effaced, and the proximal portion of the hindwing beneath is yellow. Apparently rare; the first specimens known were taken by MC GREGOR near Pirmaad, probably in March or April.

**N. paralysos** *W.-Mas.* is at once recognisable by the two white spots on the hindwing beneath, one of which is in the posterior portion of the cell, the other one below it, near the base. Andamans.

## 52. Genus: **Oerane** *Elw. & Edw.*

The ♀♀ of this genus look very much like small *Notocrypta*, whilst the ♂♂ lack the white spot on the forewing. Hitherto only two species are known, which are apparently much rarer than the species of the preceding genus.

**O. microthyrus** *Smp.* (175 a) looks like a very small *Notocr. monteithi*. The white spot of the forewing of the ♀ (the ♂ is not at hand) is quite straightly cut off by the submedian. Beneath the spot is continued broadly and glossy white into the submedian area as far as the hind-margin. Philippines.

**O. neaera** *Nic.* Described from Malacca, but also found in Borneo and Pulo Laut; a rare species. The ♂ is above quite brown, the ♀ quite similar to those of *microthyrus*, but the white spot on the forewing is differently shaped, as the figure shows, which represents the Javanese form, **pusilla** *Fruhst.* (175 a), which is still somewhat smaller and with more pointed wings than typical *neaera*; the white spot of the forewing is narrower. — The green larva with a pearl-grey head lives on *Daemonorops oblongus*. The larva is light green, shaped as that of *Udaspes folius*, yielding the imago after 8 till 10 days.

\*) In March I took an *alysos* near Kandy, exhibiting on the left side a tiny dot behind the cell, but none on the right side. I have repeatedly come across specimens in which these dots are larger and more distinct on one side than the corresponding ones on the other side.



53. Genus: **Udaspes** *Mr.*

Closely allied to the preceding genera, but the costal margin of the forewing is much shorter, the distal margin particularly in the apical part very strongly curved. The white spots of the forewing are considerably augmented, the band divided into 3 spots, instead of the tiny dots in the distal part there are larger white spots, and a very large white spot occupies in the Indian species the whole disc of the hindwing. The larva is very similar to that of the preceding genus, it also lives on monocotyledons, and the lepidopteron is widely distributed and varies considerably even at the same habitat. As to further particulars about the genus cf. Vol. I, p. 353.

*folus.* **U. folus** *Cr.* (175 a). This lepidopteron has already been dealt with by MABILLE in Vol. I, because it also occurs in the palearctic region in North West Himalaya; it is figured, however, in this volume, since it is a real Indian lepidopteron. Typical specimens occur in the greatest part of India and extend from Sik-  
*cicero.* kim to Hainan and Formosa, and to the south to Java and Sumatra. — **cicero** *F.* refers (according to FRUHSTORFER) to specimens from South India and Ceylon, in which the subapical spots and the median ones are more homogeneous, whereas the insect itself is smaller than specimens from Malacca, South China etc. — Larva green with a black head, on yellow ginger (*Curcuma*) and on *Fagraea racemosa*. The pupa has a long snout-like apex of the head, it is very slender and fastened on a leaf of the food-plant with few threads. The imago is rather common in many districts.

54. Genus: **Ilma** *Swh.*

Established for a species having already been described by PLÖTZ as *Lynchnuchus* *Hb.* The slender antennae are two thirds of the length of the costal margin, with a long, apically bent club; the palpi being upturned to the vertex are thickly haired, with an obtuse apex; the abdomen projects a little beyond the hindwing. Forewing with an oblique distal margin, a rather produced apex, and straight hind-margin. Distal margin of hindwing below the middle somewhat undulating, vein 5 rises from the centre of the cell.

*irina.* **I. irina** *Plötz* (= *jovina* *Swh.*). Monotonously dark olive-brown, palpi beneath white with brown hair; forewing with a broad ochreous band from the centre of the costal margin almost to the anal angle, being almost equally broad and somewhat excavated towards the base at the submedian; fringes of hindwings white. A large species, expanse almost 6 cm; from East Celebes.

55. Genus: **Onriza** *Wts.*

Allied to the genus *Halpe* from which it chiefly differs in the ♂ scent-organ being formed by a tuft of long hair on the hindwing above, where they sprout forth near the base. Only 1 Indo-Chinese species is known so far.

*meiktila.* **O. meiktila** *Nic.* (171 f) is above blackish-brown, at the base of the hind-margin reddish-yellow with a treble spot in the cell-end and 3 postmedian ones behind it near the hind-margin, as well as 3 subapical streaks; hindwing suffused with orange-brown excepting the costal margin which exhibits a long hair-pencil above. Beneath more yellowish. Burma.

56. Genus: **Astictopterus** *Fldr.*

The genus has already been dealt with by MABILLE in Vol. I, p. 343, because two of the three species known also occur in the palearctic region. Besides *A. henrici* exhibiting above 3 small preapical spots in the forewing and a somewhat rust-coloured tint on the hindwing beneath, all the forms are, at least above, rather monotonous dark brown without any marking, so that they are difficult to distinguish. In flying they resemble entirely *Matapia aria*, but already when the insect alights on the blossom we notice that the glaring red eyes of *aria* are absent.

*henrici.* **A. henrici** *Holl.* (Vol. I, pl. 86 h) seems to extend from West China through the southern part of  
*tonkinia-* China and North-East India to Hainan, from where the type is described. — **tonkinianus** *Frühst.* is much  
*nus.* smaller. Already in this form the subapical dots of the forewing are very much reduced or have quite disappeared; under surface lighter, more finely marbled with grey than in *kada*. South Annam, February; Mouson  
*kada.* Mts., April. — **kada** *Swh.*, from Assam, is larger, the under surface darker and more monotonous.

*jama* **A. jama** *Fldr.* (= *melania* *Plötz*) (175 b) is above and beneath quite monotonously blackish-brown; the under surface exhibits a slightly more reddish reflection than the upper surface. Malacca, Sumatra, Nias.



**A. fuligo** *Mab.* (175 b). The ♂ only differs from that of the preceding species in the somewhat more *fuligo*. delicate structure; the ♀ forewing exhibits 3 very diminutive preapical dots and its hindwing beneath two hazy darker transverse nebulous stripes. Malacca, Sumatra, Java. — **olivascens** *Mr.* (175 b as „*oliva- olivascens*. *ceus*“) is larger, quite unicoloured, and discernible from *jama* only by the broader wings and a somewhat lighter tint in the costal and apical portions of the forewing. India, to the north of the Himalaya passing over to the palearctic region, for which reason it has been dealt with in Vol. I, p. 343. — **permagnus** *Fruhst.* *permagnus*. is a very large form from Tonkin (length of forewings 22 mm), which seems to differ little otherwise, but to approximate the following genus in its size and colouring. Manson Mts., at an altitude of 4000 ft., taken in April. Chiem-Hoa, in August and September.

## 57. Genus: **Kerana** *Dist.*

Very closely allied to the preceding genus, and chiefly only separated by its more robust structure and larger, especially broader wings. Both are besides connected with each other by the palearctic genus *Apostictopterus* *Leech*, the only species of which (*fuliginosus*, cf. Vol. I, p. 344, pl. 86 h) may even go as far as South China (Yunnan) and would then also have to be considered for the Indian Region. The genus *Kerana* is exclusively Indian.

**K. diocles**. The form of this lepidopteron being on both sides unicoloured blackish-brown, which is the most similar to the preceding genus, is **maura** *Snell.*, from Sumatra and South-East Borneo. It is but *maura*. slightly larger than *Astict. permagnus*, but well recognisable by the more curved costal margin of the forewing, the more convex margin and the farther projecting anal portion of the hindwing. — **fumatus** *Mab.* (175 c) *fumatus*. which I figure from the Philippines, has more elongate margins of the forewings and would thereby approximate again the *Astictopterus*, but it is much larger than any of them. Luzon. — **prabha** *Fruhst.* from Bazilan, is *prabha*. still larger, so that it even excels Indian *diocles*, and the hindwing beneath is more coarsely strewn with golden brown scales, whereby a warmer tint is produced. — **evaira** *Fruhst.*, from Siam, are smaller specimens; the *evaira*. under surface of the wings is lighter towards the margin. — **sumata** *Fruhst.*, from the Isle of Nias, is still smaller *sumata*. than *maura*, thus the smallest form of the species; the anal portion of the hindwing beneath is lighter. — **vasuba** *Fruhst.*, from Java, is the lightest form; the wings beneath exhibit outside an almost yellowish-grey tint. — **diocles** *Mr.* (175 b) is the typical form, large and dark; its range extends from Sikkim through India to *diocles*. Assam and Burma. — **savara** *Fruhst.*, from Borneo, differs from all the other forms in a light brightening *savara*. extending as a submarginal band narrowly through the forewing and more broadly through the hindwing. — Larva green with a black head, neck and last rings as well as above the ventral feet whitish. On ginger (*Zingiber*) and yellow ginger (*Curcuma*). Pupa green, very similar to that of *Udaspes folus* which the larva also resembles. — The imagines are very common at most of their habitats, preferably flying near human habitations, where they swarm about on rubbish-heaps and weeds, but they also visit gardens.

**K. swinhoei** *Elw. & Edw.* (175 c) is quite similar to *diocles*, not only in the monotonous dark brown *swinhoei*. colouring, but also in the size and shape of the wings, but the costa of the forewing is somewhat more stretched than even in typical *diocles*. The antennae, however, are somewhat shorter than in the other *Kerana*; this difference and that of the neurulation of the forewing has led to the establishment of a separate genus „*Watsonia* *Elw. & Edw.*“. On the whole, the forewing is also somewhat shorter, especially the inner margin, so that the margin of the hindwing is more prominently convex. Otherwise exactly like the preceding species. From the Khasia Hills (Assam).

**K. armata** *Drc.* (175 c) is at once recognisable by the forewing showing a yellowish-red, slightly *armata*. curved decorative band which is particularly broad in the ♀, and by a large blackish scent-spot in the ♂, which fills the whole cell of the hindwing above. Malacca, Borneo and Pulo Laut, Sumatra and Nias.

**V. gemmifer** *Btlr.* (175 c) exhibits a similar colouring as *armata*, but it is much smaller, so that *gemmifer*. it almost resembles the exterior of *Koruthaialos gemmifer* *Smpr.* (cf. p. 1072) for which it must not be mistaken. The bright red band-spot in the forewing is somewhat bottle-shaped in *Kerana gemmifer*, and beneath its inner edge above and below the discocellular, as well as in the submedian area is deeply indented. Malacca, Natuna Is. — In Borneo flies (beside similarly coloured *Koruthaialos*) a form, **dombya** *Fruhst.*, in which *dombya*. these strangulations of the band of the forewing are not distinct, though the band is much broader than in the type. — **vaijrada** *Fruhst.* is treated as a separate species by its author; it is entirely unknown to me. *vaijrada*. The description runs, as follows: „♂ allied to *gemmifer* from which it differs on the forewing in the yellowish-red, more obliquely situate longitudinal band being almost equally broad, towards the costa more extensive. The light yellowish-red band at the costal margin both proximad and distad emits a red dent. The body likewise differs from *gemmifer* and *armata* in the abdominal yellow instead of black colouring. *vaijrada* is allied to *fulgur* *Nic.* from which, however, it is separated by the band not being convex in the central portion but rectilinear and sharply cut off. *vaijrada* is also the only species in which the band is broader instead of narrower towards the costa. Antennae absent. 2 ♂♂ from the Kina Balu in the Coll. FRUHSTORFER.“



*fulgur*. **K. fulgur** Nic. (175 e). Band of forewing above yellow, very broad, from the inner margin to the centre of the costal margin where it is cut off by the upper cell-angle, its outer edge being convex, its inner edge obliquely inwards and emitting below along the inner margin a long dent towards the base. Hindwing with 3 divergent stripes of golden yellow hairs from the base almost to the centre of the wing. From Borneo and the Battak Hills in Sumatra.

### 58. Genus: **Ancistroides** Btlr.

This genus containing but 2 species is very closely allied to the preceding genus, but differs in the third section of the median vein; in the forewing it is  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length of the second, in the hindwing  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

*othonias*. **A. othonias** Hew. (175 c, d), from the Kina Balu in Borneo; the orange-red median band of the forewing is here split into 3 separate spots behind which there is yet a fourth diminutive spot.

*longicornis*. **A. longicornis** Btlr. is similar, smaller, with more elongate wings, the 3 spots of the median band are narrower; antennae longer,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the length of the costal margin. From Pulo Laut.

### 59. Genus: **Paduca** Dist.

The large lepidoptera of this genus containing but few forms are characterised by the very conspicuous scent-organs of the ♂. The forewing exhibits above velvety, glossy hair in the shape of a disc, occupying a large part of the disc of the forewing. Beneath there is on the submedian a long dense yellow hair-pencil rising from a light, somewhat glossy ground in the submedian area. — According to the larva, the genus would be more correctly ranged near *Erionota*.

*lebadea*. **P. lebadea** Hew. (175 d). Described from Borneo; with broad fringes being white in the forewing, golden yellow in the hindwing; in the centre of the hindwing above two median parallel longitudinal folds; beneath on the hindwing with a light, posteriorly dark-shaded transverse band which, however, is only *subfasciata*. distinct in the centre, becoming indistinct towards the apex and anal margin. — **subfasciata** Mr., from Ceylon and the Andamans (= *andamanica* Wood.-M.) exhibits in the ♂ the folds in the centre of the hindwing above less prominent, whilst on the hindwing beneath the transverse band is almost equally distinct from the apex *glandulosa*. to the centre of the anal margin. — In **glandulosa** Dist. (175 d), from Tonkin, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Bawean, the band of the hindwing beneath is not quite straight, but somewhat convex towards the base. *toradja*. In the ♀ of all the forms there are 3 orange hyaline spots in the disc of the forewing. — **toradja** Fruhst. seems to represent *lebadea* in Celebes, but it has been described, probably justly, as a separate species; it exhibits no transverse band whatever on the hindwing beneath, and the hyaline spots of the forewing are almost as clear as water, whitish. — Larva snow-white, also the dark head looks as if it were powdered with white flour; it lives in rolled halms of Calamus, but not in the stalks. In a rocker of halms lies also the pupa which on being disturbed produces a rustling noise by quickly turning itself in the leaf-case. The imagines are not common; they seem to me to fly more in the dusk than in the warm sunshine; at least I have but once captured a specimen in the daytime, near Kandy.

### 60. Genus: **Lotongus** Dist.

This genus is already very near to the following *Unkana*, but it is distinguished by the distal margin of the forewing being somewhat longer than the inner margin, the upper discocellular of the forewing being but very little longer than the lower one, and the cross-vein being almost straight, not oblique as in *Unkana*. In this genus, however, several old genera are combined to-day, such as *Zea* Dist., *Zampa* Nic., and *Zela* Nic.

*calathus*. **L. calathus** Hew. (= *schaedia* Hew., *traviata* Plötz) (175 e). The colouring of this species being rather usual in *Hesperidae* exhibits 3 whitish hyaline spots in the forewing, the rest of the wing being on both sides monotonously blackish-brown; the position of these spots, however, is characteristic, since a large transverse spot at the cell-end extends from the anterior to the posterior wall of the cell, whilst a small one is between the lower radial branches and a larger oblique one between the median branches. From Sumatra. — In *parthenope*. **parthenope** Plötz (175 e), from Nias, the 3 spots are merely dots. — In **zalates** Mab. (175 d, e), from Java, *zalates*. the hindwing beneath has a broad white margin at its apical portion, and the spots on the forewing are *surus*. contiguous. — **surus** Mab. does not differ constantly from this species, and the specimens brought by WATER- *maculatus*. STRADT from the Kina-Balu, are not quite alike; from Borneo. — In **maculatus** Dist. (175 d) the spots of the disc in the forewing above are smaller and separated, but sometimes it shows the white coating of the *aliena*. hindwing beneath as in *zalates*. Burma and Malacca. — **aliena** Stgr., from Palawan, according to ELWES and EDWARDS does not differ essentially from the Malaccan form. — According to SNELLEN, *calathus* and *maculatus* may be separate species.



**L. avesta** Hew. (175 e as „*aventa*“). Forewing with but 2 spots, the spot in the cell being absent. *avesta*. Recognisable by the hindwing beneath, where a narrow, almost linear, bone-coloured band, which is pierced by the brown ground-colour shortly before the anal margin, separates the basal third from the rest of the wing; on the forewing beneath another large bone-coloured rhombical spot in the centre of the costa and a lustrous silky brightening around the anal angle. From the Kina-Balu in Borneo; besides in Sumatra and Malacca.

**L. sarala** Nic. (175 e) is allied to this species, but the band of the hindwing beneath is broader *sarala*. and also shows through a little above. As the species also penetrates into the palearctic parts of China, we have figured the upper surface in Vol. I, pl. 84 d. but MABILLE has not mentioned it there in the text. It is also chiefly Indian, i. e. more common in the Indian region, and occurs in almost the whole of Indo-China. We therefore also figure the characteristic under surface in this volume.

**L. onara** Btlr. (176 e, f) also exhibits a yellow band on the hindwing beneath, but it is quite differently *onara*. situate from that in the preceding species. It extends broad from the centre of the costa to the anal region, where it spreads entirely and even extends yet to the centre of the margin along the distal margin. Above the whole hindwing is yellow except the broad black costal margin. Typical *onara* originates from Java, where FRUHSTORFER discovered it on the Volcano of Gedeh; similar specimens occur in Palawan (= **excellens** Stgr.), *excellens*. and in Sumatra (= **adorabilis** Fruhst.), where they exhibit a narrower yellow band of the hindwing, according *adorabilis*. to Dr. MARTIN's statements. — According to ELWES, the species also occurs in Pulo-Laut, according to FRUHSTORFER in a separate subspecies which, however, is neither described nor denominated. *onara* seems to be everywhere rather rare.

**L. taprobanus** Plötz (= *mythecoides* Nic.) (175 f). This species has been often overlooked, neither *taprobanus*. WATSON nor ELWES mentioning it, and SWINHOE does not quote it as *Lotongus*. This may be caused by the deceptive name, for it does not live in Ceylon, as is stated below PLÖTZ's figure which is remarkably bad, but in Celebes. For this reason I figure both sexes which are beneath more similar than above. Characterised by a white median band on the hindwing beneath which is proximad sharply defined but distad hazy. — The type of PLÖTZ's figure is in the Munich Museum; it differs from all the specimens of my collection in two small spots being situate before the median band, whereas in the specimens before me there is always but one.

**L. mytheca** Hew. (175 f) is similar to *taprobanus*, but in the disc of the forewing above there are *mytheca*. only 3 small hyaline spots and no diminutive dots; the white band of the hindwing beneath is much larger, almost oval. Malacca.

**L. zeus** Nic. (157 f). Only the ♂ is before me, recognisable by a linear male stigma extending from *zeus*. the lower cell-angle almost to the centre of the inner margin of the forewing. A transverse hyaline spot in the cell, an upright one below the cell-end and a square spot beyond it, as well as a diminutive hyaline spot before the apical portion. Hindwing in the proximal portion covered with hair like a fleece. Described from Pulo-Laut; we figure a Philippinic specimen from SEMPER's collection. — In **optimus** Fruhst., from Assam *optimus*. (Khasia Hills), the spots in the disc are smaller and partly quite absent. — The imago is rare.

**L. zenon** Nic. (171 f), from Pulo-Laut, is above monotonously brown with 2 small hyaline spots beyond *zenon*. the lower cell-end of the forewing; the short cell of the ♂ hindwing is entirely covered by a hair-pencil. Hindwing beneath brown, behind the cell-end somewhat lighter yellowish.

## 61. Genus: **Unkana** Dist.

This genus contains a very large species as well as a form unknown to me, for which reason I cannot judge whether it is to be regarded as a separate species. The forewing exhibits 3 large white spots and a number of small ones before the apical region, the hindwing is in the ♀ disc very light, sometimes all white. The larva resembles those of the preceding genera, but the pupa is in front truncate and exhibits for the very long proboscis an extremely thin long cover projecting more than 1 cm beyond the abdominal end like a spear.

**U. attina** Hew. (♂ = *batara* Dist. nec Mr., *anitta* Plötz) (175 g). The forms of this species are *attina*. hardly separable. Typical specimens occurring in Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo exhibit in the ♀ the white colour of the hindwing a little more reduced than in the figured ♀ of **mindanaensis** Fruhst. (175 g) from *mindanaensis*. the Philippines. — In **latreillei** Fldr. (= *cruda* H.-Schäff.) the spots of the forewing are in the ♀ somewhat comma-shaped and the disc of the hindwing is slightly tinted yellowish; from Java. — **palawana** Fruhst. is *latreillei*. *palawana*. the form from Palawan, the ♂ of which differs in the dark smoky brown under surface with a very broad irregular median band. — Larva green, with lighter and darker transverse stripes, with a black head and black marking at the anal end. Pupa slender, in front without a frontal cone, pale bone-coloured, powdered with white, with a cover of the proboscis projecting long hindwards. The larva lives on *Pandanus fascicularis* and species of *Psychotria*, in rolled leaves. The imago which becomes lively especially towards evening is mostly not common.



62. Genus: **Eetion** Nic.

This genus is established for a species separated from all its allies by a row of transparent spots in the hindwing, the position of which is similar as in certain *Parnara* (*guttata* etc.), i. e. right across the centre of the hindwing.

*elia*. **E. elia** Hew., from Sumatra, is said to differ from the figured form **eburus**, Plötz (= *ayankara* Fruhst.)  
*eburus*. (175 h) from Malacca in the narrower white median band of the hindwing; but apparently this band also differs in Malaccan specimens. The under surface of the figured ♂ rather exactly corresponds to PLÖTZ's figure according to a Malaccan specimen, but the white of the anal-marginal portion of the hindwing above is immediately adjoining to the transverse row of hyaline spots. — In **magniplaga** Fruhst., from the Kina-Balu  
*magniplaga*. n Borneo, the spots of the forewing are much larger, the hyaline spots of the hindwing narrower. — The species occurs in single specimens and is not common.

63. Genus: **Creteus** Nic.

Only separable from the preceding genera by the ♂ stigma which consists of a scent-scale stripe along the middle third of vein 2. But one species.

*cyrina*. **C. cyrina** Hew. (= *parca* Nic., *meleagrina* Stgr. i. l.) resembles the preceding species, but is easily discernible by the position of the hyaline spots of the hindwing: one in the cell-end, two above it and two below it. In Borneo-specimens the spots seem to be generally smaller. Khasia Hills and from the Kina-Balu (Borneo).

64. Genus: **Hidari** Dist.

This genus contains 4 rather similar forms, large lepidoptera of a dark brown ground-colour with a few large, transparent honey-coloured spots on the forewing. Their exterior is somewhat like that of the species of the genera *Erionota* (p. 1070) and *Gangara* (p. 1071), from which, however, they are at once discernible by the structure of the imagines and by the larvae and pupae. Like the lepidoptera of the preceding genera, they have green larvae and brown pupae, whereas in the former genera they are white, with wax-like excrescences or covered with thin, brittle pubescence. The imagines, however, are nocturnal like *Erionota thrax*, beginning to swarm only after dusk and coming to the lantern like the *Heterocera*.

*irava*. **H. irava** Mr. (175 h). Above dark brown with 4 typically arranged discal hyaline spots, 1 in the cell, 1 below it in the submedian area, 1 between the median sbranches, and 1 upwards and outwards from the latter; besides there is also often a very diminutive subapical pot. The under surface is lighter, more reddish greyish-brown, and often exhibits, particularly in the ♀, several small, very indistinct spots being scattered in the disc. — The larva is dull leaf-coloured green with some dark longitudinal stripes and a brown, darker marked head; between spun leaves of various palms, particularly Cocos and sago-palms; it changes into a brown pupa with a dark lateral line in which the cover of the proboscis does not reach to the abdominal end. The imagines fly in the evening, whilst in daytime they rest in bamboo-thickets and the crowns of palms. Malacca, Sumatra, Java, Bali, nearly everywhere common.

*doesoena*. **H. doesoena** Mart., from Sumatra, only differs in the hyaline spot between the median branches reaching to the spot in the cell, from which it is only separated by the lower cell-wall, and in the small spot in the cell of the hindwing beneath being white instead of yellow.

*staudingeri*. **H. staudingeri** Dist. (175 h). The 4 spots of the forewing are confluent, forming a hyaline ochreous continuous band only crossed by the veins. Before the apex there appear yet 2 small yellow punctiform spots. From Perak.

*bhawani*. **H. bhawani** Nic. (175 g, h) resembles *irava*, but the hindwing beneath is marked with numerous coarse brown transverse striae and exhibits a brown ray next to the costa and anal margin. From the Arrakan Coast in Burma.

## Alphabetical List

with reference to the original descriptions of the Indo-Australian *Hesperidae*.

\* signifies that the form is also figured at the place cited.

*abima* Geh. Hew. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 19, p. 83.  
*abstrusus* Tag. Fruhst. Iris 1910, p. 85.  
*acakra* Has. Fruhst. Iris 1911, p. 73.  
*acalle* Telic. Hpffr. Stett. Ent. Ztg. 1874, p. 41.

*acrolenca* Eri. Wood-M. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 1881, p. 260.  
*adhara* Rhop. Fruhst. Iris 1911, p. 79.  
*aditta* Cel. Fruhst. Ent. Zeitschr. Stuttg. 1909, p. 136.  
*adorabilis* Lot. Fruhst. Iris 1911, p. 18.



- adrastus* Hy. *Cr. Papil. Exot.* 4. \*  
*aeluropis* Mes. *Meyr. Ent. Month. Mag.* 1901, p. 168.  
*aenesius* Anis. *Hew. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (4) 18, p. 350.  
*affinis* Cel. *Elw. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 (4), p. 121. \*  
*affinis* Sat. *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1873, p. 360. \*  
*agna* Parn. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865, p. 791.  
*agni* Col. *Nic. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1883, p. 87. \*  
*agnoides* Col. *Elw. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 (4), p. 128. \*  
*ahastina* Padr. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 37.  
*aina* Halpe *Nic. Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc.* 1890, p. 176. \*  
*akar* Padr. *Mab. C. R. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 27, p. LXXI.  
*akshita* Has. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 64.  
*alara* Cup. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 29.  
*alba* Eusch. *Stgr. (Mab.) Genera Insect.* 17, p. 36.  
*albertisi* Ism. *Oberth. An. Mus. Genov.* 15, p. 528. \*  
*albescens* Su. *Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 37, p. 51.  
*albicilla* Sar. *Mr. Lepid. Ceylon* 1, p. 176. \*  
*albiclavata* Parn. *Btlr. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5) 10, p. 155.  
*albicornis* Pird. *Elw. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 (4), p. 224. \*  
*albifascia* Not. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878, p. 843. \*  
*albifascia* Sab. *Misk. Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensl.* 1889, p. 148.  
*albinus* Su. *Smpr. Schmett. Philipp. Tagf.* p. 229. \*  
*albipectus* Halpe *Nic. Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc.* 1891, p. 389. \*  
*albofasciata* Gom. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879, p. 144.  
*alexandra* Eri. *Smpr. Schmett. Philipp. Tagf.* p. 312.  
*alexis* Has. *F. System. Entom.* p. 533.  
*alfurus* Padr. *Plötz, Berl. Ent. Ztschr.* 1885, p. 229.  
*alica* Tag. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1877, p. 353. \*  
*alice* Parn. *Plötz, Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 44, p. 45.  
*alida* Aba. *Nic. Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc.* 1891, p. 394. \*  
*aliena* Lot. *Stgr. Iris* 2, p. 155.  
*aliena* Tar. *Plötz Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 1883, p. 228.  
*alinkara* Not. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 22.  
*aluensis* Not. *Swh. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1907, p. 434.  
*alysos* Not. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865, p. 789.  
*amalia* Parn. *Smpr. Journ. Mus. Godeffr.* 14, p. 183.  
*amara* Ism. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865, p. 783.  
*ambareesa* Cel. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865, p. 788.  
*anadi* Ism. *Nic. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1883, p. 83. \*  
*ancilla* Telic. *H.-Schöff. Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 1869, p. 79.  
*andamanica* Cel. *Wood-M. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1881, p. 257.  
*andamanica* Sat. *Wood-M. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1881, p. 256. \*  
*andersoni* Hesp. *Ky. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1893, p. 434.  
*androsthenes* Telic. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 44.  
*angulata* Odon. *Fldr. Verh. Zool.-Bot. Ges. Wien* 12, p. 488.  
*angulifera* Geh. *Elw. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 (4), p. 244. \*  
*angustata* Padr. *Mals. Ent. Ztschr. Stuttg.* 23, p. 181.  
*angustipennis* Cel. *Elw. Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 (4), p. 117.  
*anisomorpha* Bibla *Low. Trans. Roy. Soc. S.-Austr.* 1911, p. 146.  
*anoma* Cel. *Fruhst. Ent. Zeitschr. Stuttg.* 1909, p. 136.  
*antalcidas* Tar. *Fldr. Reise Novara Lep.* 3, p. 515. \*  
*anthea* Ac. *Hew. Descr. 100 Hesperid.* p. 29.  
*antigone* Ism. *Röb. Tijd. voor Ent.* 1891, p. 320. \*  
*anura* Has. *Nic. Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc.* 1889, p. 170. \*  
*apara* Has. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 74.  
*apostata* Parn. *Sn. Centr. Sumatra Lepid.* 1880, p. 27.  
*archias* Tar. *Fldr. Sitz.-Ber. Ak. Wiss. M. N. Cl.* 40, p. 462.  
*ardea* Oc. *B.-Bak. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (7) 18, p. 343.  
*ardonia* Tar. *Hew. Descr. 100 Hesperid.* p. 45.  
*area* Cel. *Plötz Berl. Ent. Ztschr.* 1885, p. 231.  
*argenteo-ornatus* Anis. *Hew. Descr. 100 Hesperid.* p. 41.  
*argeus* Telic. *Plötz, Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 1883, p. 227.  
*argina* Bibla *Plötz, Mitth. Nat. Ver. Neu-Pomm.* 1884, p. 22.  
*aria* Mat. *Mr. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865, p. 784.  
*arisana* Amp. *Mats. Ent. Ztschr. Stuttg.* 23, p. 181.  
*aristippus* Cas. *Fruhst. Iris* 1910, p. 104.  
*armata* Ker. *Drc. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1873, p. 359. \*  
*aruana* Telic. *Plötz Stett. Ent. Ztg.* 47, p. 103.  
*asambha* Ism. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 61.  
*asanga* Not. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 25.  
*asawa* Not. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 24.  
*aspersa* Cel. *Lecch. Entomologist* 24 Sppl. p. 61.  
*assamensis* Parn. *Wood-M. Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng.* 1882, p. 65. \*  
*astigmata* Halpe *Swh. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) 5, p. 363.  
*atala* Plast. *Fruhst. Entom. Zeitschr. Stuttg.* 23, p. 172.  
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*tyrinus* Has. *Fruhst. Iris* 1911, p. 68.  
*tyrrhus* Tox. *Mab. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* 1891, p. LXXX.



*ndraka* Tar. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 96.  
*nlunda* Sanc. *Stgr.* Iris 2, p. 146.  
*nma* Parn. *Nic.* Journ. Asiat. Soc. Beng. 1888, p. 592. \*  
*nmbrata* Parn. *Btlr.* (Ersch.) Trud. Rußk. X. \*  
*umbrina* Has. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1891, p. 79.  
*umbrosa* Scob. *Elw.* Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 14 (4), p. 207. \*  
*nnicolor* Idm. *Nic.* Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc. 1895, p. 377. \*  
*nnicolor* Parn. *Mr.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 533.  
*nniformis* Tox. *Sich.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) 16, p. 614.  
*upadhana* Telic. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 30.  
*uposatha* Col. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 66.  
*uregns* Parn. *Plötz*, Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 29, p. 227.  
*utanus* Tag. *Plötz*, Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 29, p. 230.

*vaieravana* Bib. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 78.  
*vaijrada* Ker. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 11.  
*vairacana* Has. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 70.  
*vajra* Ism. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 61.  
*vajuna* Tag. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 78.  
*valenia* Plast. *Fruhst.* Entom. Zeitschr. Stuttg. 23, p. 172.  
*vasava* Cten. *Mr.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1865, p. 786.  
*vasuba* Jam. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 93.  
*vasuba* Ker. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 10.  
*vasundhara* Ism. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 59.  
*vasutana* Ism. *Mr.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1865, p. 782.  
*veluvana* Halpe *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 47.  
*vermiculata* Plast. *Hew.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 1, p. 346.  
*verones* Kor. *Hew.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) 1, p. 341.  
*verruca* Cup. *Mab.* Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1889, p. 84.  
*viburnia* Plast. *Stgr.* (Smpr.), Schmett. Philipp. Tagf. p. 314.  
*vilasina* Halpe *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 45.  
*vimana* Cel. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 65.  
*vindhiana* Arn. *Mr.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1883, p. 533.  
*violaceus* Has. *Elw.* Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 14 (4), p. 299.  
*viridicans* Ism. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 63.  
*visana* Sat. *Fruhst.* Entomol. Zeitschr. Stuttg. 1909, p. 139.  
*vistara* Halpe *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 45.  
*vitruvius* Cel. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 61.

*vitta* Has. *Btlr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, p. 498.  
*vittatus* Bar. *Fldr.* Verh. Zool. bot. Ges. Wien 12, p. 480.  
*vivapama* Has. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 74.  
*vivina* Ilma *Plötz* = *irvina*.  
*volux* Not. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1883, p. 56.  
*volso* Ism. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 37, p. 55.

*waigensis* Not. *Plötz*, Berl. Ent. Ztschr. 1882, p. 263.  
*walkeri* Telic. *Heron*, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1894, p. 106.  
*waterstradti* Tag. *Elw.* Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. 14 (4), p. 143. \*  
*watsonii* It. *Nic.* Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc. 1890, p. 223.  
*wokana* Not. *Plötz*, Berl. Entomol. Ztschr. 1885, p. 225.  
*wortha* Has. *Sich.* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1908, p. 34. \*

*xanites* Kor. *Btlr.* Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1870, p. 510.  
*xanthomera* Tox. *Meyr. & Low.* Trans. Roy. Soc. S.-Austr. 1902, p. 80.  
*xiphiphora* Tox. *Low.* Trans. Roy. Soc. S.-Austr. 1911, p. 130.

*yamanta* Jam. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 94.  
*yannea* Idm. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 55.  
*yanma* Has. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 68.  
*yapatha* Tag. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 78.  
*yashtivana* Oc. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 45.  
*yasodara* Gang. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 103.  
*yaya* Not. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 25.  
*yojana* Telic. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 40.  
*yotissa* Tag. *Fruhst.* Iris 1910, p. 84.

*zalates* Lot. *Mab.* Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 37, p. 52.  
*zea* Cel. *Sich.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1909, p. 83. \*  
*zenea* Halpe *Hew.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) 19, p. 77.  
*zennara* Pis. *Mr.* Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1865, p. 785.  
*zenon* Lot. *Nic.* Journ. Bomby N. H. Soc. 1895, p. 391. \*  
*zeus* Lot. *Nic.* Journ. Bombay N. H. Soc. 1895, p. 388. \*  
*zielea* Tar. *Plötz*, Stett. Ent. Ztg. 45, p. 289.  
*zonaras* Ism. *Fruhst.* Iris 1911, p. 63.

## Errata and Additions to Vol. 9.

- P. 3, line 21 from below, for *erymauthis* read: *erymanthis*.  
 P. 5, line 12 from below, for *Pantara* read: *Pantana*.  
 P. 13, line 5 from below, to *priamus* L. add the reference: (1 a).  
 P. 14, line 23 from above, for *chrysospila* read: *chrysophila*.  
 P. 16, line 11 from above, cancel the name at the margin: *tithonus*.  
 P. 16, line 22 from above, to *tithonus* Deh. add the reference: (4 a).  
 P. 17, line 8 from below, for SKERTCHLEY read: SKERTCHLY.  
 P. 22, line 17 from above, for *bandensis* Rothsch. read: *bandensis* Pag.  
 P. 25, line 11 from above, for (9 a, b) read: (9 b, c).  
 P. 43, line 3 from below, for (32 a) read: (49 c).  
 P. 44, line 2 from above, for (32 b) read: (32 c).  
 P. 44, line 32 from below, for (32 b) read: (49 a).  
 P. 44, line 30 from below, for (32 b) read: (49 a).  
 P. 44, line 25 from below, for (32 c) read: (32 a).  
 P. 44, line 13 from below, to *niasicus* add the reference: (49 a).  
 P. 47, line 9 from above, for (24 c) read: (25 c).  
 P. 47, line 4 from below, for (32 c) read: (32 b).



- P. 53, line 3 from above, for (39 d) read: (32 d).
- P. 53, line 28 from above, for (32 b) read: (48 a).
- P. 53, line 17 from below, for „Zanthoxylum“ read: „Xanthoxylum“.
- P. 54, line 14 from above, for (32 b) read: (48 a).
- P. 60, line 3 from above, for (32 c) read: (32 a).
- P. 60, line 15 from above, for (32 c) read: (32 a).
- P. 60, line 1 from below, for ♀-f. *depicta* read: ♂-f. *depicta*.
- P. 61, line 18 from above, for (32 a) read: (32 b).
- P. 61, line 21 from below, for (32 a) read: (32 b).
- P. 67, line 26 from below, for *nymphasia* read: **capsus** *Rbb*.
- P. 69, line 12 from above, to *tryoni* *Math.* add the reference: (48 c).
- P. 71, line 30 from below, for (25 b) read: (25 b ♂, 29 b ♀).
- P. 72, line 31 from below, for (32 c) read: (48 b).
- P. 72, line 9 from below, to ♀-f. *agenor* add the reference: (29 b) and the marginal name **agenor**.
- P. 73, line 1 from above, the number of the page is not 7, but 73.
- P. 73, line 31 from below, cancel the reference: (33 a).
- P. 76, line 25 from above, for (29 b) read: (Vol. 1, pl. 3 b).
- P. 88, line 8 from below, for (41 a) read: (42 a).
- P. 89, line 7 from below, for (32 c) read: (32 d).
- P. 99, line 28 from below, cancel the reference (44 a) at *pamphylus*.
- P. 104, line 31 from below, to *xanthosoma* *Stgr.* add the reference: (44 c, d).
- P. 104, line 21 from below, cancel the reference (46 c, d).
- P. 106, line 2 from above, for (46 e) read: (46 d).
- P. 106, line 10 from above, for (46 e) read: (46 d).
- P. 109, line 24 from below, for (49 c) read: (49 b).
- P. 110, line 23 from below, to *hunza* add the reference: (Vol. 1, pl. 16 b).
- P. 122, line 2 from above, for *angulipes* read: *angulifera*.
- P. 123, line 12 from above, for *Parelodina* (previously used, cf. p. 856) place: **Metelodina** *nom. nov.*
- P. 124, note at line 1 from below, after „addenda“ add: p. 183.
- P. 128, line 20 from below, cancel the reference (55 c) at *gabia*.
- P. 132, line 23 from above, cancel the reference (52 e) at *macula*.
- P. 132, line 29 from below, to *aurantiaca* add the reference: (52 c).
- P. 132, line 7 from below, for (52 c) read: (52 e).
- P. 140, line 8 from above, for (Vol. 1, 29 c) read: (Vol. 1, 20 c).
- P. 140, line 13 from above, cancel the reference (Vol. 1, 20 g) at *ajaka*.
- P. 140, line 13 from above, for *ajuta* read: *ajanta*.
- P. 144, line 33 from above, to *maculata* add the reference: (64 c).
- P. 151, line 13 from above, after *helvola* add: *form. nov.*
- P. 153, line 3 from below, after *eburnea* add: *form. nov.*
- P. 154, line 7 from below, to *citronella* add the reference: (60 d).
- P. 155, line 18 from above, for (61 c) read: (61 c, d).
- P. 156, line 11 from above, to *paula* add the reference: (61 a).
- P. 157, line 25 from above, for *nata* read: *mata*.
- P. 158, line 2 from below, for (71 c) read: (71 e).
- P. 159, line 29 from below, to *andamana* add the reference: (72 a).
- pirithous*. P. 159, line 26 from below, after *undatus* insert: **pirithous** *form nov.* (71 c) is likewise a form of *pirenassa*, very melanotic.
- P. 162, line 8 from below, for (79 c) read: (69 c).



- P. 163, line 10 from above, for (60 e) read: (68 e).
- P. 163, line 9 from above, to *alcmene* Cr. add: 69 c.
- P. 163, line 19 from above, cancel the reference (69 b) at *pomona*.
- P. 163, line 24 from below, to *catilla* Cr. add the reference: (69 b).
- P. 165, line 29 from above, for (72 f) read: (50 f ♂, 72 f).
- P. 168, line 29 from above, for (73 c) read: (73 e).
- P. 172, line 27 from above, to *puella* Bsd. add the reference: (73 h).
- P. 174, line 4 from above, for (73 c) read: (73 b).
- P. 175, line 6 from above, to *glaucippe* L. add the reference: (70 a, b).
- P. 176, line 26 from above, to *icteria* add the reference: (70 d, as *icterica*).
- P. 176, line 1 from below in the Note: for Icterus read: Icterus.
- P. 178, line 13 from above, for *nenocles* read: *xenocles*.
- P. 178, line 21 from above, for 66 a read: 66 d.
- P. 178, line 13 from below, to *livilla* add the reference: (66 b).
- P. 178, line 11 from below, for *hippia*-♀ read: *gaea*-♀.
- P. 179, line 29 from above, for (66 ♂, ♀) read: (66 a ♂, ♀).
- P. 179, line 23 from below, for *triaea* read: *tritaea*.
- P. 179, line 9 from below, to *ceylanica* add the reference: (66 e).
- P. 180, line 14 from above, to *boebera* add the reference: (66 c).
- P. 182, line 26 from below, to *chrysea* add the reference: (62 a).
- P. 182, line 11 from below, to *pseudocorinna* add the reference: (62 b).
- P. 182, line 5 from below, for (62 a, b) read: (62 b).
- P. 183, line 8 from above, to *hastia* add the reference: (62 b).
- P. 194, line 27 from above, for *petilea* redd: *petilia*.
- P. 197, line 28 from below, to *celebensis* add the reference: (76 c).
- P. 197, line 14 from below, for (76 d) read: (78 d).
- P. 197, line 9 from below, for (76 d) read: (78 d).
- P. 203, line 2 from below, to *ishmoides* add the reference: (78 b).
- P. 206, line 14 from above, for (76 a) read: (76 d).
- P. 212, line 19 from below, to *mincia* add: *Fruhst.*
- P. 217, line 29 from above, to *vitrea* add the reference: (76 b).
- P. 220, line 10 from above, to *fumata* add the reference: (74 b).
- P. 226, line 13 from below, for (81 e) read: (86 e).
- P. 228, line 26 from below, cancel the reference (80 c) of *pydna* and place it after *spiculifera*.
- P. 234, line 13 from below, cancel the reference (81 c) at *cerberus*.
- P. 237, line 1 from above, for *amymome* read: *amymone*.
- P. 243, line 1 from above, cancel (81 c).
- P. 245, line 10 from above, to *erana* add the reference: (81 c).
- P. 246, line 22 from above, to *harrisi* add the reference: (84 b).
- P. 246, line 19 from below, for *pirina* read: *picina*.
- P. 246, line 19 from below, the sentence: „*picina*“ to „very rare“ is to be transferred to p. 248 line 20.
- P. 247, line 19 from below, to *laetifica* add the reference: (82 a).
- P. 248, line 25 from below, to *agema* add the reference: (84 c).
- P. 250, line 26 from below, cancel the reference (85 a) at *basilissa*.
- P. 254, line 3 from below, for (30 e) read: (80 d).
- P. 257, line 8 from above, to *melitta* add the reference: (82 d).
- P. 261, line 12 from below, for *Daniseppa* read: *Danisepa*.
- P. 269, line 19 from below, to *aelia* add the reference: (85 c).



P. 270, line 1 from below (Note), for *leniostictos leniogonys* read: *leucostictos leucogenys*.

P. 272, line 4 from above, for (81 c) read: (81 c, 85 e).

P. 275, line 4 from below, for „P. 229, *Eupl.*“ read: „P. 230, *Eupl.*“.

P. 277, line 19 from below, for *macclalandi* read: *macclellandi*.

P. 278, line 8 from above, for *macclelandi* read: *macclellandi*.

P. 281, in the Alph. List, for *leucogonis* read: *leucogonys*.

P. 286, line 14 from below, to *annamitica* add the reference: (99 c).

P. 290, line 3 from above, for *ninyas* read: *nyvias*.

P. 290, line 20 from below, for (99 a) read: (99 d).

P. 292, line 32 from below, for pl. 34 b read: pl. 34 e.

P. 296, line 13 from above, for 93 b read: 93 d.

P. 296, line 16 from above, after „in nature“ insert: „with a distinctly dark shaded distal border and beneath very similar to *pseudirius*.“

P. 296, line 18 from above, after „differences“ insert: „probably a southern form of *antirius*.“

P. 296, line 19 from above, to *metirius* add the reference: (93 d).

P. 297, line 20 from above, after „New Guinea“ insert: „it has now also been discovered at Cape *angustata*. York in a form with narrow wings: = **angustata** W. & L.

P. 297, line 21 from above, after *haemonia* add: *Hew.*

P. 298, line 12 from below, after „February“ insert:

#### 7 (bis) Genus: **Dodonidia** R. u. J.

This genus contains but 1 New Zealand species the habitus of which strikingly resembles that of some *Dodona*, what is expressed by the name. Veins similar as in *Erebia*, but the anal portion of the hindwing is extended into a bicuspid lobe.

*helmsi*. **D. helmsi** *Fered.* At once recognisable by the broad silvery stripes on the hindwing beneath extending in the same direction as in *Dodona venusa* (139 d). Forewing with 1 apical eyespot, hindwing with 3 apical eyespots and a large anal eyespot. Upper surface otherwise with brownish ochreous spots; size similar to that of *Pararge megera*. — Larva green, shape similar to the larva of *Melanargia galathea*; on a water-grass (*Galinia setifolia*); pupa likewise green with a short thoracal apex. The imago only occurs in New Zealand, where it is local, but in some places (e. g. in the Wellington District) not rare.

P. 300, line 19 from above, after „Himalayas“ insert:

#### 11 (bis) Genus: **Erebia** Dalm.

This genus being widely distributed on the northern hemisphere disappears to the south of the Himalaya, but suddenly appears again in the remotest south in 2 New Zealand species:

*merula*. **E. merula** *Hew.* (= *pluto* *Fered.*) is the larger species, on both sides recalling *Ereb. melanops*, but the forewing with a distinct row of eyespots in a yellow halo, beneath without eyespots. On the New Zealand Alps, in some places common, from January till March, at altitudes of 4 to 6000 ft.

*butleri*. **E. butleri** *Fered.* is considerably smaller; above not unlike *Ereb. medusa*, but the hindwing beneath with black-edged silvery spots in the disc and before the margin. In the southern island of New Zealand, at an altitude of 4000 ft., at Lake Wakapitu.

P. 305, line 12 from below, after „in nature“ insert: „above quite similar to the preceding species, between the median and postmedian undulate lines the ground-colour of the hindwing beneath is lighter“.

*solandri*. **H. solandri** *Waterh.* is quite similar to *banksi*, with narrower wings, under surface more unicoloured, the band-spots in the distal half of the forewing not pure white, hindwing less marked. Blue Mountains, Mt. Kosziusco.

P. 305, line 9 from below, for *hobarta* read: *hobartia*.

*albifascia*. P. 306, line 13 from above, after „Clarence River“ insert: „ab. **albifascia** *Wat.* shows the band of the hindwing beneath creamy white and a thick white line before the margin.“



P. 310, line 15 from below, for (39 d) read: (Vol. 1, pl. 39 d).

P. 313, line 16 from below, for *nigrifasciata* read: *nigrifascia*.

P. 314, line 9 from above, for *Ddl.* read: *Dbl.*

P. 315, line 14 from below, after *godana* add the reference: (97 a).

P. 317, line 9 from above, to *yoga* add the reference: (97 b).

P. 323, line 23 from above, to *peguana* add the reference: (98 a).

P. 323, line 22 from below, to *latiaris* add the reference: (98 a).

P. 323, line 11 from below, for (Vol. 1, pl. 31 b, c) read: (Vol. 1, pl. 31 c).

P. 324, line 3 from above, for (Vol. 1, pl. 30 d) read: (Vol. 1, pl. 30 a).

P. 327, line 23 from above, to *crishna* add the reference: (94 d).

P. 333, line 16 from below, to *patnia* add the reference: (91 d).

P. 336, line 3 from below, for *messena* read: *messene*.

P. 337, line 23 from above, for *cocodaemon* read: *cacodaemon*.

P. 345, line 6 from above, after *infuscata Mcl.* add: „it is a small *perseus*-form from Cape York and the islands to the north of it, in which the forewing beneath exhibits a row of 4 almost equally sized ocelli, the ocelli of the hindwing being neither so unequally sized as in typical *perseus*“.

P. 345, line 8 from below, to *mucianus* add the reference: (93 c).

P. 346, line 19 from below, to *visala* add the reference: (91 f).

P. 347, line 25 from above, to *annamitica* add the reference: (92 b).

P. 351, line 21 and 22 from above, for *cocodaemon* read: *cacodaemon*.

P. 352, line 23 from above, to *lorna* add the reference: (92 e).

P. 354, line 24 from above, to *formosana* add the reference: (92 d).

P. 356, line 19 from above, for *maladeva* read: *mahadeva*.

P. 362, line 9 from above, for fig. 32 a read: pl. 32 c.

P. 363, line 3 from above, for (95 a) read: (96 a).

P. 363, line 25 from above, after „them“ add: — **barnardi** *Luc.* is such a name; it refers to the *barnardi*. ocellated rainy season form from North Australia, similar to *palliata* (95 d), but with more indistinct transverse stripes beneath and an obtuser dent of h. w. than in *palliata*.

P. 363, line 5 from below, for (32 d) read: (32 e).

P. 368, line 19 from above, to *constantia* add the reference: (95 b).

P. 369, line 8 from above, for *kalejana* read: *kajelana*.

P. 373, line 14 from above, for (88 b) read: (88 c).

P. 375, line 23 from below, for (85 a) read: (87 a).

P. 381, line 15 from above, cancel the reference (87 e).

P. 383, line 22 from above, for *nigrita* read: *nigritia*.

P. 383, line 24 from below, for *eryx* read: *ceryx*.

P. 387, line 27 from below, to *hicetina* add the reference: (89 c).

P. 392, line 3 from above, to *thycana* (90 b, c) add: as *vasudeva*.

P. 409, line 8 from above, for (104 a) read: (104 c).

P. 410, line 6 from below, for *platenti* read: *plateni*.

P. 410, line 5 from below, to *opulenta* add the author: *Stich.*

P. 411, line 25 from above, to *hollandi* add: (100 c).

P. 420, line 18 from above, to *ritsemae* add: (100 d).

P. 424, line 17 from above, to *aroana* add: (101 c).

P. 435, line 15 from below, to *wallacei* add: (102 c).

P. 439, line 9 from above, for (101 b) read: (104 b).

P. 446, line 28 from above, for *odorata* read: *odora*.

P. 448, line 16 from below, for *tesselata* read: *tessellatus*.

P. 448, line 12 from below, for *tesselata* read: *tessellatus*.



- P. 456, line 11 from above, to *ariadne* add the reference: (107 a).
- P. 459, line 13 from below, for *E. horsfieldi* read: *L. horsfieldi*.
- P. 460, line 23 from above, for *E. castelnaui* read: *L. castelnaui*.
- P. 462, line 5 from above, to *Calinaga Moore* add: Cf. also p. 704.
- P. 463, line 20 from below, for CROWLY read: CROWLEY.
- P. 464, line 21 from below, to *telearchides* add the reference: (113 d).
- P. 464, line 1 from below, for ornamented read: ornamented.
- P. 474, line 9 from below, to *offaka* add the reference: (107 e).
- P. 489, line 12 from below, for „Pahang“ read: Padang.
- P. 500, line 26 from above, for (110 c) read: (110 b).
- P. 508, line 29 from above, to *bernsteini* add the reference: (111 a).
- P. 508, line 12 from below, for *tymbrasa* read: *thymbrasa*.
- P. 511, line 5 from below, cancel the reference: (137 b).
- P. 517, line 7 from below, for (116 c) read: (116 e).
- P. 518, line 29 from above, for (116 c) read: (116 e).
- P. 521, line 13 from above, for (117 b) read: Cf. p. 746 (*himera*).
- P. 522, line 10 from above, to *villida* add the reference: (116 e).
- P. 522, line 20 from above, to *taitica* add the reference: (116 f).
- P. 526, line 26 from below, insert: „(*P. lucasi* is a darkened aberration of *cardui*, similar to *suffusa* Olliff.)“.
- P. 541, line 11 from above, to *sabina* add the reference: (113 c).
- P. 544, line 13 from above, to *typhlis* add the reference: (119 d).
- P. 548, line 17 from above, for *antiope Mull.* read: *antiopa Müll.*
- P. 548, line 21 from below, cancel the reference (118 c).
- P. 548, line 9 from below, cancel the reference (118 c).
- P. 549, line 1 from above, cancel the reference (118 b).
- P. 549, line 23 from above, to *joloana* add the reference: (118 c).
- P. 549, line 25 from below, cancel the reference (118 c).
- P. 550, line 16 from above, for (118 a) read: (118 d).
- P. 550, line 12 from below, to *proserpina Cr.* add the reference: (119 a).
- P. 551, line 19 from above, for (118 e) read: (118 c).
- P. 551, line 25 from below, for (118 c) read: (118 a).
- P. 560, line 11 from above, for (137 c) read: (137 b).
- P. 560, line 30 from above, to *australis Fldr.* add the reference: (112 b).
- P. 561, line 19 from above, for *noorua* read: *noorna*.
- P. 562, line 25 from above, for *ambrinensis* read: *amboinensis*.
- P. 562, line 18 from below, to *melana Stgr.* add the reference: (112 b).
- P. 562, line 1 from below, to *dasconides Fruhst.* add the reference: (112 a).
- P. 568, line 3 from below, for *buluana* read: *baluana*.
- P. 569, line 11 from above, for *endamia* read: *eudamia*.
- P. 583, line 11 from above, to *naisina Fruhst.* add the reference: (122 a).
- P. 583, line 21 from below, to *achates Btlr.* add the reference: (122 a).
- P. 592, line 7 from below, to *cyanee Nic.* add the reference: (121 f).
- P. 595, line 13 from below, for *nyctens* read: *nycteus*.
- P. 607, line 19 from below, to *pseudadipala Fruhst.* add the reference: (126 f).
- P. 608, line 17 from below, to *nisaea Nic.* add the reference: (126 e).
- P. 609, line 10 from below, to *jucundita Fruhst.* add the reference: (126 c).
- P. 611, line 19 from below, to *gatanga Fruhst.* add the reference: (125 a).



- P. 621, line 11 from below, for (126 c) read: (126 c, g).
- P. 625, line 11 from above, to *esra Fruhst.* add the reference: (123 d).
- P. 626, line 25 from below, to *perinus Fruhst.* add the reference: (124 a).
- P. 626, line 7 from below, to *baelia Fruhst.* add the reference: (124 e).
- P. 627, line 16 from below, to *larymna Dbl.* add the reference: (124 d).
- P. 632, line 19 from above, to *zeroa Moore* add the reference: (123 e).
- P. 632, line 23 from below, for *tenuifasciata* read: *tenuifascia*.
- P. 632, line 15 from below, to *cama Moore* add the reference: (123 c).
- P. 632, line 13 from below, to *camida Fruhst.* add the reference: (123 c).
- P. 633, line 19 from below, for (124 e) read: (123 d, 124 e).
- P. 644, line 25 from below, to *natuna Fruhst.* add the reference: (122 d).
- P. 651, line 12 from below, to *vikrama Fldr.* add the reference: (133 b).
- P. 652, line 11 from below, for *elusina* read: *eleusina*.
- P. 653, line 20 from above, to *valmikis Fldr.* add the reference: (133 b).
- P. 654, line 1 from above, cancel the reference: (133 b).
- P. 654, line 3 from above, cancel the reference: (133 d).
- P. 655, line 5 from above, cancel the reference: (133 c).
- P. 661, line 18 from above, to *ludekingi* add the reference: (132 e).
- P. 661, line 18 from above, to *blumei* add the reference: (133 b).
- P. 662, line 2 from above, to *diardi* add the reference: (132 e).
- P. 662, line 5 from above, to *gandarva* add the reference: (133 b).
- P. 663, line 12 from above, for (132 c, ♂, b ♀) read: (132 b, c ♀).
- P. 665, line 17 from below, to *bipunctata* add the reference: (128 b).
- P. 668, line 6 from below, to *aconthea* add the reference: (129 b).
- P. 671, line 9 from below, for (137 d) read: (129 d, 137 d).
- P. 674, line 5 from below, for (131 d ♂, c ♀) read: (131 c, ♀).
- P. 675, line 3 from above, for (137 d) read: (131 d ♂, as *phemius*, 137 d ♀).
- P. 690, line 14 from below, for *floresiana* read: *floresina*.
- P. 692, line 17 from above, to *igniifera* add the reference; (128 a as *ignigena*).
- P. 700, line 10 from below, to *pseudopallas* add the reference: (115 b).
- P. 703, line 13 from below, to *japonica* add the author: *Fldr.*
- P. 708, line 26 from above, for (115 as *pfeifferae*) read: (115 d as *pfeifferae*).
- P. 716, line 20 from above, for *dohertyi* read: **dohertyi** *Sm.*
- P. 724, line 15 from above, to *delphinion* add the reference: (134 c).
- P. 725, line 16 from below, to *schreiber* add the reference: (135 a).
- P. 732, line 18 from above, to *hasianus* add the reference: (136 a).
- P. 732, line 18 from above, to *pleistoanax* add the reference: (136 a).
- P. 735, line 13 from above, add to the reference: (135 d, as *affinis*).
- P. 735, the note at the bottom is to be cancelled.
- P. 741, line 19 from above, for *Mussuri* read: *Masuri*.
- P. 779, line 2 from above, add: „As *lira* and *praestana* FRUHSTORFER figures on pl. 140 a two more *Dodona* which are not mentioned here in the text. He may have had the intention of describing them, but could no more do so.“
- P. 781, line 26 from below, for: (140 c) read: (138 c, 140 c).
- P. 782, line 7 from below, to *kausambi Fldr.* add the reference: (138 d).
- P. 790, line 23 from above, to *ines Fruhst.* add the reference: (138 e).
- P. 792, line 7 from above, for (170 c) read: (138 f).



P. 792, line 14 from above, for (139 f) read: (138 f).

P. 807, line 25 from above, for *Moulet* read: *Moult*.

P. 809, line 18 from below, for *magnimus* read: *maximus*.

P. 825, line 9 from above, for & Bak. B. read: & B.-Bak.

P. 825, line 22 from above, after „Queensland“ append: „Probably only a southern form of the following species.“

*taletum*. P. 829, line 17 from above, after „doubtful“ append: „**taletum** W. & L. which sometimes though rarely shows white in the disc of the hindwing, forms the transition to *lymetus*. Cairns and Kuranda.“

P. 831, line 9 from above, after „North Australia“ append: „where it represents the preceding species.“

P. 835, line 23 from below, after „doubtful“ append: for which reason we better place the species to *Amblypodia* (p. 967).

P. 835, line 21 from below, to *danis* add the reference: (143 b).

P. 838, line 24 from above, for (145 h) read: (145 i).

P. 840, line 30 from below, after „Halmaheira“ append: An allied form is figured as *dryope* (146 g).

*elyneri*. P. 841, line 33 from above, after „Fergusson Island“ insert: „**H. elyneri** W. & L., from Prince of Wales I., is on both sides similar to the preceding species, but the margin of the hindwing beneath is yellow instead of red.“

P. 842, line 18 from below, append after: (Milne Bay): „*H. cyane* W. & L., from Queensland, has the size of *cleon*, but the bands of the hindwing beneath are quite narrow, almost as thin as a thread.“

P. 845, line 12 from below, after „blue“ append: „the metallic colour of the upper surface shows *delos*. a bright greenish gloss. — In **delos** W. & L., from Victoria, the marginal portions of both wings are black almost as far as the centre.“

P. 846, line 13 from above, after „Queensland“ append: „It may be a form of *ignita*. — Also *erythrina* W. & L. with a pale yellow, scantily spotted under surface the dark bands of which are broken up into rows of spots. Darwin.“

*panaetha*. P. 848, line 24 from below, after „Aru Islands“ append: „An allied form, **panaetha** W. & L., was described as a *Waigeum* from Cape York.

P. 852, line 17 from above, to *hyacinthina* add: „*simplexa* Tepper is an older name for *cyanites*“. *eugenia*. — To *cyanites* add: „a western race of *hyacinthina*. — **eugenia** W. & L. is a smaller form from Kuranda (Queensland).“

*beretava*. P. 866, line 3 from above, cancel the paragraph: „**beretava** Rüb. . . . clasping-organs“; cf. p. 873.

P. 866, line 25 from below, to *tenella* Misk. add the reference: (152 g).

*albiplaga*. P. 879, line 6 from below, before „*Neopithecops*“ insert: „**albiplaga** (Fruhst.) (154 g) which is unknown to me in nature, may be ranged here, unless it be a *Candalides* from the *xanthospilos*-group. Under surface all white, upper surface black with a larger white spot above and a smaller one below the inner margin of the forewing.“

P. 891, line 11 from below, after „6000 ft.“ append: „We may add here the form figured as *albiplaga*. **albiplaga** Fruhst. i. l. (147 b).

P. 899, line 24 from below, to *tualensis* Rüb. add the reference: (145 i).

P. 901, line 5 from below, for (779 h) read: (79 h).

P. 902, line 19 from below, for *paulanensis* read: *palauensis*.

P. 905, line 5 from below, to *semperi* Fruhst. add: (151 h).

*coeligena*. P. 907, line 24 from above, after „*Lampides*“ append: „To this species we have to add: **coeligena** Fruhst. i. l. (147 a).

P. 908, line 5 from above, after „Borneo“ add: „here we may insert **wandamenensis** Fruhst. i. l. (147 a) from New Guinea, which is unknown to me in nature“.

*wanda-*  
*menensis*. P. 909, line 24 from above, after *cytinus* insert: „Presumably allied to this form is: **nitens** Fruhst. i. l. (147 a).“

*jetaranus*. P. 909, line 28 from below, to „perennially“ add: „**jetavanus** Fruhst. i. l. (151 g) is presumably the most closely allied to *argentiferus* Fruhst.

P. 911, line 10 from above, for *zella* read: *zelea* Fruhst.

*claudia*. P. 911, line 21 from above, to *amphissa* add: — „**claudia** W. & L. denotes specimens from the Claudie R. in the York Peninsula.“



- P. 913, line 12 from below, to *lysa* add the reference: (152 i).
- P. 914, line 1 from above, before *pavana* insert: **hyllus** W. & L. is an Australian form of *hermus*, *hyllus*, from Queensland.“
- P. 915, line 1 from above, to *pactolides* add the reference: (152 i).
- P. 915, line 8 from above, for *valuana* read: *valuana*.
- P. 915, line 9 from above, after *pactolus* add: „**cela** W. & L. shows the under surface thickly traversed *cela*, by white; from Darnley Island.“
- P. 916, line 8 from above, after „Salomons“ add: „**auletes** W. & L. is the name of the *nora*-form *auletes*, from Queensland.“
- P. 916, line 27 from above, to *gracilis* add the author: *Röb.*
- P. 917, line 4 from below, insert: „**estrella** W. & L. denotes beneath feebly marked specimens of *estrella*, this species from the surroundings of Cairns, whereas near Mackay normal *florinda* Btlr. are said to occur; **mysia** W. & L. is the name of specimens from the islands situate in front of *Australia*.“ *mysia*.
- P. 918, line 3 from above, for *atrofusa* read: *atrosuffusa*.
- P. 918, line 10 from above, insert here: „**N. caracalla** W. & L. is above very similar to the *onycha*, *caracalla*, but the marginal marking of the hindwing is absent; all the distal margins of the wings are quite straightly cut off (in the ♂). Under surface grey, crossed by light stripes. Darnley Island.“
- P. 918, line 18 from above, for *kokopana* read: *kokopona*.
- P. 918, line 24 from below, for nee 152 h read: nee *Fldr.* (152 h).
- P. 920, line 22 from above: The name *syrias*, however, cannot be applied to the Australian race which had already been denominated: **parma** W. & L. *parma*.
- P. 920, line 31 from above, before „*palmyra*“ insert: **N. ios** W. & L. is a small form without tails, *ios*, from Thursday I., similar to *perusia-therasia*.
- P. 922, line 14 from above, before *cnejus* insert: „**C. amasea** W. & L., from Cairns (Queensland), *amasea*, is similar to *platissa*, but smaller, with rounder forewings.“
- P. 922, line 26 from below, before „Larva“ insert: „— **cnidus** W. & L. is the North-Australian form *cnidus*, of *cnejus*.“
- P. 923, line 16 from below, for generation read: generations.
- P. 924, line 2 from below, after „East Africa“ insert: „This statement of STAUDINGER, however, seems to be a mistake. Cf. AURIVILLIUS in Vol. XIII, p. 463.“
- P. 925, line 19 from above, to *gaika* add the reference: (153 f).
- P. 925, line 21 from above, to *argia* add the reference: (153 d).
- P. 925, line 16 from below, change the reference at *gaika* into: (Vol. I, pl. 79 c; Vol. IX, pl. 153 f, and Vol. XIII, pl. 74 e).
- P. 926, line 10 from above, to *alsulus* add the reference: (153 d).
- P. 926, line 14 from above, after Cape York add: „WATERHOUSE and LYELL confine the name *labradus* to ♂♂ with a narrow black margin; the northern form with broadly black-margined ♂♂ they call **labdalon**.“ *labdalon*.
- P. 926, line 26 from above, add to the „Note“: „As to the other, more palaearctic *Zizera* figured on pl. 153, touching only the northern borders of the Indian Region, we refer to Vol. I, p. 295—296; as for instance: *ossa* Swh., *argia* Mén., *opalina* Pouj., *japonica* Murr., *marginata* Pouj.“
- P. 926, line 10 from below, to *varunana* add the reference: (152 b).
- P. 927, line 8 from above, for (152 b, 153 i) read (152 b, c, 153 i).
- P. 930, line 18 from below, before *L. mathewi* insert „From Tasmania another small, darker *agricola*-form has been denominated, exhibiting less white on the hindwing beneath: **insulana** W. & L. — In the south-western corner of the Australian continent flies: **occidens** W. & L., a transition to *mathewi*. — **monticola** W. & L. is a form from an altitude of 1000 m, discovered in the north of New South Wales.“ *insulana*, *occidens*, *monticola*.
- P. 930, line 10 from below, insert: **obscura** W. & L. is a very small form (not larger than a *Zizera*, *obscura*, from Cairns in Queensland).“
- P. 932, line 2 from below, to *birmana* add the reference: (160 b).
- P. 933, line 14 from above, to *matsumurae* add the reference: (160 b).
- P. 933, line 25 from below, for *Gr.-Gm.* read: *Gr.-Sm.*
- P. 933, line 1 from below, to *gloriosa* add the reference: (162 e).
- P. 934, line 12 from above, to *dohertyi* add: *Fruhst.* (162 d).
- P. 935, line 26 from above, to *indosinica* add the reference: (162 e).
- P. 939, line 8 from above, to *ictis* add the reference: (157 b).
- P. 941, line 2 from above, at *zozine* for 161 f, g read: 161 f.
- P. 941, line 8 from above, to *typhon* add the reference: (161 g).



P. 948, line 19 from below, for *phalaerus* read: *phalaereus*.

P. 949, line 9 from below, for *notanda* read: *natanda*.

*philltron*. P. 950, line 7 from below, before „Larva“ insert: „**philttron** *Fruhst.* is a particularly large form from Yule Island.“

*verelius*. P. 951, line 19 from above, before *araxes* insert: „**verelius** *Fruhst.*, from Kalao, is similar to *onotor*, but the ♂ is above more lustrous and lighter blue, with a broader black margin.“

*pangeran*. P. 951, line 4 from below, after „cell-end.“ append: „— **pangeran** *Fruhst.*, from West Java, shows the maculae beneath reduced.“

P. 954, line 9 from above, after „Philippine Is.“ add: „— Smaller specimens from Bazilan are: *zilensis*, **zilensis** *Fruhst.*“

*termion*. P. 954, line 10 from below, after „Manila“ add: „— **termion** *Fruhst.*, from Bazilan, is smaller, under surface more intensely red-brown instead of grey.“

*sostrata*. P. 955, line 11 from above, after (DISTANT) add: „— **sostrata** *Fruhst.* is a form somewhat similar to *phaenops*, from South Celebes.“

P. 955, line 18 from above, after „*upha*“ add: „Such a ♂ from the surroundings of Sukabumi *fundania*. FRUHSTORFER denominates: **fundania**.“

P. 956, line 9 from above, after „distinct“ insert: „As FRUHSTORFER states that the Sumatran form of *anarte* is the ♀ described as *amesia*, the form *hagius* would probably have to be the normal ♂ of it.“

P. 956, line 12 from above, before *bosnikiana* insert:

*hellada*. **A. hellada** *Fruhst.* is allied to *anarte* (147 c), being intermediary between *anarte* and *agnis*, but it has long, narrow wings of a light bluish-violet tint above. Beneath all the spots are more oblong. Nias. —

*ozana*. **ozana** *Fruhst.* is the corresponding form from North-East Sumatra, with a somewhat darker, more *Morpho*-blue upper surface, being also ascertained from Perak.

P. 960, line 16 from above, for *karthophilus* read: *karthaphilus*.

P. 961, line 5 from above, for *husarina* read: *husaina*.

P. 961, line 23 from below, for (150 B b) read: (150 B c).

P. 963, line 15 from below, for (150 B c) read: (150 B c, d).

P. 964, line 28 from below, to *dodonea* add the reference: (150 f).

P. 965, line 17 from above, for (150 B e) read: (150 B e, f).

P. 966, line 12 from above, before *ariel* insert:

*myrzala*. **A. myrzala** *Hew.* (147 h), from the Philippines is ranged here with the *Amblypodia* by BETHUNE-BAKER. It is distinguished from all the other species by the distinct though fine ring-marking on the deep dark red-brown ground-colour.

P. 966, line 17 from above, for *corthata* read: *corthatha*.

P. 966, line 27 from below, to *ganesa* add the reference: (147 f).

P. 966, line 20 from below, for (147 e as *aronia*) read: (147 e as *aroina*).

P. 967, line 20 from below, for „the two forms described“ read: „the forms described since“.

P. 968, line 15 from above, to *duma* add the reference: (146 B a).

P. 970, line 20 from above, to *sinhara* add the reference: (146 h).

P. 971, line 21 from below, to *methara* add the reference: (155 c).

P. 972, line 7 from above, to *minturna* add the reference: (155 d).

P. 975, line 7 from above, for (156 b) read: (146 f, 156 b).

P. 975, line 16 from below, for (156 d) read: (156 c).

P. 976, line 9 from above, for (156 B b) read: (146 B b).

P. 976, line 21 from below, to *herculus* add the reference: (146 f as *herculina*-♀, 156 e as *regulus*-♀).

P. 976, last line last word, for „Anti-“ read: „Antipolo“.

P. 979, line 22 from below, before „*S. malika*“ insert: „In *valdarna* *Fruhst.* i. l. (157 f) the white of the hindwing is somewhat reduced. North-East Sumatra.“

P. 980, line 27 from above, for *Tamala* read: *Thomala*.

P. 981, line 22 from below, for (157 h) read: (146 h, 157 h).

P. 982, line 3 from above, before „corniculum“ insert: „FRUHSTORFER distinguishes besides between *sardonys*, typical *halba* from Malacca and specimens from the Isle of Sumatra, which he denominates: **sardonys**. — *chalcadonyx*, **chalcadonyx**, from South-West Borneo, is similar to *sardonys*, but the basal areas are of a deeper bluish-violet.

P. 982, line 28 from below, before „*H. ciniata*“ insert:

*onyxitis*. **H. onyxitis** *Fruhst.* (157 i) is a species (or race?) from Sintang in Borneo, being intermediary between *anura* (157 i) and *onychina* (157 i).“

P. 982, line 26 from below, to *permagna* add the reference: (158 a).

P. 982, line 20 from below, for „Easily“ read: „Easily“.



- P. 983, line 8 from below, for „colouring“ read „lepidoptera“.
- P. 983, line 2 from below, for (158 c) read: (158 b).
- P. 985, line 17 from above, to *noctula* add the reference: (145 g).
- P. 985, line 19 from below, for *giseon* read: *giscon*.
- P. 986, Heading of page, for THAMOLA read: THAMALA.
- P. 986, line 22 from below, for *Thamola* read: *Thamala*.
- P. 987, line 16 from above, for *wavortia* read: *mavortia*.
- P. 988, line 26 from below, to *thaliarchus* add the reference: (146 B e as *thesmia*).
- P. 988, line 21 from below, for (159 e) read: (159 e, f).
- P. 989, line 19 from above, for (146 g) read: (146 g, 159 d).
- P. 989, line 27 from below, for (159 d) read: (159 c).
- P. 990, line 15 from above, to *ravindra* add the reference: (159 g).
- P. 990, line 17 from below, for „a genus“ read: „that genus“.
- P. 992, line 3 from above, cancel the words: „But 1 species is known.“
- P. 992, line 5 from above, to *cloëlla* add the reference: (159 a, b).
- P. 992, line 12 from below, for 159 b and *metasuja* Drc. (153 k) read: (146 g, 159 b) and *metasuja* Drc. (146 B g, 153 k).
- P. 993, line 6 from above, before *javanicus* insert: „— Hereto belongs also *ecyla* Fruhst. (158 e) from *ecyla*, Sintang in Borneo, with still more reduced white on the hindwing.“
- P. 993, line 25 from above, for (146 B e) read: (146 B e, 147 f).
- P. 994, line 26 from below, to *Ticherra* add the author: *Nic*.
- P. 997, line 22 from above, for „and 3rd“ read: „3rd.“
- P. 998, line 8 from below, for (161 c) read: (146 b, 161 c).
- P. 999, line 10 from above, for (160 a) read: (161 a).
- P. 999, line 12 from below, before *D. biaka* insert: „**D. acetas** Fruhst. (161 c), not to be confounded *acetas*, with the much smaller (*Rapala*) *alctas*, is of the size of *epijarbas*, beneath also very much like it, but above the ♂ shows metallic blue in the distal halves of the wings.“
- P. 999, line 1 from below, for (160 c) read: (161 c).
- P. 1001, line 19 from below, for *seleria* read: *selina*.
- P. 1002, line 19 from above, to *caerulescens* add the reference: (146 b).
- P. 1002, line 20 from below, for (160 i) read: (160 h, i).
- P. 1003, line 9 from above, for *sequaira* read: *sequeira* Dist.
- P. 1003, line 14 from below, to *tacola* add the reference: (160 c).
- P. 1004, line 20 from below, to *olivia* add the reference: (161 a, b).
- P. 1004, line 2 from below, after „Formosa“ insert: „— In the form **elatheia** Fruhst. (160 f), from *elatheia*, New Guinea, the apical black of the forewing is expanded farther basad, almost to the centre of the wing; otherwise very similar to *formosana*. — Also **gebenia** (146 a) being unknown to me may belong hereto, judging *gebenia*, from the under surface.“
- P. 1005, line 28 from below, for Bataerá read: Batavia.
- P. 1006, line 25 from above, for „Moluccas“ read: **Philippines**.
- P. 1006, line 28 from above, for „Moluccas“ read: **Philippines**.
- P. 1006, line 4 from below, for (146 B d) read: (146 B d, 160 e).
- P. 1007, line 1 from above, for „drasmos“ read: *tara*.
- P. 1007, line 17 from below, before *Poritia* insert: „Some species of *Rapala*, such as *rogersi* Swh. from the Nicobars, *damona* from the Andamans, *nicevillei*, *ranta*, and *francesca* Swh. from Assam, I could not compare.“
- P. 1033, line 17 from below, for (Vol. III, pl. 84 e) read: (Vol. I, pl. 84 e).
- P. 1034, line 9 from below, for (= *laukae* Plötz) read: (= *lankae* Plötz).
- P. 1036, line 6 from above, for „*leucocera* from Java; common“ read: „*leucocera*. From Java, common . . .“



P. 1036, line 4 from below, for *Metupalagan* read: *Metupalayan*.

P. 1037, line 22 from above, to *anoma* add the author: *Fruhst.*

P. 1038, line 24 from above, for (171 d) read: (171 i).

*klossi*, *unipuncta*. P. 1038, line 17 from below, to *Celaenorrhinus* append: „**C. klossi** *Rothsch.*, being unknown to me, from Misol, resembles **C. unipuncta** *Rothsch.*, from Ceram, but it differs in the white oblique band extending only to vein 1 and not reaching the subcostal vein; in the distal area of the wing a single small white spot.“

P. 1039, line 2 from above, for „than the preceding genus“ read: than *Celaenorrhinus*.

P. 1041, line 10 from above, before *T. karea* insert:

*gamelia*. **T. gamelia** *Misk.* (= *australiensis* *Mab.*), from Queensland, entirely resembles *louisa* (165 a), but the 2 or 3 small white spots before the anal angle of the forewing also show through above as indistinct brightenings, and the oval subapical spots of the hindwing are also above situate on a white ground, not in the dark apical shadow.

P. 1041, line 11 from below, for *avatana* read: *avathana*.

*sem*. P. 1042, line 2 from above, after „white“ insert: „— Sangir-specimens, hardly separable from it, **MABILLE** denominated: **sem**.“

*nivosa*. P. 1043, line 20 from above, after „common“ insert: „— **nivosa** *Fruhst.* is beneath more white than yellow; from Nias.“

P. 1044, line 4 from below, for: „are all absent“ read: are nearly all absent.

P. 1045, line 8 from above, for *calixenus* read: *callixenus*.

P. 1045, line 21 from below, to *mahabina* add: FRUHSTORFER had originally used the name *mahabini*, but changed it in 1910.

P. 1048, line 19 from above, for *modatta* read: *madattu*.

P. 1048, line 18 from below, for *avajea* read: *avaira*.

P. 1049, line 10 from above, for *liondi* read: *lioneli*.

P. 1049, line 27 from below, the sign \*) is to be cancelled.

P. 1049, line 10 from below, for *laminata* read: *taminata*.

P. 1050, line 7 from above, for *bhawara* read: *bhavara*.

P. 1050, line 8 from above, for *azakra* read: *acakra*.

P. 1050, line 10 from above, for *prahmidra* read: *pramidha*.

P. 1050, line 26 from above, to *H. butleri* add the patria: Ceylon, South India.

P. 1050, line 22 from below, for *Okinama* read: *Okinawa*.

P. 1053, line 27 from above, for *pindopatra* read: *pindapatra*.

P. 1054, line 17 from above, for *Hew. & Tab.* read: *Hew. i. Tab.*

P. 1055, line 14 from below, at *ornatus* the reference (171 e) is to be cancelled.

P. 1056, line 23 from above, for (171 k) read: (171 d).

P. 1056, line 17 from below, for *Waterh. & Ky.* read: **W. & L.**

P. 1056, line 9 from below, for *Waterh. & Ky.* read: **W. & L.**

P. 1057, line 12 from below, for *perronii* (*porronii*) read: *peronii*.

P. 1057, line 3 from below, for *perronii* read: *peronii*.

P. 1058, line 23 from below, before *parasema* insert:

*maykora*. **T. maykora** *Plötz* (167 f). The position of the species is doubtful, but it seems to belong to one of the chiefly Papuan genera and may perhaps be more correctly ranged in *Hesperilla*. The ♂ being above and beneath blackish-brown is distinguished by a very peculiar scent-mark, a white-edged dark stripe of raised scales extending from the cell-end to beyond the centre of the inner margin. The ♀ is not before me, but only ♂♂ from New Guinea; FRUHSTORFER also states Obi and Burn. — WATERHOUSE and LYELL place them to *T. damora*, *metania* which, however, has quite a different under surface. — **damora** *Fruhst.*, from the same district of New Guinea, might be the ♀ of it.

P. 1058, line 20 from below, the reference (168 e) at *croceus* is to be cancelled.

P. 1061, line 11 from above, the whole paragraph: *A. argina* *Plötz* to *perornata* is to be cancelled here. On having been examined once more, *argina* has turned out to be a genuine *Bibla* and has been dealt with there on p. 1076.

P. 1061, line 27 from below, for *H. aenesias* read: **A. aenesius**.



- P. 1061, line 23 from below, and at the heading of p. 1061, for *Exometacca* read: *Exometoeca*.
- P. 1061, line 2 from below, for *Koruthaiolos* read: *Koruthaialos*.
- P. 1062, line 22 from below, *S. phiditia* is to be cancelled here. On examining it carefully it turned out to be identical with *martini* Elw. & Edw., and it is therefore more correctly ranged at *Scobura* (p. 1069).
- P. 1063, line 21 from below, for *Koruthaiolos* read: *Koruthaialos*.
- P. 1063, line 8 from below, after *discreta* add the reference: (171 i).
- P. 1065, line 2 from above, for „hindwing beneath“ read: under surface.
- P. 1065, line 16 from above, and at the heading of p. 1065, for *Itis* read: *Itys*.
- P. 1066, line 21 from above, to *formosanus* add the reference: (171 e, as *formosa*).
- P. 1069, line 15 from above, for „Pandang trees“ read: Pandanus trees.
- P. 1070, line 13 from below, for „this species“ read: this **form**.
- P. 1071, line 29 from below, for the last word „thus“ read: **but**.
- P. 1071, line 19 from below, for „similar forms“ read: similar **species**.
- P. 1072, line 21 from below, for „of the cell-end“ read: **before** the cell-end.
- P. 1072, line 17 from below, for Prajangan read: **Prejanger**.
- P. 1072, line 7 from below, for *Keroma* read: *Kerana*.
- P. 1073, line 1 from above, for „basal portion“ read: basal **spot**.
- P. 1073, line 11 from above, for *cellundo* read: *celunda*.
- P. 1073, line 25 from below, for Nuwara Eliga read: Newara Eliya.
- P. 1073, line 3 from below, cancel the reference (171 c) at *intricatus*.
- P. 1075, line 27 from below, for *arehias* read: *archias*.
- P. 1076, line 14 from above, for (171 d) read: (170 f).
- P. 1076, line 25 from above, for (170 h) read: (170 h, 171 i).
- P. 1077, line 5 from above, for Hiago read: **Hiogo**.
- P. 1077, line 20 from above, for *maesoides* read: *moesoides*.
- P. 1077, line 24 from above, for *maesoides* read: *moesoides*.
- P. 1077, line 11 from below, for *trishua* read: *trishna*.
- P. 1077, line 7 from below, for „unknown“ read: unknown to me.
- P. 1078, line 19 from above, for *chakka* read: *cakka*. — To *Padraona* append:

**P. dipavansa** *Fruhst.* From Waigeu. A ♀ entirely allied to *paceka* and probably representing merely *dipavansa*, an insular race of *paceka*. ♀ only differs above in still somewhat narrower dark ochreous bands, but the under surface is quite black, recalling *dobboë* Plötz (172 d) from Aru, and it likewise exhibits but one yellow median band of the hindwing with a yellow punctiform spot above it.

**P. rudha** *Fruhst.* The ♀ bears a certain resemblance to *bambusae subha*-♀♀ from New Guinea, from *rudha*, which it only differs in its small shape and the entirely yellow cell of the forewing. Hindwing similar to *paceka*, but the basal area more abundantly covered with yellow hair, the median area more horizontally placed. The under surface, by the peculiar claret-coloured hue, recalls *aruana* Plötz and some races of *prusias* Fldr., but it differs from these species in the absence of a yellow subbasal dot of the hindwing. From *prusias* and *aruana* it is also separated by its small size and the ground-colour of the forewing. The forewing exhibits a short broad yellowish cellular spot and a very broad pointedly oblong median spot, besides three isolated though coherent subapical maculae. Costal and terminal margins of forewing jet-black, also the anal area of the hindwing. Hindwing otherwise claret-coloured with an ochreous moderately broad, horizontal median band which is strangulated at the posterior median vein. Length of forewing: 13 mm. German New Guinea. — It is most evidently allied with *euria* Plötz (*pavor* Nic.). *rudha* is also near *kobros* Plötz (172 d) from Aru and Key.

P. 1078, line 32 from above, to *Padraona* append:

**P. subfasciata** *Fruhst.* is similar to *fasciata*, but smaller, beneath distinguished by the postdiscal line *subfasciata*, being nearer at the margin and represented by a series of small spots, not by a continuous zigzag line. Ceram.

P. 1079, line 17 from above, for Bogodjim read: Bogadjim.

P. 1079, line 22 from above, for (172 a) read: (168 i).

P. 1079, line 10 from below, insert: *sunias* also occurs in Celebes in a lighter form with broader bands, which was separated as **nikaja** *Fruhst.*



P. 1079, line 9 from below, for *sunios* read *sunias*.

P. 1080, line 3 from above, before *terranea* insert:

*paceka*. **T. paceka** *Fruhst.* Length of forewing 14—15 mm, in contrast with 18—19 mm of *bambusae subha* from the same district. Distal margin much broader than in *subha*, proximally less divided. Ground-colour lighter ochreous. Hindwing more roundish, the median band square, in spite of the small size of the specimens. much more extensive than in *bambusae*, prolonged into a long yellow spur as in *dhamika*. Hindwing beneath as in *dhamika* with a black subterminal line, cilia likewise partly intermixed with black, what is not the case in *bambusae*. *paceka* deviates, however, by the broad jet-black distal margin of all the wings from all the races of *bambusae* and particularly from *dhamika* which is beneath so very light without any markings or spots. Thus *dhamika* represents the lightest extreme of the allies of *bambusae*, *paceka*, however, the most melanotic form. German New Guinea. (It is questionable whether *dhamika* and *paceka* belong to *kobros* Plötz from Aru.)

*dhamika*. **T. dhamika** *Fruhst.* In the habitus like *paceka*, forewing only 14 mm long, the ♂ nothing else but a diminutive form of *bambusae*, but beneath strikingly distinguished by the light ochreous ground-colour, the hindwing beneath being almost without any marking. ♀. Upper surface with a small, thimble-shaped spot at the apex of the cell, very small subapical maculae. Hindwing with a black base in which there are only traces of yellowish dotting, and compared with the small size with a very large light yellow median area which is very sharply defined, only prolonged into the anal angle in the shape of a very fine spur. Under surface: forewing as in the ♂ jet-black, with a yellow costal margin extending to the strongly curved median band. Hindwing unicoloured ochreous, with a very distinct jet-black subterminal band separating the partly yellow and partly black cilia from the membrane of the wing. Waigeu.

P. 1080, line 25 from below, for „preserved“ read: reserved.

P. 1083, line 9 from below, for (172 g, h) read: (172 h).

P. 1083, line 7 from below, for (172 h) read: (172 g, h).

P. 1083, line 6 from below, for *sifa* Plötz read: *hagasifa* Plötz.

P. 1085, line 3 from below, for „forms“ read: shows.

*niasica*. P. 1087, line 16 from above, to „Region.“ add: „also **niasica** *Fruhst.* described from Nias.“

P. 1087, line 21 from above, for *nostradamus* read: *nostrodamus*.

P. 1088, line 9 from above, for (173 h) read: (173 g, h).

P. 1090, line 18 from above, for Tritchina-Bali read: Tritchina-Pali.

P. 1091, line 4 from above, after „Borneo“ insert: „— *ornata* *Fldr.* (171 g) is the very slightly lighter Javanese race.“

P. 1091, line 2 from below, for *indrosana* read: *indrasana*.

P. 1092, line 12 from above, for (174 e) read: (174 c).

P. 1094, line 12 from below, after „from Ceram“ insert: „which are denoted as *varians* Plötz (174 f).“

P. 1096, line 12 from above, for *cicera* read: *cicero*.

P. 1096, line 24 from above, for *vivina* read: *irvina*.

P. 1096, line 4 from below, for Mouson Mts. read: **Manson** Mts.

P. 1099, line 12 from above, for (176 e, f) read: (175 e, f).



# List

of the new species and varities described in vol. 9.

abdon (Taen. onolaus) *Fruhst.* 420.  
 abrupta (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
 acandra (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
 acera (Prec. atlites) *Fruhst.* 519.  
 acerifolia (Kall. inachus) *Fruhst.* 565.  
 acharis (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
 acolus (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 733.  
 actinotia (Pap. amphrysus) *Jord.* 24.  
 adantonia (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 499.  
 adinda (Euth. lubentina) *Fruhst.* 677.  
 aditha (Euth. garuda) *Fruhst.* 667.  
 adoniram (Cast. rosimon) *Fruhst.* 886.  
 adorabilis (App. maria) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 adustata (Arg. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 298.  
 adustata (Euth. lepidea) *Fruhst.* 656.  
 advipa (Lethe arete) *Fruhst.* 316.  
 aebutia (Eupl. treitschkei) *Fruhst.* 267.  
 aebutia (Leptos. xiphia) *Fruhst.* 121.  
 aebutia (Ter. alitha) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 aegina (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 aegumurns (Eupl. midamus) *Fruhst.* 277.  
 aemate (Myc. anaxias) *Fruhst.* 353.  
 aemilia (App. leptis) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 aenaria (Prec. lemonias) *Fruhst.* 520.  
 aërithus (Eupl. diocletianus) *Fruhst.* 271.  
 aesatia (Eupl. alcatheë) *Fruhst.* 237.  
 aësis (Van. caschmirensis) *Fruhst.* 527.  
 afranius (Cast. roxus) *Fruhst.* 889.  
 aganor (Eupl. vollenhovi) *Fruhst.* 262.  
 agapa (Eupl. gloriosa) *Fruhst.* 277.  
 agatho (Cynth. arsinoë) *Fruhst.* 744.  
 agema (Eupl. doleschalli) *Fruhst.* 248.  
 aglaina (Eupl. helcita) *Fruhst.* 235.  
 ahas (Nept. shepherdii) *Fruhst.* 747.  
 aiedius (Cyr. maenalis) *Fruhst.* 578.  
 aigion (Morph. albertisi) *Fruhst.* 409.  
 aignina (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
 aisa (Eupl. viola) *Fruhst.* 264.  
 aisa (Lethe baladeva) *Fruhst.* 314.  
 akragas (Ypth. perfecta) *Fruhst.* 291.  
 alaca (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
 alada (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
 alarbus (Cast. rosimon) *Fruhst.* 886.  
 albifera (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 695.  
 albifera (Prion. autothisbe) *Fruhst.* 136.  
 albifrons (Eupl. melanopa) *Fruhst.* 243.  
 albiplaga (Prion. autothisbe) *Fruhst.* 136.  
 albocostalis (Thaum. odana) *Fruhst.* 449.  
 albodiscalis (Eupl. usipetes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
 albolimbata (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
 albstictica (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 708.

albotaeiata (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
 alceste (Hest. logani) *Fruhst.* 220.  
 aleria (Del. duris) *Fruhst.* 128.  
 alticola (Pap. ambrax) *Jord.* 64.  
 alutoya (Euth. nara) *Fruhst.* 682.  
 amaga (Abis. kausamboides) *Fruhst.* 784.  
 amantia (Eupl. pumila) *Fruhst.* 257.  
 amarapta (Lim. lyncides) *Fruhst.* 642.  
 amarynceus (Eupl. doleschalli) *Fruhst.* 248.  
 amaura (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 21.  
 amaura (Pap. protenor) *Jord.* 76.  
 ambrysus (Euth. cocytus) *Fruhst.* 658.  
 amcinokleia (Faun. sappho) *Fruhst.* 406.  
 amethysta (Eupl. guerini) *Fruhst.* 242.  
 amharina (Pant. selenophora) *Fruhst.* 631.  
 amida (Eupl. pumila) *Fruhst.* 257.  
 amida (Lim. mata) *Fruhst.* 641.  
 amitra (Lyc. limbatus) *Fruhst.* 873.  
 amoenice (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
 amphis (Pap. payeni) *Jord.* 91.  
 anagama (Euth. garuda) *Fruhst.* 667.  
 anaitis (Eupl. pumila) *Fruhst.* 257.  
 anaitis (Huph. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 145.  
 anana (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
 anatha (Lethe arete) *Fruhst.* 316.  
 anaxandra (Hebom. glaucippe) *Fruhst.* 176.  
 anaxandridas (Allotinus) *Fruhst.* 814.  
 anaxilla (Zeux. doubledaii) *Fruhst.* 437.  
 ancile (Eupl. eleutho) *Fruhst.* 241.  
 ancus (Ypthima) *Fruhst.* 293.  
 andokides (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
 anemoreia (Nept. nitetis) *Fruhst.* 611.  
 angaja (Del. belisama) *Fruhst.* 132.  
 angustata (Cirr. satyrina) *Fruhst.* 485.  
 anicetus (Dol. dascylus) *Fruhst.* 746.  
 anios (Ter. norbana) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 anitra (Eupl. vollenhovi) *Fruhst.* 262.  
 annamitica (Ix. pyrene) *Fruhst.* 159.  
 annamitica (Ter. laeta) *Fruhst.* 166.  
 annamitica (Ypth. asterope) *Fruhst.* 286.  
 ansnna (Dicall. ostrina) *Fruhst.* 788.  
 anticyra (Metelodina) *Fruhst.* 123.  
 antimia (Dol. noorna) *Fruhst.* 561.  
 antipatrus (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 272.  
 antissa (Pap. aristolochiae) *Jord.* 39.  
 antoniae (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
 annnda (Lethe dyrta) *Fruhst.* 317.  
 anura (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 74.  
 apama (Euth. garuda) *Fruhst.* 667.  
 apameia (Del. blanca) *Fruhst.* 131.  
 apameia (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 559.



- apara (Lethe rohria) *Fruhst.* 315.  
 aphnea (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
 aplotia (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
 aquamarina (Tan. leucotaenia) *Fruhst.* 650.  
 aquilius (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
 arachosia (Ideops. vitrea) *Fruhst.* 217.  
 arachroa (Nept. nitetis) *Fruhst.* 611.  
 arama (Euth. godarti) *Fruhst.* 659.  
 arasa (Eupl. alcathoe) *Fruhst.* 237.  
 arasada (Euth. lubentina) *Fruhst.* 676.  
 arata (Euth. aconthea) *Fruhst.* 668.  
 arbela (Hest. hypermnestra) *Fruhst.* 221.  
 archaica (Neor. crishna) *Fruhst.* 327.  
 ardana (Ideops. daos) *Fruhst.* 216.  
 ardea (Cynth. arsinoë) *Fruhst.* 481.  
 ardys (Dol. hexophthalmus) *Fruhst.* 561.  
 aretas (Ypth. nynias) *Fruhst.* 290.  
 argentaria (Arg. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 298.  
 argidia (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 22.  
 argyroides (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 556.  
 arhat (Euth. kesava) *Fruhst.* 664.  
 ariamena (Par. phocaea) *Fruhst.* 181.  
 arida (Eupl. deione) *Fruhst.* 238.  
 aridaya (Euth. julii) *Fruhst.* 657.  
 arikata (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 203.  
 aristonicus (Eum. geyeri) *Fruhst.* 308.  
 aritus (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 530.  
 armis (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 532.  
 arona (Eupl. eleusina) *Fruhst.* 262.  
 arphaia (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
 arrakana (Hest. jasonia) *Fruhst.* 219.  
 arrenopia (Amath. phidippus) *Fruhst.* 428.  
 arsa (Pareba vesta) *Fruhst.* 742.  
 arsakia (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
 arsamota (Par. boebera) *Fruhst.* 180.  
 arsia (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 arsina (Lyc. camenae) *Fruhst.* 862.  
 artinus (Allot. fallax) *Fruhst.* 809.  
 arya (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 660.  
 asanga (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
 aserrata (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
 assus (Abis. burni) *Fruhst.* 780.  
 astra (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 551.  
 astreans (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
 astrifera (Eupl. usipetes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
 asvatha (Euth. aconthea) *Fruhst.* 669.  
 atacinus (Allot. posidion) *Fruhst.* 811.  
 atacinus (Apat. parisatis) *Fruhst.* 698.  
 aternia (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
 athesis (Hest. leuconoë) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 atisha (Del. belisama) *Fruhst.* 132.  
 atiya (Seph. chandra) *Fruhst.* 701.  
 atomaria (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
 atomaria (Yoma sabina) *Fruhst.* 540.  
 attina (Taen. catops) *Fruhst.* 417.  
 aturia (Hebom. glaucippe) *Fruhst.* 176.  
 aufidia (App. nephele) *Fruhst.* 152.  
 auratilis (Del. belisama) *Fruhst.* 132.  
 aureivena (Par. valeria) *Fruhst.* 179.  
 aureivenula (Del. hyparete) *Fruhst.* 125.  
 aurieinia (Proth. calydonia) *Fruhst.* 717.  
 auricoma (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 476.  
 auriga (Del. descombesi) *Fruhst.* 131.  
 aurigena (Ceth. chrysippe) *Fruhst.* 508.  
 aurisparsa (Leptos. xiphia) *Fruhst.* 121.  
 austrosundana (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
 avalokita (Calin. buddha) *Fruhst.* 705.  
 avalokita (Lim. mata) *Fruhst.* 641.  
 avara (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
 aviena (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
 aviena (Par. jobaea) *Fruhst.* 181.  
 avitus (Ger. boisduvali) *Fruhst.* 818.  
 avitus (Pant. perius) *Fruhst.* 747.  
 azagra (Eupl. dufresne) *Fruhst.* 247.  
 azelia (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
 baghavirus (Cast. rosimon) *Fruhst.* 886.  
 bagrada (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
 bahadur (Praet. satraps) *Fruhst.* 795.  
 balius (Pap. antiphates) *Jord.* 90.  
 bandana (App. ada) *Fruhst.* 150.  
 bandana (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
 bandana (Parth. sylvia) *Fruhst.* 646.  
 bandana (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
 bangkaiensis (Parth. sylvia) *Fruhst.* 646.  
 bangkanensis (Pant. larymna) *Fruhst.* 627.  
 bangkiva (Nept. hylas) *Fruhst.* 602.  
 bangueyana (Ter. clarissa) *Fruhst.* 495.  
 bankana (Ceth. hypsea) *Fruhst.* 504.  
 bankana (Leb. alankara) *Fruhst.* 644.  
 bankana (Lim. procris) *Fruhst.* 640.  
 bankanensis (Ter. terpander) *Fruhst.* 493.  
 bantina (Del. gabia) *Fruhst.* 128.  
 banuta (Nept. magadha) *Fruhst.* 604.  
 bardas (Lib. geoffroyi) *Fruhst.* 771.  
 barea (Eupl. alecto) *Fruhst.* 276.  
 bargylia (Par. tritaea) *Fruhst.* 180.  
 basalis (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 557.  
 basania (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 480.  
 bateia (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 746.  
 batjana (Pseudonotis) *Grünbg.* 836.  
 battana (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 batunensis (Nept. vikasi) *Fruhst.* 612.  
 batunensis (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 530.  
 baweanica (Ceth. penthesilea) *Fruhst.* 506.  
 baweanica (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
 bazares (Eupl. aegyptus) *Fruhst.* 277.  
 bazilana (Ter. alitha) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 besina (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 bevagna (Eupl. swainsoni) *Fruhst.* 276.  
 bidotata (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
 bilbilis (Cirr. fasciata) *Fruhst.* 485.  
 bilinearis (Par. tritaea) *Fruhst.* 180.  
 bioenlata (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
 biplagiata (Eupl. callithoe) *Fruhst.* 260.  
 birana (Dicall. ribbei) *Fruhst.* 786.  
 bisaltia (Myc. anaxias) *Fruhst.* 353.  
 biseriata (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
 blachieri (Ter. terpander) *Fruhst.* 744.  
 bolitissa (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 686.  
 borneensis (Lib. myrrha) *Fruhst.* 770.  
 borneensis (Proth. franckii) *Fruhst.* 715.  
 borneensis (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
 bouletti (Laxita) *Fruhst.* 790.  
 braeara (Ideops. anapis) *Fruhst.* 217.  
 braga (Myn. geoffroyi) *Fruhst.* 536.  
 brixia (Iss. sinha) *Fruhst.* 474.  
 brunneescens (El. cybele) *Fruhst.* 389.  
 budinus (Ypth. aphnius) *Fruhst.* 290.  
 bunaya (Euth. anosia) *Fruhst.* 674.  
 bungurana (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
 busiris (Hyp. isis) *Fruhst.* 296.  
 butis (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 byzaeus (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 321.



- cabeira* (Eupl. mazares) *Fruhst.* 277.  
*cacina* (Cupha arias) *Fruhst.* 467.  
*caecinia* (Par. tritaea) *Fruhst.* 180.  
*caepia* (App. aegis) *Fruhst.* 158.  
*caera* (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
*caerulans* (Hyp. diomea) *Fruhst.* 553.  
*caesarea* (Arg. childreni) *Fruhst.* 516.  
*caescmius* (Allotinus) *Fruhst.* 814.  
*caesena* (Hest. leuconoë) *Fruhst.* 275.  
*calanus* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 292.  
*calcaria* (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
*calliparga* (Huph. julia) *Fruhst.* 147.  
*calliparga* (Par. valeria) *Fruhst.* 179.  
*camotana* (Del. henningia) *Fruhst.* 135.  
*camotesiana* (Rah. cyrilla) *Fruhst.* 599.  
*cana* (App. ada) *Fruhst.* 150.  
*caphis* (Lyc. argiolus) *Fruhst.* 871.  
*capnodia* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 22.  
*carales* (Mel. boisduvalia) *Fruhst.* 367.  
*caratonus* (Ypth. aphnius) *Fruhst.* 289.  
*carfinia* (Faun. phaon) *Fruhst.* 405.  
*cariya* (Praet. segecia) *Fruhst.* 794.  
*carma* (Lib. myrrha) *Fruhst.* 770.  
*carma* (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*carnita* (Lyc. marginata) *Fruhst.* 874.  
*carrinas* (Ger. learchus) *Fruhst.* 816.  
*cassia* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
*catrionus* (Cast. rosimon) *Fruhst.* 886.  
*catulus* (Char. fabius) *Fruhst.* 731.  
*caulonia* (Dan. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*cavarna* (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 689.  
*cebara* (Prec. iphita) *Fruhst.* 517.  
*celebensis* (Cupha arias) *Fruhst.* 468.  
*celebensis* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 551.  
*celebica* (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*celeja* (Lethe diana) *Fruhst.* 322.  
*celetis* (Erib. eudamippus) *Fruhst.* 722.  
*celis* (Tar. plinius) *Fruhst.* 893.  
*cephalinia* (Proth. franckii) *Fruhst.* 714.  
*cerilla* (Dan. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*cerynthus* (Char. fabius) *Fruhst.* 730.  
*cethega* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 559.  
*cevanna* (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
*ceylonica* (Disc. lepida) *Fruhst.* 445.  
*chaboras* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
*chalazias* (Erib. moori) *Fruhst.* 720.  
*chalcedonides* (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 689.  
*chariestata* (Tan. valmiki) *Fruhst.* 653.  
*charondas* (Taen. bioculatus) *Fruhst.* 413.  
*chemys* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*chersias* (Amath. phidippus) *Fruhst.* 427.  
*chitonina* (Pap. plato) *Jord.* 20.  
*chlorus* (Erib. pyrrhus) *Fruhst.* 728.  
*choaspina* (Danaida) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*choirilus* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
*christobalus* (Pap. codrus) *Jord.* 94.  
*chryselectra* (Salet. cicinna) *Fruhst.* 182.  
*chrysendeta* (Del. crithoë) *Fruhst.* 134.  
*chrysoberylla* (Salet. liberia) *Fruhst.* 182.  
*chrysonicans* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 550.  
*chrysopsis* (Huph. perimale) *Fruhst.* 143.  
*chthonia* (Pseudam. masina) *Fruhst.* 431.  
*cibota* (Prec. timorensis) *Fruhst.* 521.  
*cibyra* (Huph. nerissa) *Fruhst.* 141.  
*cincia* (Hebom. glaucippe) *Fruhst.* 175.  
*eineraria* (Log. marmorata) *Fruhst.* 806.  
*cingara* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 557.  
*circella* (Myc. janardana) *Fruhst.* 341.  
*circesia* (Symb. hypselis) *Fruhst.* 532.  
*circumscripita* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
*ciris* (Del. hyparete) *Fruhst.* 125.  
*cirta* (Huph. boisduvaliana) *Fruhst.* 144.  
*cissia* (Eupl. melanopa) *Fruhst.* 243.  
*citrina* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 156.  
*citronella* (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*civetta* (Euth. canescens) *Fruhst.* 690.  
*clanis* (Pap. bathycles) *Jord.* 100.  
*clara* (Pap. criton) *Jord.* 19.  
*cluilla* (Eupl. hopfferi) *Fruhst.* 277.  
*cnephas* (Pap. slateri) *Jord.* 41.  
*coclestina* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
*colmus* (Cast. ethion) *Fruhst.* 887.  
*colorata* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
*confluens* (App. lalage) *Fruhst.* 153.  
*confusa* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
*connectens* (Ix. pyrene) *Fruhst.* 159.  
*cornificia* (Eupl. simillima) *Fruhst.* 269.  
*coronata* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 558.  
*corvina* (Huph. nerissa) *Fruhst.* 141.  
*cosana* (Euth. recta) *Fruhst.* 682.  
*cosimon* (Cast. ilissus) *Fruhst.* 888.  
*cosyra* (Neor. lowi) *Fruhst.* 327.  
*courvoisieri* (Gerydus) *Fruhst.* 818.  
*crassimaculata* (Eupl. jacobseni) *Fruhst.* 249.  
*crepax* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 732.  
*crestonia* (Erg. merione) *Fruhst.* 457.  
*crexa* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 553.  
*crimisa* (Mel. leda) *Fruhst.* 363.  
*erinatha* (Ter. sari) *Fruhst.* 170.  
*crocalina* (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*cudaça* (Abis. celebica) *Fruhst.* 784.  
*cumaxa* (Eupl. eurianassa) *Fruhst.* 245.  
*cunctator* (Char. fabius) *Fruhst.* 730.  
*cuneifera* (Eupl. aegyptus) *Fruhst.* 269.  
*cungata* (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
*eupidinius* (Erib. eudamippus) *Fruhst.* 722.  
*eurieta* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
*curtisi* (Pap. iswaroides) *Jord.* 55.  
*eusama* (Euth. jama) *Fruhst.* 669.  
*cyaneula* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
*cyanippe* (Pap. ulysses) *Jord.* 85.  
*cybistia* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 733.  
*cydrana* (Arg. laodice) *Fruhst.* 745.  
*cyme* (Faun. arcesilaus) *Fruhst.* 449.  
*cyme* (Lax. damajanti) *Fruhst.* 789.  
*cynailurus* (Parth. tigrina) *Fruhst.* 748.  
*dacebalus* (Cyr. cassander) *Fruhst.* 574.  
*daemoniacus* (Char. borneensis) *Fruhst.* 738.  
*dandapani* (Tan. trigerta) *Fruhst.* 650.  
*darani* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 662.  
*dealbata* (Eupl. swainsoni) *Fruhst.* 239.  
*debarbata* (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
*debata* (Lethe mekara) *Fruhst.* 320.  
*decernia* (Cupha madestes) *Fruhst.* 470.  
*decia* (Eupl. treitschkei) *Fruhst.* 267.  
*decia* (Myc. horsfieldi) *Fruhst.* 345.  
*decorata* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
*defasciata* (El. panthera) *Fruhst.* 372.  
*defigurata* (Eupl. godarti) *Fruhst.* 236.  
*defigurata* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
*deiokes* (Dich. nesimachus) *Fruhst.* 697.  
*delicia* (Eupl. melanopa) *Fruhst.* 243.  
*delunata* (Taen. catops) *Fruhst.* 417.



- demaculata* (Eupl. deione) *Fruhst.* 239.  
*demades* (Dol. hexophthalmus) *Fruhst.* 562.  
*demetria* (Dol. noorna) *Fruhst.* 561.  
*dendera* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*denigrata* (Apor. soracta) *Fruhst.* 138.  
*deniya* (Abis. savitri) *Fruhst.* 785.  
*denosa* (At. alcippe) *Fruhst.* 473.  
*dentyris* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*denya* (Arg. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 298.  
*depicta* (Del. belisama) *Fruhst.* 132.  
*depunctata* (Eupl. harrisi) *Fruhst.* 246.  
*depunctata* (Hyp. decois) *Fruhst.* 556.  
*deriopes* (Eupl. modesta) *Fruhst.* 275.  
*deronda* (Lyc. puspia) *Fruhst.* 870.  
*desdemona* (Pap. aegaeus) *Jord.* 66.  
*despoliata* (Del. hypareta) *Fruhst.* 125.  
*despoliata* (Eupl. diocletianus) *Fruhst.* 271.  
*dhayma* (Euth. godarti) *Fruhst.* 659.  
*dhyana* (Praet. statira) *Fruhst.* 795.  
*diabolica* (Hest. jasonia) *Fruhst.* 219.  
*diadema* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 545.  
*diana* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 21.  
*didiea* (Dicall. kirschi) *Fruhst.* 787.  
*digentia* (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*dindymene* (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*dioneia* (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 480.  
*dioseurus* (Pap. castor) *Jord.* 45.  
*diotima* (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*diphridas* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 547.  
*dirce* (Pap. ulysses) *Jord.* 84.  
*dirteoides* (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 687.  
*discalis* (Eupl. harrisi) *Fruhst.* 246.  
*discalis* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 551.  
*distanti* (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
*distinetissima* (Eupl. alcatheae) *Fruhst.* 278.  
*distrata* (Dan. schenki) *Fruhst.* 206.  
*ditionis* (Dan. similis) *Fruhst.* 275.  
*divica* (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
*djalila* (Seph. chandra) *Fruhst.* 701.  
*djataea* (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 651.  
*dobera* (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
*dodanda* (Euth. anosia) *Fruhst.* 674.  
*doliones* (Cyr. lutea) *Fruhst.* 585.  
*dolorosa* (App. maria) *Fruhst.* 157.  
*dominans* (Eupl. godarti) *Fruhst.* 236.  
*domitia* (Eupl. lewa) *Fruhst.* 241.  
*domorana* (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
*donada* (Eupl. mulciber) *Fruhst.* 250.  
*donus* (Dol. hexophthalmos) *Fruhst.* 746.  
*druentia* (Taen. staudingeri) *Fruhst.* 415.  
*dukha* (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 651.  
*duranius* (Ex. euthymius) *Fruhst.* 448.  
*dyma* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
  
*eburnea* (App. pandione) *Fruhst.* 153.  
*ecbatana* (Eupl. tulliolus) *Fruhst.* 254.  
*edela* (Del. poecilea) *Fruhst.* 126.  
*effeminata* (Metelodina) *Fruhst.* 123.  
*egna* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
*egregia* (Eupl. doleschalli) *Fruhst.* 248.  
*elaitia* (Par. boebera) *Fruhst.* 180.  
*elateia* (Ceth. lamarki) *Fruhst.* 502.  
*elena* (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
*eleusinida* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
*elenteria* (Eupl. eleutho) *Fruhst.* 241.  
*elgitha* (Ceth. penthesilea) *Fruhst.* 507.  
*eligia* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
  
*elis* (App. nephele) *Fruhst.* 152.  
*elis* (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*ellieiana* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 553.  
*ellina* (Huph. perimale) *Fruhst.* 143.  
*elodinia* (Stibog. nymphidia) *Fruhst.* 796.  
*elya* (Mel. atrax) *Fruhst.* 365.  
*emona* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*endida* (El. congruens) *Fruhst.* 379.  
*engamon* (Disc. necho) *Fruhst.* 446.  
*enganica* (Mel. phedima) *Fruhst.* 364.  
*enganica* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
*enima* (Lethe rohria) *Fruhst.* 315.  
*enna* (Eupl. guerini) *Fruhst.* 243.  
*enophus* (Pap. agamemnon) *Jord.* 101.  
*entheatus* (Erib. schreiber) *Fruhst.* 725.  
*ephebus* (Erib. jalysus) *Fruhst.* 722.  
*epidesma* (Amath. phidippus) *Fruhst.* 428.  
*epiphaneia* (Eupl. deione) *Fruhst.* 238.  
*eporidorix* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
*erana* (Eupl. pierreti) *Fruhst.* 245.  
*erasimus* (Disc. necho) *Fruhst.* 447.  
*eretria* (Allot. punctatus) *Fruhst.* 814.  
*eretria* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
*ergena* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 695.  
*erilda* (Abis. kausambi) *Fruhst.* 783.  
*erinna* (Hebom. glaucippe) *Fruhst.* 176.  
*ermelinda* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 559.  
*ernita* (Mel. boisduvalia) *Fruhst.* 367.  
*erynia* (Eupl. callithoe) *Fruhst.* 261.  
*erythrus* (Pap. annae) *Jord.* 39.  
*esmalta* (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 687.  
*esquilinus* (Eum. mnischei) *Fruhst.* 308.  
*esvara* (Abr. pratti) *Fruhst.* 648.  
*etoga* (Parth. sylvia) *Fruhst.* 647.  
*enanthes* (Ceth. cyane) *Fruhst.* 503.  
*eubalia* (Pap. rumanzovia) *Jord.* 75.  
*eueyana* (Pap. paradoxa) *Jord.* 44.  
*eugenia* (Eupl. treitschkei) *Fruhst.* 267.  
*eumagos* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
*eumelus* (Cyr. maenalis) *Fruhst.* 746.  
*eumeneia* (Nept. columella) *Fruhst.* 616.  
*eupeithes* (Ypth. yarba) *Fruhst.* 287.  
*euploeina* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 708.  
*euprasina* (Pap. weiskei) *Jord.* 93.  
*eurykleia* (Eupl. callithoe) *Fruhst.* 261.  
*eutaenia* (Euth. amanda) *Fruhst.* 678.  
*eutaenia* (Lim. lyncides) *Fruhst.* 642.  
*enthycrite* (Zeux. aurelius) *Fruhst.* 437.  
*entropius* (Amath. phidippus) *Fruhst.* 427.  
*eutychia* (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 523.  
*eutychius* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
*envaristus* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
*evarida* (Myc. evara) *Fruhst.* 351.  
*evora* (Logania) *Fruhst.* 806.  
*exophthalma* (Ter. celebensis) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*exornans* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 558.  
*expectata* (Nept. shepherdii) *Fruhst.* 617.  
  
*fabrieia* (Eupl. lewa) *Fruhst.* 241.  
*falcidia* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
*faliseus* (Erib. athamas) *Fruhst.* 719.  
*farona* (Taen. phorcas) *Fruhst.* 419.  
*fasciata* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 155.  
*fastosa* (Del. crithoe) *Fruhst.* 134.  
*faunia* (Eupl. confusa) *Fruhst.* 232.  
*faunia* (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
*favorinus* (Hest. lynceus) *Fruhst.* 220.



febronia (Myc. mucia) *Fruhst.* 339.  
 felsina (Del. gabia) *Fruhst.* 128.  
 fenestrella (Hyp. haemonia) *Fruhst.* 297.  
 festrada (App. leptis) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 flaminia (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 flanona (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 320.  
 flavescens (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 162.  
 floralis (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
 florensis (Lim. procris) *Fruhst.* 641.  
 florestana (At. alcippe) *Fruhst.* 472.  
 flymbra (Dan. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 274.  
 fokiensis (Calin. buddha) *Fruhst.* 705.  
 foliaeea (Kall. inachus) *Fruhst.* 563.  
 foliacea (Yoma sabina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
 formosana (Par. vesta) *Fruhst.* 741.  
 fregela (Hest. leuconoë) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 frenus (Hyp. osyris) *Fruhst.* 297.  
 fneentia (Myc. anapita) *Fruhst.* 334.  
 fugator (Erib. nepenthes) *Fruhst.* 723.  
 fulginia (Myc. gotama) *Fruhst.* 348.  
 fulvinotata (Mel. phedima) *Fruhst.* 364.  
 fumosa (Pap. thule) *Jord.* 106.  
 funesta (Del. crithoë) *Fruhst.* 134.  
 furia (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 155.  
 fylgia (Lim. hollandi) *Fruhst.* 639.

gada (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
 gadames (Ypthima) *Fruhst.* 290.  
 gades (Cyr. acilia) *Fruhst.* 747.  
 gajus (Dol. hexophthalmus) *Fruhst.* 561.  
 galaeeia (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 213.  
 galaesus (Pant. zeroa) *Fruhst.* 632.  
 galara (Euth. franciae) *Fruhst.* 679.  
 galbana (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
 galepsus (App. celestina) *Fruhst.* 151.  
 galeria (Ypth. stelleria) *Fruhst.* 290.  
 galerus (App. celestina) *Fruhst.* 152.  
 galkissa (Mel. phedima) *Fruhst.* 364.  
 gallienus (Ypth. baldus) *Fruhst.* 289.  
 galoa (Euth. damalis) *Fruhst.* 692.  
 gamala (Eupl. mazares) *Fruhst.* 277.  
 gambara (Lethe rohria) *Fruhst.* 315.  
 ganus (Ypth. motschulskyi) *Fruhst.* 291.  
 garama (Ter. tilaha) *Fruhst.* 170.  
 gareila (Arg. adippe) *Fruhst.* 515.  
 gareila (Eupl. pumila) *Fruhst.* 257.  
 gardineri (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
 gariata (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 203.  
 garlanda (Apat. ambica) *Fruhst.* 700.  
 garuna (Aul. swaha) *Fruhst.* 309.  
 garunda (Hest. blanchardi) *Fruhst.* 223.  
 gasvena (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 685.  
 gaugamela (Ypth. yarba) *Fruhst.* 287.  
 gaza (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 262.  
 gedrosia (Erg. ariadne) *Fruhst.* 456.  
 gela (Ypth. methora) *Fruhst.* 292.  
 gelduba (Lethe sidonis) *Fruhst.* 312.  
 gelia (Pap. lorquinianus) *Jord.* 83.  
 gellia (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
 gellia (Ypth. ceylonica) *Fruhst.* 287.  
 genetta (Euth. acetes) *Fruhst.* 692.  
 georgi (Leptos. xiphia) *Fruhst.* 121.  
 gerania (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 gerasa (App. aegis) *Fruhst.* 158.  
 gethusus (Gerydus) *Fruhst.* 816.  
 gilva (Dan. albata) *Fruhst.* 209.  
 ginosa (Erg. merione) *Fruhst.* 457.

gitgita (Pant. selenophorus) *Fruhst.* 747.  
 giva (Eupl. atossa) *Fruhst.* 277.  
 glabrius (Ypth. aphnius) *Fruhst.* 290.  
 glenia (Pap. nox) *Jord.* 30.  
 glieia (Colias hyale) *Fruhst.* 164.  
 glorifiea (Lim. sibilla) *Fruhst.* 637.  
 godana (Lethe rohria) *Fruhst.* 315.  
 godana (Ter. andersoni) *Fruhst.* 169.  
 gopaka (Lethe mekara) *Fruhst.* 320.  
 goramensis (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
 gordita (Hest. leuconoë) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 gorima (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
 griseseens (Mel. zitenius) *Fruhst.* 366.  
 guilelmi (Proth. australis) *Fruhst.* 716.  
 guimarensis (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
 guimarensis (Nept. columella) *Fruhst.* 616.  
 guizona (Arg. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 298.  
 gulussa (Par. valeria) *Fruhst.* 179.  
 gyndes (Pap. macareus) *Jord.* 104.  
 gypsothelia (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
 gyrtia (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 gythion (Tax. haquinus) *Fruhst.* 793.

hadrumaia (Eupl. amymone) *Fruhst.* 276.  
 hadrumeta (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 hainana (Apat. parisatis) *Fruhst.* 698.  
 hainana (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 172.  
 hainana (Ix. pyrene) *Fruhst.* 158.  
 hainanensis (Disc. tullia) *Fruhst.* 443.  
 hainanensis (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 522.  
 hainanensis (Prion. thestylis) *Fruhst.* 136.  
 halesa (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 harmonia (Hest. electra) *Fruhst.* 223.  
 harmostus (Orin. damaris) *Fruhst.* 310.  
 harpalyeus (Dich. nesimachus) *Fruhst.* 697.  
 harpasa (Nept. mindorana) *Fruhst.* 608.  
 hastia (Salet. cicinna) *Fruhst.* 183.  
 haternis (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 708.  
 hatra (Nept. hylas) *Fruhst.* 602.  
 heenra (Lib. myrrha) *Fruhst.* 770.  
 hegeloehus (Pant. culimene) *Fruhst.* 628.  
 hegesander (Eum. heydenreichi) *Fruhst.* 308.  
 hegesandira (Nept. ebusa) *Fruhst.* 622.  
 hegesias (Nept. illigeri) *Fruhst.* 621.  
 hegias (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 695.  
 hegylus (Pap. payeni) *Jord.* 91.  
 heliouee (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
 hellopia (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 helvidius (Disc. necho) *Fruhst.* 447.  
 helvidius (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
 helvola (App. nero) *Fruhst.* 151.  
 hemara (Par. boebera) *Fruhst.* 180.  
 hemera (Del. henningia) *Fruhst.* 135.  
 hemera (Euploea) *Fruhst.* 243.  
 heraeon (Ger. boisduvali) *Fruhst.* 818.  
 herennia (App. ada) *Fruhst.* 150.  
 herlina (Ter. libythea) *Fruhst.* 166.  
 hermocinia (Par. tritaea) *Fruhst.* 180.  
 hernica (Myc. tagala) *Fruhst.* 340.  
 herodorus (Derc. gobrias) *Fruhst.* 161.  
 hesiodus (Eupl. corus) *Fruhst.* 258.  
 hestinia (El. ceryx) *Fruhst.* 383.  
 hiempsal (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
 hiera (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 hierasus (Pant. perius) *Fruhst.* 747.  
 hiercia (Nept. daria) *Fruhst.* 617.  
 hieropöus (Ger. symethus) *Fruhst.* 822.



- hilaria (Pap. ulysses) *Jord.* 85.  
 himera (Prec. erigone) *Fruhst.* 746.  
 hippona (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 148.  
 hismiua (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
 hourathi (Eupl. callithoë) *Fruhst.* 261.  
 horatia (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 horatia (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 hormisda (Ceth. obscura) *Fruhst.* 745.  
 hortensia (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
 hostilia (App. nephele) *Fruhst.* 152.  
 hostilia (Salet. panda) *Fruhst.* 182.  
 hyampeia (Ypth. argus) *Fruhst.* 290.  
 hyele (Huph. temena) *Fruhst.* 147.  
 hygiua (Eupl. eleusina) *Fruhst.* 262.  
 hyllus (Ger. boisduvali) *Fruhst.* 818.  
 hyllus (Lyc. puspa) *Fruhst.* 870.  
 hypanis (Eupl. malayica) *Fruhst.* 231.  
 hypaspistes (Eupl. simillima) *Fruhst.* 269.  
 hypata (Hest. logani) *Fruhst.* 221.  
 hypochra (Pap. epycides) *Jord.* 41.  
 hyria (Dan. similis) *Fruhst.* 211.  
 hyria (Nept. anjana) *Fruhst.* 620.  
  
 icilia (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
 igilia (Myc. perseoides) *Fruhst.* 346.  
 ignifera (Euth. aetes) *Fruhst.* 692.  
 illergeta (Cerr. satellita) *Fruhst.* 491.  
 illuminata (Hyp. pithōka) *Fruhst.* 544.  
 illustrata (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 531.  
 impressa (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
 incisa (Elod. primularis) *Fruhst.* 123.  
 infuscata (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
 interjecta (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 547.  
 interposita (Cast. hamada) *Fruhst.* 884.  
 invisibilis (Parelodina) *Fruhst.* 123.  
 invitabilis (App. nephele) *Fruhst.* 152.  
 invitabilis (Eupl. lacordairci) *Fruhst.* 247.  
 iovis (Pseudod. eone) *Fruhst.* 899.  
 ipona (Euth. phemius) *Fruhst.* 675.  
 irene (Euploea) *Fruhst.* 243.  
 iria (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
 irma (Huph. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 146.  
 irma (Proth. franckii) *Fruhst.* 714.  
 isarcha (Pap. memnon)<sup>2</sup> *Jord.* 73.  
 isias (Hyp. isis) *Fruhst.* 296.  
 isis (Hypocysta) *Fruhst.* 296.  
 ismenides (Mel. leda) *Fruhst.* 362.  
 isoua (Cast. hamada) *Fruhst.* 884.  
 issa (Lethe gulnihal) *Fruhst.* 323.  
 ityla (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 ivena (El. malelas) *Fruhst.* 381.  
 ivena (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 552.  
  
 jadeitiua (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 687.  
 jadia (Eupl. swainsoni) *Fruhst.* 276.  
 jalendra (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
 jamaeus (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
 jamblichus (Erib. eudamippus) *Fruhst.* 722.  
 japudia (Eupl. confusa) *Fruhst.* 232.  
 javanica (Van. canace) *Fruhst.* 528.  
 jedja (Eupl. crameri) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 jembala (Eulac. osteria) *Fruhst.* 702.  
 jhana (Abis. echerius) *Fruhst.* 782.  
 jimena (Dol. melana) *Fruhst.* 562.  
 jobina (Hars. hygea) *Fruhst.* 299.  
 jobinus (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
  
 joloana (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
 jolonus (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 530.  
 jomaria (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 321.  
 jordani (Char. fabius) *Fruhst.* 731.  
 juba (Pieris melete) *Fruhst.* 140.  
 jugurtha (Prion. thestylis) *Fruhst.* 136.  
 jugurthiua (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
 julica (Eupl. melanopa) *Fruhst.* 243.  
 junia (Pap. bianor) *Jord.* 78.  
 justa (Ceth. lamarcki) *Fruhst.* 502.  
 juvenal (Tar. plinius) *Fruhst.* 893.  
 juvenina (Par. valeria) *Fruhst.* 179.  
  
 kabiana (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
 kadina (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 264.  
 kallidupa (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
 kandaon (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
 kangeana (Ix. reinwardti) *Fruhst.* 160.  
 keyana (Cupha crameri) *Fruhst.* 468.  
 kschattryia (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 481.  
 kuangshuii (Arg. nerippe) *Fruhst.* 746.  
 kumana (Eulac. osteria) *Fruhst.* 702.  
 kumara (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
 kyllene (Dan. plexippus) *Fruhst.* 195.  
  
 ladesta (Leth. vindhya) *Fruhst.* 319.  
 ladia (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 480.  
 lando (Cynth. sapor) *Fruhst.* 744.  
 laodikeia (Eupl. diana) *Fruhst.* 240.  
 lasica (Lax. damajanti) *Fruhst.* 789.  
 latilimbata (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
 latistriga (Eupl. lewa) *Fruhst.* 241.  
 latitaenia (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 486.  
 laurentia (Eupl. asyllus) *Fruhst.* 266.  
 lecerfi (Dod. deodata) *Fruhst.* 779.  
 leitus (Allot. unicolor) *Fruhst.* 811.  
 lenitas (Huph. temena) *Fruhst.* 147.  
 leochares (Eupl. viola) *Fruhst.* 264.  
 leonida (Cupha crameri) *Fruhst.* 468.  
 leoninus (Cast. ilissus) *Fruhst.* 888.  
 leopardina (Euth. canescens) *Fruhst.* 690.  
 lepidana (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
 leporina (Pap. aegaeus) *Jord.* 67.  
 lesora (Dan. similis) *Fruhst.* 212.  
 lesseta (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
 leucacantha (Del. descombesi) *Fruhst.* 131.  
 leucania (Pap. antiphates) *Jord.* 89.  
 leucasia (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 523.  
 leucogaea (Del. descombesi) *Fruhst.* 131.  
 leucophryue (Pant. selenophora) *Fruhst.* 631.  
 leucocelis (Pap. rhetenor) *Jord.* 76.  
 leucostictina (Eupl. negleyana) *Fruhst.* 277.  
 leytenis (Ter. invida) *Fruhst.* 170.  
 liacura (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 501.  
 libera (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
 libisonia (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
 ligyra (Pap. bathycles) *Jord.* 100.  
 lilacina (Par. boebera) *Fruhst.* 180.  
 lileia (App. celestina) *Fruhst.* 151.  
 lilybaea (Eupl. helcita) *Fruhst.* 276.  
 limbata (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
 limbata (Eupl. doleschalli) *Fruhst.* 248.  
 limetanus (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
 limia (App. celestina) *Fruhst.* 152.  
 limyrus (Eupl. aegyptus) *Fruhst.* 268.  
 liugana (Ideops. daos) *Fruhst.* 216.



- litana* (Elod. hypatia) *Fruhst.* 122.  
*locana* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
*lombokiana* (El. kamara) *Fruhst.* 383.  
*lombokiana* (Ix. reinwardti) *Fruhst.* 160.  
*lombokiana* (Lim. hollandi) *Fruhst.* 639.  
*lucania* (Eupl. alcathoë) *Fruhst.* 276.  
*luciella* (Ter. clarissa) *Fruhst.* 495.  
*lucina* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 21.  
*lucinda* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 23.  
*luciplena* (Dan. cleona) *Fruhst.* 206.  
*luctuosa* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
*lurida* (App. lynceida) *Fruhst.* 148.  
*luscus* (Char. nitebis) *Fruhst.* 740.  
*lusalina* (Tan. valmiki) *Fruhst.* 653.  
*lutatia* (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
*luxurianta* (Eupl. phaenareta) *Fruhst.* 259.  
*luzonica* (Lib. narina) *Fruhst.* 768.  
*lychnitis* (Lax. telesia) *Fruhst.* 790.  
*lychorida* (Lyc. nedda) *Fruhst.* 875.  
*lyconides* (Lim. lycone) *Fruhst.* 642.  
*lycosura* (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 213.  
*lygaea* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 23.  
*lygdamis* (Eupl. illudens) *Fruhst.* 243.  
*lygdania* (Eupl. aethiops) *Fruhst.* 234.  
*lykeia* (Eupl. depuseti) *Fruhst.* 265.  
*lykoatis* (Eupl. duponcheli) *Fruhst.* 244.  
*lykoleon* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
*lyncurion* (Dol. noorna) *Fruhst.* 561.  
*lystra* (Eupl. fraudulenta) *Fruhst.* 244.
- machares* (Acrophth. artemis) *Fruhst.* 295.  
*maerianus* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
*macromalayana* (Iss. sinha) *Fruhst.* 473.  
*macromalayana* (Myc. mineus) *Fruhst.* 344.  
*macrophthalmia* (Palae. opalina) *Fruhst.* 360.  
*macnia* (Del. hyparete) *Fruhst.* 125.  
*maeza* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 553.  
*magama* (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 685.  
*maglovius* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 544.  
*magniplaga* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
*mahamaya* (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
*mahapota* (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 685.  
*mahara* (Euth. durya) *Fruhst.* 686.  
*mahastha* (Lim. urdaneta) *Fruhst.* 642.  
*mahasthama* (Proth. calydonia) *Fruhst.* 717.  
*mahawedi* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 731.  
*mahonia* (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 685.  
*malayana* (Leptos. xiphia) *Fruhst.* 121.  
*malissia* (Euth. lusiada) *Fruhst.* 671.  
*mamilia* (Prion. thestylis) *Fruhst.* 136.  
*manavira* (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*manaya* (Euth. durya) *Fruhst.* 686.  
*manda* (Euth. monina) *Fruhst.* 665.  
*mangala* (Lethe manthara) *Fruhst.* 320.  
*mangolina* (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
*maniliaua* (Van. canace) *Fruhst.* 528.  
*manisa* (Zeth. pimplea) *Fruhst.* 393.  
*manja* (Diag. japonica) *Fruhst.* 703.  
*mansonia* (Lethe dura) *Fruhst.* 314.  
*mara* (Euth. godarti) *Fruhst.* 659.  
*marea* (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 277.  
*marga* (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 321.  
*margarelon* (Lyc. coalita) *Fruhst.* 866.  
*marginata* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 157.  
*marianensis* (Hyp. octocula) *Fruhst.* 555.  
*marmorata* (Kall. inachus) *Fruhst.* 565.  
*martia* (Salet. panda) *Fruhst.* 182.
- martini* (Lyc. puspa) *Fruhst.* 870.  
*masana* (Logania) *Fruhst.* 808.  
*massilia* (App. leptis) *Fruhst.* 157.  
*mataurus* (Myc. tagala) *Fruhst.* 340.  
*matilica* (Eupl. helcita) *Fruhst.* 276.  
*matinia* (Ypth. sakra) *Fruhst.* 292.  
*matthiola* (Pant. nefte) *Fruhst.* 634.  
*medaga* (Euth. teuta) *Fruhst.* 681.  
*meduca* (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
*meeki* (Danaida) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*meforicus* (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
*meinippus* (Pant. zeroa) *Fruhst.* 632.  
*melanides* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
*melanostoma* (Pap. paradoxa) *Jord.* 44.  
*melas* (Pap. criton) *Jord.* 19.  
*menaius* (Erib. athamas) *Fruhst.* 720.  
*menandrus* (App. indra) *Fruhst.* 153.  
*menidica* (Pant. reta) *Fruhst.* 629.  
*mendice* (Myc. jopas) *Fruhst.* 359.  
*menexema* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 560.  
*menodice* (Eupl. deione) *Fruhst.* 239.  
*mensia* (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
*mentawica* (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
*mesima* (Cynth. sapor) *Fruhst.* 484.  
*mesites* (Pap. castor) *Jord.* 45.  
*mesogaia* (Nept. columella) *Fruhst.* 616.  
*messala* (Ideops. anapis) *Fruhst.* 217.  
*messia* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
*messoa* (Arg. lathonia) *Fruhst.* 514.  
*metaxa* (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 214.  
*mevaria* (Hest. logani) *Fruhst.* 220.  
*mezentius* (Dan. lotis) *Fruhst.* 197.  
*micromalayana* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
*micromalayana* (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*micromalayana* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 551.  
*micromalayana* (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*midia* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 695.  
*mihintala* (Penth. lisarda) *Fruhst.* 463.  
*mimica* (Eupl. batesi) *Fruhst.* 232.  
*minacia* (Catops. scylla) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*mindanaensis* (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
*mindorana* (Disc. necho) *Fruhst.* 447.  
*mindorensis* (Del. hyparete) *Fruhst.* 125.  
*minoa* (Rag. crisia) *Fruhst.* 361.  
*minutianus* (Eum. regeli) *Fruhst.* 308.  
*mirditta* (Euth. lepidea) *Fruhst.* 657.  
*misagenes* (Eupl. alecto) *Fruhst.* 233.  
*miscus* (Euth. panopus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
*missilia* (Hest. hypermnestra) *Fruhst.* 222.  
*mithrenes* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 246.  
*mitis* (Pap. macareus) *Jord.* 104.  
*mixta* (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 499.  
*miyana* (Euth. lepidea) *Fruhst.* 656.  
*mnasippus* (Dan. banksi) *Fruhst.* 275.  
*moaria* (Dan. limniace) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*moasana* (Eupl. climena) *Fruhst.* 275.  
*moenus* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 292.  
*moeris* (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
*mohmandorum* (Arg. adippe) *Fruhst.* 515.  
*moira* (Hest. hypermnestra) *Fruhst.* 222.  
*moluccarum* (Catops. scylla) *Fruhst.* 164.  
*monaeses* (Eupl. aethiops) *Fruhst.* 234.  
*monara* (Euth. durya) *Fruhst.* 686.  
*montivaga* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
*morosina* (Eupl. morosa) *Fruhst.* 244.  
*morus* (Ypth. baldus) *Fruhst.* 289.  
*muvida* (Prion. autothisbe) *Fruhst.* 136.



*mudita* (Abis. celebica) *Fruhst.* 784.  
*muliebris* (Tim. maculata) *Fruhst.* 511.  
*mulliereula* (Elod. hypatia) *Fruhst.* 122.  
*munaënsis* (Hest. blanchardi) *Fruhst.* 275.  
*munjava* (Ceth. hypsea) *Fruhst.* 504.  
*murena* (Eupl. funerea) *Fruhst.* 276.  
*murina* (Colias hyale) *Fruhst.* 164.  
*mutina* (App. lalage) *Fruhst.* 153.  
*mutina* (Dan. limniace) *Fruhst.* 204.  
*myosotina* (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 651.  
*myron* (Char. amycus) *Fruhst.* 734.  
*myrsilos* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 202.

*nacoleia* (Celt. biblis) *Fruhst.* 499.  
*nadaka* (Euth. sahadeva) *Fruhst.* 682.  
*nadenya* (Euth. lubentina) *Fruhst.* 677.  
*naerius* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
*nagara* (Cupha erymanthis) *Fruhst.* 466.  
*nagaraja* (Lethe arete) *Fruhst.* 316.  
*nahathaka* (Lib. narina) *Fruhst.* 768.  
*namarupa* (Tan. aruna) *Fruhst.* 655.  
*namatia* (Elodina) *Fruhst.* 122.  
*namura* (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 321.  
*napata* (Colias hyale) *Fruhst.* 164.  
*naram* (Praet. statira) *Fruhst.* 795.  
*narkunda* (Lethe goalpara) *Fruhst.* 314.  
*narona* (Pareba vesta) *Fruhst.* 742.  
*natuna* (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
*natunensis* (Ideops. daos) *Fruhst.* 216.  
*naukratis* (Colias hyale) *Fruhst.* 165.  
*necopinata* (Proth. ribbei) *Fruhst.* 717.  
*negrito* (Myn. geoffroyi) *Fruhst.* 537.  
*nemea* (Del. mysis) *Fruhst.* 126.  
*neolymira* (Lim. lymire) *Fruhst.* 642.  
*neopatra* (Dan. melaneus) *Fruhst.* 210.  
*neophyta* (Neor. lowi) *Fruhst.* 326.  
*nephritica* (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 688.  
*nephthys* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 273.  
*nephthys* (Hyp. osyris) *Fruhst.* 297.  
*nerva* (App. ada) *Fruhst.* 150.  
*nesis* (Eupl. hemera) *Fruhst.* 243.  
*nesocles* (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 74.  
*neos* (Ter. latimargo) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*netonia* (Yoma algina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
*newayana* (Mycalesis) *Fruhst.* 345.  
*niasiens* (Leptocirc. meges) *Jord.* 108.  
*nicaias* (Eupl. diana) *Fruhst.* 276.  
*nicomedeia* (Eulac. osteria) *Fruhst.* 702.  
*nigella* (Dol. crameri) *Fruhst.* 562.  
*nikias* (Erib. hebe) *Fruhst.* 721.  
*nikomedeia* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
*nikosia* (Apat. ilia) *Fruhst.* 700.  
*niladana* (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 315.  
*nilamba* (El. malelas) *Fruhst.* 381.  
*nimbata* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 556.  
*ninos* (Cirr. semiramis) *Fruhst.* 492.  
*niphandina* (Symb. hypselis) *Fruhst.* 533.  
*nirievara* (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*nirodha* (Euth. godarti) *Fruhst.* 659.  
*nisus* (Pap. euphrates) *Jord.* 90.  
*nivaria* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*nivas* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
*nivata* (App. aegis) *Fruhst.* 158.  
*nivescens* (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*nivescens* (Ix. pyrene) *Fruhst.* 159.  
*nivira* (Eupl. viola) *Fruhst.* 264.  
*niya* (Abis. kausambi) *Fruhst.* 782.

*noctula* (Hars. hygea) *Fruhst.* 299.  
*noctula* (Ix. reinwardti) *Fruhst.* 160.  
*nocturnia* (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
*nonia* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
*norina* (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 652.  
*norinia* (Dan. limniace) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*nosba* (Nept. mindorana) *Fruhst.* 608.  
*novella* (Hest. idea) *Fruhst.* 224.  
*nubilosa* (Kall. limborgi) *Fruhst.* 566.  
*nucceria* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
*nudgara* (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
*numana* (Prec. hedonia) *Fruhst.* 518.  
*numantia* (Eupl. pierreti) *Fruhst.* 245.  
*nuwara* (Mel. phedima) *Fruhst.* 365.  
*nyagrodna* (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*nympha* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 23.  
*nymphas* (Eupl. ebenina) *Fruhst.* 234.  
*nynias* (Ypthmia) *Fruhst.* 290.  
*nysala* (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 74.

*obianns* (Hyp. deois) *Fruhst.* 555.  
*obina* (Salet. liberia) *Fruhst.* 182.  
*obscurata* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 660.  
*obscurata* (Myc. eminens) *Fruhst.* 339.  
*obneola* (Ter. sari) *Fruhst.* 170.  
*octacilia* (Am. amythaon) *Fruhst.* 433.  
*octogesa* (Ter. candida) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*oderca* (Cupha madestes) *Fruhst.* 469.  
*odilia* (Yoma algina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
*odilina* (Euth. julii) *Fruhst.* 657.  
*odrysia* (Dan. vitrina) *Fruhst.* 206.  
*oebasius* (Cyr. maenalis) *Fruhst.* 578.  
*oeta* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*ogylla* (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 214.  
*oisyme* (Del. mysis) *Fruhst.* 126.  
*oitylus* (Erib. athamas) *Fruhst.* 720.  
*olivacea* (Dol. dascylus) *Fruhst.* 563.  
*omarion* (At. alcippe) *Fruhst.* 472.  
*onca* (Del. mysis) *Fruhst.* 126.  
*opalina* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
*ophelion* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
*oppia* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
*optatus* (Symb. hypselis) *Fruhst.* 533.  
*orantia* (Huph. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 146.  
*orchomennus* (Char. fabius) *Fruhst.* 731.  
*orchomennus* (Cyr. cassander) *Fruhst.* 574.  
*orchomennus* (Eum. autonoë) *Fruhst.* 308.  
*oresta* (Nept. vikasi) *Fruhst.* 612.  
*orestias* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
*orestheion* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
*orestilla* (Dan. limniace) *Fruhst.* 205.  
*oreta* (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
*orita* (Del. agostina) *Fruhst.* 183.  
*ornamentalis* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
*ornens* (Eupl. eupator) *Fruhst.* 272.  
*orontobates* (Euploea) *Fruhst.* 236.  
*orthagoria* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 560.  
*orthia* (Pap. evemon) *Jord.* 98.  
*ortopla* (Cirr. fasciata) *Fruhst.* 485.  
*osima* (Nept. daria) *Fruhst.* 617.  
*ostentata* (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*othrys* (Tax. haquinus) *Fruhst.* 793.  
*othrys* (Ter. latimargo) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*ovada* (Dicall. ribbei) *Fruhst.* 787.  
*oxylus* (Ger. boisduvali) *Fruhst.* 818.  
*oxynthas* (Dan. choaspes) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*ozolia* (App. pandione) *Fruhst.* 153.



*paha* (Abis. kausamboides) *Fruhst.* 784.  
*paionea* (Abis. kausambi) *Fruhst.* 782.  
*paisandrus* (Euth. aeropus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
*palabnana* (Euth. japis) *Fruhst.* 662.  
*palata* (Eupl. eleusina) *Fruhst.* 262.  
*palauensis* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 552.  
*palawana* (Ideops. daos) *Fruhst.* 216.  
*palawanica* (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
*palaya* (Dod. ouida) *Fruhst.* 777.  
*palca* (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 524.  
*palibothra* (Nept. soma) *Fruhst.* 607.  
*palidis* (Colias hyale) *Fruhst.* 164.  
*palilia* (Eupl. guerini) *Fruhst.* 242.  
*pallantia* (Nept. vikasi) *Fruhst.* 612.  
*pallida* (Rag. crisia) *Fruhst.* 361.  
*pallidus* (Derc. verhuelli) *Fruhst.* 161.  
*panaitius* (Dan. luzonensis) *Fruhst.* 209.  
*panayana* (Rin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
*pancha* (Abis. celebica) *Fruhst.* 783.  
*pancheia* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 155.  
*pandemos* (Taen. urania) *Fruhst.* 411.  
*panvila* (Mel. velutina) *Fruhst.* 366.  
*panwila* (Thaum. odana) *Fruhst.* 449.  
*panyasis* (Lax. orphna) *Fruhst.* 791.  
*papissa* (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
*papuana* (Ypth. arctous) *Fruhst.* 286.  
*parafervens* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 732.  
*parakasa* (Lyc. akasa) *Fruhst.* 862.  
*paramitra* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
*parca* (Eupl. melanopa) *Fruhst.* 243.  
*pareuploea* (El. kamara) *Fruhst.* 382.  
*parina* (Dicall. decorata) *Fruhst.* 788.  
*parvipunctata* (Eupl. pumila) *Fruhst.* 257.  
*paryadres* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 203.  
*paryanya* (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 651.  
*paryphanta* (Pap. chaon) *Jord.* 53.  
*pasarga* (Elod. hypatia) *Fruhst.* 122.  
*pasiteles* (Arge halimede) *Fruhst.* 310.  
*pasitelides* (Ypth. baldus) *Fruhst.* 289.  
*patenas* (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 523.  
*pauperata* (Eupl. phaenarete) *Fruhst.* 259.  
*pedamas* (Pant. abiasa) *Fruhst.* 630.  
*peducaea* (App. libythea) *Fruhst.* 148.  
*peducaea* (Eupl. snelleni) *Fruhst.* 238.  
*peirithous* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
*peisandrus* (Dich. nesimachus) *Fruhst.* 697.  
*peisistratus* (Dich. nesimachus) *Fruhst.* 697.  
*pelagia* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 273.  
*pelagia* (Hyp. isis) *Fruhst.* 296.  
*pelusioti* (Hyp. haemonia) *Fruhst.* 297.  
*pelva* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 553.  
*penetia* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 23.  
*penthina* (Pap. ulysses) *Jord.* 85.  
*peridoueus* (Char. aristogiton) *Fruhst.* 736.  
*perimele* (Lethe latiaris) *Fruhst.* 323.  
*perinthas* (Am. amythaon) *Fruhst.* 433.  
*periphas* (Dan. schenki) *Fruhst.* 206.  
*periya* (Abis. savitri) *Fruhst.* 786.  
*periya* (Euth. amanda) *Fruhst.* 678.  
*perizonia* (Eupl. viola) *Fruhst.* 264.  
*permagnis* (Lethe dyrtia) *Fruhst.* 317.  
*persicaria* (Prec. lemonias) *Fruhst.* 520.  
*persiccata* (Prec. erigone) *Fruhst.* 520.  
*persidina* (Par. boebera) *Fruhst.* 180.  
*perspicua* (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*perspicua* (Del. belladonna) *Fruhst.* 130.  
*petina* (Pap. eurypylus) *Jord.* 98.

*phalkes* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
*phanaroia* (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 498.  
*phantasma* (Euth. merta) *Fruhst.* 671.  
*pharis* (Erg. merione) *Fruhst.* 456.  
*phasis* (Ypth. nigricans) *Fruhst.* 294.  
*phazania* (Par. boebera) *Fruhst.* 180.  
*pheres* (Eupl. aethiops) *Fruhst.* 234.  
*philopator* (Char. marmax) *Fruhst.* 736.  
*philosarcus* (Char. marmax) *Fruhst.* 736.  
*phineas* (Euth. kanda) *Fruhst.* 672.  
*phlegmone* (Char. distantia) *Fruhst.* 737.  
*phlegontis* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 732.  
*phlegra* (Dod. ouida) *Fruhst.* 777.  
*phocbadis* (Eupl. gelderi) *Fruhst.* 252.  
*phokaia* (Huph. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 146.  
*pholoë* (Pyr. indica) *Fruhst.* 525.  
*phorkys* (Gant. kanwa) *Fruhst.* 628.  
*phormis* (Dan. aglea) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*phrynichus* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 203.  
*phycia* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
*phycites* (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 522.  
*phylace* (Prec. villida) *Fruhst.* 521.  
*physkon* (Huph. nerissa) *Fruhst.* 141.  
*picta* (Hyp. misippus) *Fruhst.* 547.  
*pinaria* (Eupl. batesi) *Fruhst.* 232.  
*pione* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 155.  
*pirithous* (Ix. pyrene) *Fruhst.* 159.  
*pistyrus* (Lax. telesia) *Fruhst.* 790.  
*pitiya* (Mel. atrax) *Fruhst.* 365.  
*plactoria* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 157.  
*plataniston* (Dan. melaneus) *Fruhst.* 210.  
*plesseni* (Apatura) *Fruhst.* 699.  
*plistia* (Lethe jalaurida) *Fruhst.* 394.  
*plutarchus* (Tar. plinius) *Fruhst.* 893.  
*poetelia* (Huph. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 146.  
*poetelia* (Ter. celebensis) *Fruhst.* 172.  
*polias* (Pap. castor) *Jord.* 45.  
*polibetina* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 558.  
*pompeja* (Mel. boisduvalia) *Fruhst.* 367.  
*pompilia* (Eupl. gloriosa) *Fruhst.* 248.  
*porphyria* (Pap. polycitor) *Jord.* 79.  
*porphyritica* (Abis. celebica) *Fruhst.* 783.  
*porrothenus* (Pap. fuscus) *Jord.* 56.  
*prabha* (Ter. lacteola) *Fruhst.* 170.  
*praeclara* (Lyc. philo) *Fruhst.* 897.  
*praelymnias* (Eupl. dufresne) *Fruhst.* 277.  
*praerubida* (Catops. scylla) *Fruhst.* 164.  
*praesignis* (Proth. ribbei) *Fruhst.* 716.  
*praestabilis* (Eupl. callithoë) *Fruhst.* 261.  
*praestantius* (Char. borneensis) *Fruhst.* 738.  
*praestigiosa* (Ter. terpander) *Fruhst.* 744.  
*prasias* (Myc. perseus) *Fruhst.* 343.  
*pratyeka* (Tain. aruna) *Fruhst.* 655.  
*praxilla* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 62.  
*priosa* (Pap. aegeus) *Jord.* 65.  
*principalis* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
*prisca* (Euth. merta) *Fruhst.* 671.  
*privata* (Eupl. callithoë) *Fruhst.* 260.  
*proba* (Lyc. nedda) *Fruhst.* 875.  
*procax* (Prec. villida) *Fruhst.* 522.  
*prodiga* (Taen. domitella) *Fruhst.* 420.  
*prodigiosa* (Zeux. amethystus) *Fruhst.* 435.  
*proditrix* (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 685.  
*progressiva* (Eupl. guerini) *Fruhst.* 242.  
*pseudalumna* (El. kamara) *Fruhst.* 382.  
*pseudamba* (Huph. naomi) *Fruhst.* 145.  
*pseudarias* (Cupha arias) *Fruhst.* 468.



- pseuderiphyle* (Euth. merta) *Fruhst.* 671.  
*pseudeuploea* (El. cumaca) *Fruhst.* 385.  
*pseudiphita* (Prec. hedonia) *Fruhst.* 518.  
*pseudocorinna* (Salet. liberia) *Fruhst.* 182.  
*pseudofalcipennis* (Er. angularis) *Fruhst.* 303.  
*pseudofasciola* (Apat. ulupi) *Fruhst.* 700.  
*pseudofervens* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 734.  
*pseudohisme* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
*pseudoleis* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 155.  
*pseudomisippus* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 552.  
*pseudopithöka* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 544.  
*pseudosalpinx* (El. cybele) *Fruhst.* 389.  
*pseudo-valmukis* (Tan. orphne) *Fruhst.* 653.  
*pubilia* (Eupl. batesi) *Fruhst.* 232.  
*pulverulenta* (Eupl. treitschkei) *Fruhst.* 267.  
*punctaria* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
*punctata* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
*purana* (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
*purpurea* (Tan. clathrata) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*purpurea* (Yoma sabina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
*pusilla* (Pant. asura) *Fruhst.* 627.  
*pusilla* (Ypthima) *Fruhst.* 287.  
*pygela* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
*pylos* (Ter. latinargo) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*pytheas* (Rah. antara) *Fruhst.* 599.  
*pyxagathus* (Colias hyale) *Fruhst.* 164.  
  
*quinetinus* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 544.  
*quintia* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
  
*radenoides* (Par. argolis) *Fruhst.* 181.  
*radiata* (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
*rafflesiana* (Eupl. aegyptus) *Fruhst.* 269.  
*ragalva* (Lethe europa) *Fruhst.* 316.  
*rahula* (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 320.  
*rajana* (Euth. lubentina) *Fruhst.* 676.  
*ratnapandi* (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 321.  
*recussa* (Eupl. godarti) *Fruhst.* 236.  
*relucida* (Eupl. leucostictos) *Fruhst.* 263.  
*remigia* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
*rendova* (Arg. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 298.  
*retracta* (Amath. phidippus) *Fruhst.* 428.  
*retrograda* (Anath. phidippus) *Fruhst.* 428.  
*reverdini* (Allot. horsfieldi) *Fruhst.* 812.  
*rhacida* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 63.  
*rhaphia* (Pap. rhesus) *Jord.* 88.  
*rhemia* (Huph. zspasia) *Fruhst.* 145.  
*rhetenorina* (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 72.  
*rhodia* (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 266.  
*rhyparia* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 24.  
*rieussa* (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
*rivalis* (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*roduna* (Eupl. malayica) *Fruhst.* 276.  
*roonensis* (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
*rossa* (Char. polyxena) *Fruhst.* 732.  
*rovena* (Cupha maeonides) *Fruhst.* 468.  
*rubula* (Dod. durga) *Fruhst.* 775.  
*rudraea* (Tan. palawana) *Fruhst.* 653.  
*ruvellana* (Hest. nana) *Fruhst.* 704.  
  
*sabulosa* (Yoma sabina) *Fruhst.* 540.  
*sacerdotalis* (Eupl. callithoë) *Fruhst.* 261.  
*sacvida* (Euth. aconthea) *Fruhst.* 668.  
*sada* (Elod. hypatia) *Fruhst.* 122.  
*sadija* (Xanth. busiris) *Fruhst.* 407.  
*saenia* (Prion. clemathe) *Fruhst.* 137.  
*sagada* (Arg. hyperbius) *Fruhst.* 516.  
*saitaphernes* (Euth. anosia) *Fruhst.* 674.  
  
*sakata* (Euth. duda) *Fruhst.* 684.  
*sakyamuni* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
*sala* (Abis. kausambi) *Fruhst.* 783.  
*salangana* (Ix. pyrene) *Fruhst.* 159.  
*salapia* (Mel. constantia) *Fruhst.* 368.  
*salayara* (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
*salazar* (Heter. merope) *Fruhst.* 305.  
*salegos* (Ter. norbana) *Fruhst.* 171.  
*saleyra* (Prec. orithya) *Fruhst.* 524.  
*salina* (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*salistra* (Eupl. alcathoë) *Fruhst.* 238.  
*salvini* (Pant. pravara) *Fruhst.* 624.  
*samana* (Leb. alankara) *Fruhst.* 644.  
*samanga* (Gand. harina) *Fruhst.* 173.  
*samara* (Hest. hypermnestra) *Fruhst.* 222.  
*samarana* (Ter. invida) *Fruhst.* 170.  
*samasara* (Euth. godarti) *Fruhst.* 659.  
*sambaluna* (Lethe dyrta) *Fruhst.* 317.  
*samoana* (Iss. sinha) *Fruhst.* 475.  
*samudaya* (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
*sanapati* (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
*sangha* (Dicall. decorata) *Fruhst.* 787.  
*sangha* (Lib. narina) *Fruhst.* 768.  
*sangirica* (Cupha arias) *Fruhst.* 468.  
*sangira* (Ter. alitha) *Fruhst.* 171.  
*sankapura* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
*saravus* (Ypth. aphnius) *Fruhst.* 289.  
*sarcaposa* (Ypth. newara) *Fruhst.* 291.  
*sareapus* (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
*sardes* (Eupl. eupator) *Fruhst.* 278.  
*sariba* (Dicall. decorata) *Fruhst.* 788.  
*sarinoides* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
*sarmana* (Euth. teuta) *Fruhst.* 681.  
*sarnada* (Ceth. myrina) *Fruhst.* 506.  
*sarsina* (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 502.  
*sarsina* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 273.  
*satapana* (Tan. aruna) *Fruhst.* 655.  
*satellitica* (Nept. hylas) *Fruhst.* 603.  
*satellitica* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
*saturnia* (Del. henningia) *Fruhst.* 135.  
*saturnus* (Lethe verma) *Fruhst.* 324.  
*sauteri* (Pant. jina) *Fruhst.* 626.  
*sawaja* (Tax. thuisto) *Fruhst.* 791.  
*seapus* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 559.  
*seatinia* (Myn. geoffroyi) *Fruhst.* 536.  
*sehanus* (Pap. dialis) *Jord.* 77.  
*sehildi* (Eupl. diocletianus) *Fruhst.* 272.  
*seiara* (Pap. helena) *Jord.* 23.  
*seota* (Ypth. baldus) *Fruhst.* 289.  
*seotina* (Dol. browni) *Fruhst.* 560.  
*scribonia* (Del. gabia) *Fruhst.* 128.  
*seylla* (Eupl. tristis) *Fruhst.* 249.  
*seyllaria* (Iss. sinha) *Fruhst.* 475.  
*sebethus* (Ger. biggsi) *Fruhst.* 819.  
*seitzi* (Euth. phemius) *Fruhst.* 675.  
*seleucis* (Pap. aegeus) *Jord.* 66.  
*selina* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
*selinuntius* (Ypth. baldus) *Fruhst.* 289.  
*semiflava* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
*seminigra* (Del. argenthona) *Fruhst.* 126.  
*semperi* (At. alcippe) *Fruhst.* 472.  
*semperi* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 709.  
*semperi* (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 530.  
*senia* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 545.  
*senona* (Hyp. isis) *Fruhst.* 296.  
*sequana* (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 213.  
*serapis* (Hyp. aroa) *Fruhst.* 297.



- seriplus* (Myc. gotama) *Fruhst.* 348.  
*seronis* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
*serrata* (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*sertorius* (Ypth. pandocus) *Fruhst.* 293.  
*sflagia* (Dicall. decorata) *Fruhst.* 788.  
*shortlandica* (Iss. sinha) *Fruhst.* 475.  
*siamensis* (Apat. parisatis) *Fruhst.* 698.  
*siamensis* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 557.  
*siamensis* (Kall. inachus) *Fruhst.* 565.  
*sieciifolia* (Kall. inachus) *Fruhst.* 565.  
*siddhartha* (Tan. pelca) *Fruhst.* 652.  
*sidra* (Catops. scylla) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*sigala* (Dicall. decorata) *Fruhst.* 788.  
*sigirya* (Thaum. noureddin) *Fruhst.* 439.  
*sigrya* (Dicall. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 787.  
*sila* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 544.  
*silarus* (Allot. subviolaceus) *Fruhst.* 808.  
*silas* (Cast. rosimon) *Fruhst.* 886.  
*silawa* (Euth. dirtea) *Fruhst.* 689.  
*simonides* (Dan. luzonensis) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*simplex* (Taen. gorgo) *Fruhst.* 413.  
*sinda* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*singaria* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 203.  
*sinonia* (Myc. ita) *Fruhst.* 334.  
*sinopion* (Dan. melaneus) *Fruhst.* 210.  
*sintiea* (Lethe verma) *Fruhst.* 324.  
*siphnos* (Van. canace) *Fruhst.* 527.  
*siponta* (Rag. crisia) *Fruhst.* 361.  
*sisapon* (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 321.  
*siseia* (Catops. pomona) *Fruhst.* 163.  
*sitarama* (Eulac. osteria) *Fruhst.* 702.  
*smaragdifera* (Tan. calliphorus) *Fruhst.* 650.  
*solia* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 62.  
*solyma* (Hest. hypermnestra) *Fruhst.* 222.  
*sontinus* (Dan. ishmoides) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*sopaea* (Pap. aegeus) *Jord.* 67.  
*sopara* (App. libythea) *Fruhst.* 148.  
*sophene* (Lib. lepita) *Fruhst.* 769.  
*sophrona* (Ter. latimargo) *Fruhst.* 168.  
*sora* (Log. massalia) *Fruhst.* 807.  
*soranus* (App. nero) *Fruhst.* 151.  
*sordiee* (Pareba vesta) *Fruhst.* 741.  
*soregina* (Euth. alpheda) *Fruhst.* 670.  
*sosisthenes* (Euth. aetion) *Fruhst.* 695.  
*sostrus* (Cast. rosimon) *Fruhst.* 886.  
*soteira* (Delias themis) *Fruhst.* 124.  
*sotira* (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
*sramana* (Euth. monina) *Fruhst.* 666.  
*sramanas* (Tan. aruna) *Fruhst.* 655.  
*srota* (Euth. cordata) *Fruhst.* 667.  
*statilia* (App. indra) *Fruhst.* 153.  
*statius* Eupl. corus) *Fruhst.* 258.  
*staurakins* (Apat. parisatis) *Fruhst.* 698.  
*stellata* (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
*stenosa* (Log. marmorata) *Fruhst.* 806.  
*sthavara* (Euth. lepidea) *Fruhst.* 656.  
*stietiea* (Euth. monina) *Fruhst.* 665.  
*stiris* (Pap. codrus) *Jord.* 93.  
*stramenticia* (Cirr. aoris) *Fruhst.* 488.  
*stratioeus* (Erib. athamas) *Fruhst.* 720.  
*stratoniees* (Pap. stratocles) *Jord.* 106.  
*strigata* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 708.  
*strymon* (Dan. ishmoides) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*suanetes* (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 274.  
*subdecorata* (El. malelas) *Fruhst.* 381.  
*subochraeea* (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
*subpunctata* (Eupl. cerberus) *Fruhst.* 234.  
*subratina* (Pant. nefte) *Fruhst.* 634.  
*subucula* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
*subviolacea* (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
*suddhodana* (Euth. garuda) *Fruhst.* 667.  
*suidas* (Euth. aconthea) *Fruhst.* 669.  
*sumati* (Lethe mekara) *Fruhst.* 320.  
*sumatrana* (Tan. munda) *Fruhst.* 654.  
*sumatranus* (Symb. hippoclus) *Fruhst.* 530.  
*sumatrensis* (Eur. halitherses) *Fruhst.* 708.  
*sumbana* (Lim. procris) *Fruhst.* 641.  
*sumbawana* (Lib. narina) *Fruhst.* 768.  
*sumbawana* (Lim. procris) *Fruhst.* 641.  
*sureculus* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 558.  
*suvarna* (Lethe chandica) *Fruhst.* 320.  
*syllus* (Faun. menado) *Fruhst.* 405.  
*syma* (Pant. reta) *Fruhst.* 629.  
*symphelus* (Pant. eulimene) *Fruhst.* 628.  
*symphronia* (Disc. tullia) *Fruhst.* 444.  
*synnara* (Cupha erymanthis) *Fruhst.* 467.  
*tagalorum* (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 501.  
*taidena* (Arg. aglaja) *Fruhst.* 515.  
*taitica* (Prec. villida) *Fruhst.* 522.  
*talauta* (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 546.  
*taloranus* (Pap. codrus) *Jord.* 93.  
*tambora* (Eupl. lacordairei) *Fruhst.* 247.  
*tamela* (Lib. lepita) *Fruhst.* 769.  
*tamiathis* (Ter. hecabe) *Fruhst.* 167.  
*tamis* (Eupl. aethiops) *Fruhst.* 234.  
*tanaquil* (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
*tannis* (Myc. sudra) *Fruhst.* 355.  
*tantra* (Dicall. decorata) *Fruhst.* 788.  
*tarnis* (Eupl. doleschalli) *Fruhst.* 248.  
*taurisea* (Yoma algina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
*taxilides* (Mycalasis) *Fruhst.* 351.  
*teatus* (Myc. ita) *Fruhst.* 334.  
*tegea* (Prec. erigone) *Fruhst.* 521.  
*teldeniya* (Pant. gutama) *Fruhst.* 636.  
*telearehides* (Penth. darlisa) *Fruhst.* 464.  
*tellias* (Pap. aegeus) *Jord.* 65.  
*tellula* (Aul. swaha) *Fruhst.* 309.  
*telmissus* (Dan. plexippus) *Fruhst.* 195.  
*temimberensis* (Dol. bisaltide) *Fruhst.* 559.  
*tenouia* (Iss. sinha) *Fruhst.* 475.  
*terentia* (Leptos. xiphia) *Fruhst.* 121.  
*terentilia* (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
*terentilia* (Eupl. eurianassa) *Fruhst.* 245.  
*terentilina* (El. cybele) *Fruhst.* 389.  
*tergelia* (Huph. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 145.  
*terissa* (Eupl. climena) *Fruhst.* 226.  
*tersatiea* (Eupl. godarti) *Fruhst.* 276.  
*tervisia* (Cyr. eximia) *Fruhst.* 591.  
*teurnia* (Prec. hedonia) *Fruhst.* 518.  
*tentyra* (Abis. savitri) *Fruhst.* 785.  
*thalaba* (Cast. hamada) *Fruhst.* 884.  
*thalassiea* (Hest. lynceus) *Fruhst.* 220.  
*thalimar* (Cast. ethion) *Fruhst.* 887.  
*thargalia* (Dan. aspasia) *Fruhst.* 205.  
*therionarea* (Zeux. semperi) *Fruhst.* 435.  
*theriotes* (Parth. sylvia) *Fruhst.* 747.  
*thero* (Prec. hedonia) *Fruhst.* 518.  
*thespius* (Char. distantia) *Fruhst.* 737.  
*thira* (Lib. myrrha) *Fruhst.* 770.  
*thoanthea* (Pseudam. masina) *Fruhst.* 431.  
*thrasea* (App. indra) *Fruhst.* 153.  
*thrasetes* (Eupl. eupator) *Fruhst.* 278.  
*thrasibulus* (Colias) *Fruhst.* 165.



- thronion (App. indra) *Fruhst.* 153.  
 thuria (Pap. aegaeus) *Jord.* 66.  
 thyateira (Mycalesis) *Fruhst.* 349.  
 thyiada (Helc. hemina) *Fruhst.* 711.  
 thymbrasia (Ceth. chrysippe) *Fruhst.* 508.  
 thyrens (Ter. sari) *Fruhst.* 170.  
 tiara (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
 tibericus (App. nero) *Fruhst.* 151.  
 tibula (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 273.  
 tigrana (Dan. cleona) *Fruhst.* 206.  
 tigrina (Euth. canescens) *Fruhst.* 690.  
 timoreica (Lim. hollandi) *Fruhst.* 639.  
 tipasa (Dan. juvena) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 tisaemena (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 499.  
 tisas (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 61.  
 titania (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 toalarum (Ter. celebensis) *Fruhst.* 172.  
 toalarum (Pseuderg. avesta) *Fruhst.* 461.  
 todara (Pith. zalmora) *Fruhst.* 880.  
 tonkiniana (Ypth. savara) *Fruhst.* 292.  
 toradja (Ter. tominia) *Fruhst.* 171.  
 torone (Ypth. fasciata) *Fruhst.* 288.  
 tragasa (Dan. similis) *Fruhst.* 211.  
 trasianus (Dan. ishmoides) *Fruhst.* 274.  
 triacola (Ceth. hypsea) *Fruhst.* 504.  
 trilobita (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
 triocellata (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 476.  
 triphonius (Erib. jalysus) *Fruhst.* 722.  
 triratna (Tan. aruna) *Fruhst.* 655.  
 tristitia (App. ada) *Fruhst.* 150.  
 tritogeneia (Lethe minerva) *Fruhst.* 318.  
 triumphans (Hyp. pandarus) *Fruhst.* 554.  
 trochila (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 73.  
 truentus (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
 trysa (Eupl. nemertes) *Fruhst.* 265.  
 tueanus (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 62.  
 tudela (Euth. kesava) *Fruhst.* 664.  
 tuniula (Myc. mystes) *Fruhst.* 355.  
 turbonia (Eupl. resarta) *Fruhst.* 234.  
 turdeta (Logania) *Fruhst.* 807.  
 turturilla (Myn. geoffroyi) *Fruhst.* 536.  
 tyawena (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 685.  
 tyehius (Dan. plexippus) *Fruhst.* 195.  
 tydenia (Hyp. deois) *Fruhst.* 555.  
 tymbria (Lyc. puspa) *Fruhst.* 870.  
 tymphrestus (Allot. fallax) *Fruhst.* 809.  
 typhlis (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 544.  
  
 udana (Ter. andersoni) *Fruhst.* 170.  
 udiyana (Dicall. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 787.  
 ugiensis (Pap. agamemnon) *Jord.* 102.  
 ugiensis (Parth. sylvia) *Fruhst.* 647.  
 umbrata (Rag. crisia) *Fruhst.* 361.  
 upasakas (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 661.  
 upis (Eupl. viola) *Fruhst.* 264.  
 uposatha (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 662.  
 uranides (App. melania) *Fruhst.* 156.  
 urediuophora (Kall. inachus) *Fruhst.* 565.  
  
 vada (Mel. belinda) *Fruhst.* 367.  
 vada (Salet. liberia) *Fruhst.* 182.  
 vadus (App. leptis) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 vaga (Lethe kansa) *Fruhst.* 318.  
 vaisya (Prec. lemonias) *Fruhst.* 520.  
 vajra (Lethe mekara) *Fruhst.* 319.  
 valda (Myc. mucia) *Fruhst.* 339.  
 valentina (Dan. melissa) *Fruhst.* 274.  
 valeria (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 62.  
 valesius (Erib. schreiber) *Fruhst.* 725.  
 validice (Rhin. polynice) *Fruhst.* 539.  
 vallona (Euth. evelina) *Fruhst.* 684.  
 varda (Disc. celinde) *Fruhst.* 446.  
 varga (Ter. lacteola) *Fruhst.* 170.  
 varina (Eupl. duponcheli) *Fruhst.* 241.  
 varna (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 478.  
 varus (Dol. hexophthalmus) *Fruhst.* 562.  
 vasatha (Dicall. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 787.  
 vasava (App. lyncida) *Fruhst.* 149.  
 vasilia (Yoma sabina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
 vavasauus (Cast. ethion) *Fruhst.* 887.  
 vasmuitra (Del. oraia) *Fruhst.* 132.  
 vedalla (Praet. statira) *Fruhst.* 795.  
 vedana (Thaum. odana) *Fruhst.* 449.  
 velitra (Lar. horsfieldi) *Fruhst.* 460.  
 velitra (Lethe arete) *Fruhst.* 316.  
 vella (Arg. pulchra) *Fruhst.* 298.  
 venostes (Myc. tagala) *Fruhst.* 340.  
 venusia (Pap. memnon) *Jord.* 74.  
 verbanus (En. cygnus) *Fruhst.* 448.  
 verecella (Myc. francisca) *Fruhst.* 354.  
 vereja (Tell. zoius) *Fruhst.* 273.  
 verena (Myc. mucia) *Fruhst.* 339.  
 veria (Seph. chandra) *Fruhst.* 701.  
 verona (Euth. jaina) *Fruhst.* 669.  
 verres (Aul. padma) *Fruhst.* 309.  
 vestina (Yoma algina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
 vetus (Myc. mestra) *Fruhst.* 348.  
 veyaua (Euth. bellata) *Fruhst.* 681.  
 vieetia (Hest. leuconoë) *Fruhst.* 275.  
 vietrix (Hyp. boliva) *Fruhst.* 549.  
 vikramida (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 652.  
 villia (Del. erithoe) *Fruhst.* 134.  
 villosina (Lyc. lycaenina) *Fruhst.* 898.  
 vinaya (Tan. cibaritis) *Fruhst.* 649.  
 viola (Tan. valmiki) *Fruhst.* 653.  
 violacea (El. cybele) *Fruhst.* 389.  
 violaria (Hyp. antilope) *Fruhst.* 543.  
 violetta (Euth. cocytina) *Fruhst.* 660.  
 vireseus (Euth. julii) *Fruhst.* 657.  
 virginalis (Euth. panopus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
 viridicans (Parnass. hardwicki) *Fruhst.* 111.  
 viridicans (Stib. nicea) *Fruhst.* 569.  
 viridipecta (Ceth. biblis) *Fruhst.* 502.  
 viriliformis (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 549.  
 virilis (App. albina) *Fruhst.* 154.  
 virilis (Cynth. erota) *Fruhst.* 479.  
 virosa (Catops. crocale) *Fruhst.* 163.  
 viruna (Yoma algina) *Fruhst.* 541.  
 visellia (Ter. blanda) *Fruhst.* 169.  
 vistricea (Euth. panopus) *Fruhst.* 694.  
 vitramana (Hyp. bolina) *Fruhst.* 551.  
 vocouia (Del. henningia) *Fruhst.* 135.  
 volsina (Myc. sudra) *Fruhst.* 355.  
 volumina (Lyc. puspa) *Fruhst.* 870.  
 vonara (Eupl. alcathoe) *Fruhst.* 237.  
  
 xeragis (Ger. boisduvali) *Fruhst.* 818.  
 xerxene (Ceth. cydippe) *Fruhst.* 745.  
 ximene (Pap. aegaeus) *Jord.* 67.  
  
 yaksha (App. wardi) *Fruhst.* 157.  
 yaksha (Ter. lacteola) *Fruhst.* 170.



yaniya (Praet. segecia) *Fruhst.* 794.  
yantiva (Thaum. odana) *Fruhst.* 440.  
yanuta (Arg. ugiensis) *Fruhst.* 298.  
yapana (Euth. bellata) *Fruhst.* 681.  
yapola (Euth. anosia) *Fruhst.* 674.  
yasana (Pant. nefte) *Fruhst.* 747.  
yasodara (Tan. pelea) *Fruhst.* 651.  
yata (Diog. japonica) *Fruhst.* 703.  
yawa (Lib. myrrha) *Fruhst.* 770.  
yenadora (Euth. anosia) *Fruhst.* 674.  
yessonensis (Nept. hylas) *Fruhst.* 601.  
yoga (Lethe dyrta) *Fruhst.* 317.  
yogini (Del. belisama) *Fruhst.* 132.  
yopala (Arg. aglaja) *Fruhst.* 514.  
ysabela (Hyp. alimena) *Fruhst.* 547.  
yunmanensis (Sas. charonda) *Fruhst.* 702.

zacora (Pap. polytes) *Jord.* 63.  
zaradrus (Allot. fallax) *Fruhst.* 809.  
zarewna (Arg. adippe) *Fruhst.* 515.  
zebraica (Pap. euphrates) *Jord.* 90.  
zebuna (Cirr. tyche) *Fruhst.* 487.  
zenica (Faun. menado) *Fruhst.* 405.  
zephoris (Tell. zoilus) *Fruhst.* 273.  
zephyria (Pap. lowi) *Jord.* 71.  
zeugitana (Lethe kansa) *Fruhst.* 318.  
zingis (Tar. plinius) *Fruhst.* 893.  
zitema (Allot. aphocha) *Fruhst.* 810.  
zoa (Myn. plateni) *Fruhst.* 535.  
zodina (Ypth. baldus) *Fruhst.* 289.  
zosima (Cupha madestes) *Fruhst.* 744.  
zuchara (Lethe mekara) *Fruhst.* 319.  
zynara (Pant. kanwa) *Fruhst.* 628.  
zynias (Zem. emesoides) *Fruhst.* 774.



## Corrections of the Plates of Volume 9.

16 c	3. Fig.	for	<i>sumatranus</i>	place	<i>sumatrana</i>	73 h	1. Fig.	for	<i>samanga</i>	place	<i>odinia</i>
19 c	3. "	"	<i>loochooana</i>	"	<i>loochooanus</i>	73 h	5. 6. "	"	<i>zitta</i>	"	<i>zita</i>
22 c	3. "	"	<i>diophatus</i>	"	<i>diophantus</i>	76 c	4. "	"	<i>fulva</i>	"	<i>fulvus</i>
32 b	1. "	"	<i>astracans</i>	"	<i>astreans</i>	77 b	3. "	"	<i>aglaoides</i>	"	<i>eryx</i>
43 c	3. "	"	<i>doson</i>	"	<i>axion</i>	77 b	5. "	"	<i>magaba</i>	"	<i>maghaba</i>
43 c	5. "	"	<i>axion</i>	"	<i>pracslabilis</i> U	77 e	3. "	"	<i>motyssa</i>	"	<i>molyssa</i>
45 a	2. "	"	<i>monticola</i>	"	<i>monticolus</i>	78 a	2. "	"	<i>bengena</i>	"	<i>bentenga</i>
45 b	3. 4. "	"	<i>sumatranus</i>	"	<i>sumatrana</i>	79 c	1. "	"	<i>camaralzeman</i>	"	<i>camaralzaman</i>
45 c	3. "	"	<i>macfarlanei</i> ♀	"	<i>cestius</i>	80 c	3. "	"	<i>pydna</i> ♂	"	<i>spiculifera</i>
46 b	2. "	"	<i>ncopommcranus</i>	"	<i>ncopommcranus</i>	81 c	3. "	"	<i>crana</i>	"	<i>crana</i>
48 c	2. "	"	<i>cubolia</i>	"	<i>cubalia</i>	82 a	4. "	"	<i>tombryensis</i>	"	<i>lombugensis</i>
50 f	3. "	"	<i>dolorcs</i>	"	<i>dolorosa</i>	82 c	2. 4. "	"	<i>rollenhovi</i>	"	<i>anitra</i>
52 d	2. "	"	<i>oraia</i>	"	<i>oraia vasumitra</i>	82 c	5. "	"	<i>abjecla</i> ♂	"	<i>abjecla</i> ♀
52 d	5. "	"	<i>nakula</i>	"	<i>nak. auratilis</i>	82 c	4. "	"	<i>wcllerensis</i>	"	<i>jacobseni</i>
53 a	3. 4. "	"	<i>madestes</i>	"	<i>madctes</i>	83 a	3. "	"	<i>perizonia</i>	"	<i>weslwoodi</i>
55 c	3. "	"	<i>gabia</i>	"	<i>altivaga</i>	85 a	1. "	"	<i>lucemon</i>	"	<i>cuclemom</i>
57 c	5. "	"	<i>aulohisbe</i> ♀	"	<i>albiplaga</i>	85 a	3. 4. "	"	<i>basilissa</i>	"	<i>donada</i>
58 a	1. "	"	<i>zelmira</i> ♂	"	<i>irvini</i> ♂	85 b	1. "	"	<i>swierstrae</i>	"	<i>opalina</i>
58 a	4. "	"	<i>libylthea</i> ♀	"	<i>lib. arcs</i> ♀	85 b	2. "	"	<i>doubledayi</i>	"	<i>aesatia</i>
58 b	6. "	"	<i>figulina</i>	"	<i>sufflava</i>	85 c	3. "	"	<i>usipetes</i> ♂	"	<i>astrifera</i> ♂
58 d	1. "	"	<i>epicocna</i>	"	<i>vacans</i>	85 d	3. "	"	<i>pollita</i> ♂	"	<i>ecbalana</i>
58 d	2—4. "	"	<i>hippo</i>	"	<i>hippoides</i>	85 e	2. "	"	<i>gelder</i> ♀	"	<i>phoebadis</i>
58 f	2. "	"	<i>lycasle</i> ♀	"	<i>gellia</i> ♀	85 e	4. "	"	<i>tisiphone</i> ♂	"	<i>semperi</i>
59 a	6. "	"	<i>pseudolalage</i> ♂	"	<i>durvasa</i> ♂	86 c	2. "	"	<i>gilda</i> ♂	"	<i>gilda</i> ♀
59 b	1. "	"	<i>lalage</i> ♀	"	<i>lal. durvasa</i> ♀	86 c	3. "	"	<i>batesi</i> ♂	"	<i>pinaria</i>
59 c	6. "	"	<i>plana</i> ♀	"	<i>festrada</i> ♀	87 a	4. "	"	<i>violetta</i> ♀	"	<i>epixantha</i>
59 d	1. "	"	<i>narendra</i>	"	<i>slatilia</i>	87 c	5. "	"	<i>timandra</i> ♂	"	<i>timandra</i> ♀
59 f	3. "	"	<i>ada</i> U	"	<i>ada cana</i> U	87 e	2. "	"	<i>saucris</i> ♀	"	<i>malelas</i>
60 c	2. "	"	<i>albina</i>	"	<i>alb. virilis</i>	88 b	5. "	"	<i>panthera</i> ♂	"	<i>lacrimosa</i> ♂
60 c	3. "	"	"	"	<i>alb. punctata</i>	88 c	2. "	"	<i>sumatranas</i>	"	<i>sumatrana</i>
60 c	5. "	"	"	"	<i>alb. citrona</i>	88 c	5. "	"	<i>panthera</i> ♀	"	<i>lacrimosa</i> ♀
60 c	6. "	"	"	"	<i>alb. ambigua</i>	89 d	1. "	"	<i>biocellatus</i> ♂	"	<i>bioculatus</i> ♂
60 d	3. "	"	<i>ncombo</i>	"	<i>ne. flava</i>	90 b	1. "	"	<i>papua</i> ♀	"	<i>lactentia</i> ♀
60 d	5. "	"	<i>darada</i>	"	<i>confusa</i>	90 b	5. "	"	<i>rasudeva</i>	"	<i>thyeana</i>
60 e	6. "	"	<i>leis</i>	"	<i>l. obscurior</i>	90 c	1. "	"	"	"	"
60 f	1. "	"	<i>maria</i>	"	<i>tibericus</i>	91 b	3. 4. "	"	<i>mcssena</i>	"	<i>mcssene</i>
60 f	5. "	"	<i>leis</i> ♀ U	"	<i>leis obscurior</i>	91 d	6. "	"	<i>mynois</i>	"	<i>minois</i>
61 a	6. "	"	<i>lankapura</i>	"	<i>fasciata</i>	92 c	1. "	"	<i>tonkiniana</i>	"	<i>mamerta</i>
62 e	3. 4. "	"	<i>angulifer</i>	"	<i>angulipennis</i>	92 c	3. "	"	<i>mnesira</i>	"	<i>mestra</i>
62 f	7. "	"	<i>chrysographa</i>	"	<i>chlorographa</i>	92 d	1. "	"	<i>cocodaemon</i>	"	<i>caodaemon</i>
63 d	1. "	"	<i>odysia</i>	"	<i>perscphone</i>	92 d	7. "	"	<i>milena</i> ♂	"	<i>bazochi</i>
63 d	3. "	"	<i>temena</i> ♂ U	"	<i>lenitas</i> ♂ U	93 e	2. "	"	<i>faleipennis</i>	"	<i>roduntata</i>
65 e	1. 2. "	"	<i>mythra</i>	"	<i>mithra</i>	93 e	4. "	"	<i>deliana</i>	"	<i>dclia</i>
66 a	3. "	"	<i>sumbawana</i> ♀	"	<i>avatar</i> ♀	93 e	5. "	"	<i>incs</i>	"	<i>argentina</i>
66 a	5. "	"	<i>austrosundana</i> ♀	"	<i>sumbawana</i> ♀	93 e	6. "	"	<i>argentina</i>	"	<i>ines</i>
66 b	1. "	"	<i>hippia</i>	"	<i>gaea</i>	93 g	1. "	"	<i>caculans</i>	"	<i>bazilana</i>
66 c	1. "	"	"	"	"	94 c	3. "	"	<i>swaka</i>	"	<i>garuna</i>
66 d	2. 3. "	"	<i>palawana</i>	"	<i>palavana</i>	94 d	1. "	"	<i>krishna</i>	"	<i>crishna</i>
66 e	3. 4. "	"	<i>pingusa</i>	"	<i>pingasa</i>	95 c	2. "	"	<i>cruentata</i>	"	<i>cruentula</i>
67 d	1. 2. "	"	<i>mcnandrus</i>	"	<i>doubledayi</i>	95 d	2. "	"	<i>pallida</i>	"	<i>palliat</i>
68 c	1. "	"	<i>scylloides</i> ♀	"	<i>sidra</i> ♀	95 d	4. "	"	<i>sinoë</i>	"	<i>oinoë</i>
68 d	4. "	"	<i>flava</i>	"	<i>rivalis</i>	97 a	4. "	"	<i>ebolina</i>	"	<i>cmbolima</i>
68 d	5. "	"	"	"	<i>crocaina</i>	97 c	5. "	"	<i>dcliadcs</i>	"	<i>visrava</i>
69 b	5. "	"	<i>pomona</i> ♀	"	<i>nivescens</i>	97 d	3. "	"	<i>atkinsoni</i>	"	<i>alkinsonia</i>
69 c	1. "	"	<i>crocac</i> ♂	"	<i>flavescens</i>	97 e	1—3. "	"	<i>dryptis</i>	"	<i>todara</i>
69 c	2. "	"	" ♀	"	<i>latilimbata</i>	97 e	5. "	"	<i>skanda</i>	"	<i>scanda</i>
69 d	4. "	"	<i>philippine</i> ♀	"	<i>florclla</i> ♀	98 a	5. "	"	<i>kansa</i>	"	<i>zeugilana</i>
69 e	1. 2. "	"	<i>gnoma</i>	"	<i>philippina</i>	98 d	4. "	"	<i>sumatrana</i>	"	<i>sumatrensis</i>
70 d	2. "	"	<i>iclerica</i>	"	<i>icteria</i>	99 c	6. "	"	<i>minula</i>	"	<i>pusilla</i>
72 e	6. "	"	<i>lcechi</i> ♀	"	<i>thrasibulus</i>	99 d	8. "	"	<i>ninyas</i>	"	<i>nynias</i>
72 f	2. 3. "	"	<i>nilgiriensis</i>	"	<i>nilagiriensis</i>	99 e	4. "	"	<i>ceylonica</i>	"	<i>gellia</i>
73 a	1. "	"	<i>aia</i> ♂	"	<i>aias</i> ♂	99 g	4. "	"	<i>lorymna</i>	"	<i>celebensis</i>
73 a	2. "	"	<i>phila</i> ♂	"	<i>phicomone</i>	99 g	6. "	"	<i>mclhora</i>	"	<i>gela</i>
73 b	3. "	"	<i>purus</i> ♂	"	<i>etrida</i>	100 d	1. "	"	<i>agrippina</i>	"	<i>agrippa</i>
73 c	2. "	"	<i>silhetana</i> ♀	"	<i>davidsoni</i>	100 d	4. "	"	<i>umbonia</i>	"	<i>phoreas</i>



102 b	3. Fig. for	<i>lathyi</i> ♀	place	<i>lathyi</i> ♂	126 f	6. Fig. for	<i>soma</i> ♂	place	<i>susruta</i>
104 a	2. „ „	<i>diores</i>	„	<i>ramdeo</i>	127 b	1, 2. „ „	<i>dirtea</i>	„	<i>jadeitina</i>
104 a	3, 4. „ „	<i>noureddin</i>	„	<i>sigirya</i>	127 d	3. „ „	<i>phasianus</i>	„	<i>phasiana</i>
104 b	1. „ „	„	„	„	128 a	2. „ „	<i>ignigena</i>	„	<i>ignifera</i>
104 b	2. „ „	<i>candica</i>	„	<i>candika</i>	128 c	4, 5. „ „	<i>kesava</i>	„	<i>kes. arhat</i>
105 a	1. „ „	<i>schönbergi</i>	„	<i>binghami</i>	128 e	4. „ „	<i>garuda</i>	„	<i>gar. suddhodana</i>
105 c	2. „ „	<i>cynus</i>	„	<i>verbanus</i>	129 b	2. „ „	<i>agniformis</i>	„	<i>agn. arata</i>
106 a	2, 3. „ „	<i>odorata</i>	„	<i>odora</i>	129 b	4. „ „	<i>niveipicta</i>	„	<i>nirepicta</i>
106 c	4. „ „	<i>lepida</i> ♂	„	<i>ceylonica</i>	129 c	1. „ „	<i>kenodontus</i>	„	<i>kenodontus</i>
107 a	2. „ „	<i>merione</i>	„	<i>tapestrina</i>	129 c	2. „ „	<i>lusiada</i>	„	<i>malissia</i>
107 b	1, 2. „ „	<i>dongolae</i>	„	<i>dongalae</i>	130 c	4. „ „	<i>sahadeva</i>	„	<i>sah. nadaka</i>
107 b	3. „ „	<i>specularis</i>	„	<i>specularia</i>	131 b	1. „ „	<i>franciae</i>	„	<i>fr. raja</i>
107 c	3. „ „	<i>alcippine</i>	„	<i>alcippina</i>	131 b	2. „ „	<i>piatica</i>	„	<i>sarmana</i>
107 e	6. „ „	<i>kajuna</i>	„	<i>keyana</i>	131 d	1. „ „	<i>phemiis</i>	„	<i>ph. seilzi</i>
107 g	1. „ „	<i>tampetina</i>	„	<i>tampetina</i>	131 e	4. „ „	<i>amanda</i>	„	<i>eutaenia</i>
107 g	3. „ „	<i>surya</i>	„	<i>siamensis</i>	131 e	5. „ „	<i>calliphorus</i>	„	<i>smaragdifer</i>
108 b	1. „ „	<i>satellita</i>	„	<i>illergeta</i>	132 b	3. „ „	<i>telchinia</i>	„	<i>aphidas</i>
108 b	4. „ „	<i>imperialis</i> ♂	„	<i>myra</i>	132 d	1, 2. „ „	<i>cocytus</i>	„	<i>ambrysus</i>
108 b	5. „ „	<i>imperialis</i> ♀	„	<i>princesa</i> ♀	132 d	5. „ „	<i>cocytina</i>	„	<i>montivaga</i>
108 c	1. „ „	<i>semiramis</i>	„	<i>ninos</i>	133 a	5. „ „	<i>pardatis</i>	„	<i>lutala</i>
108 d	1. „ „	<i>allites</i>	„	<i>allita</i>	133 a	6. „ „	<i>lutala</i>	„	<i>orphne</i>
108 d	2. „ „	<i>nymphaea</i>	„	<i>nympha</i>	133 b	5. „ „	<i>fruhstorferi</i>	„	<i>tiara</i>
109 b	3. „ „	<i>figalia</i>	„	<i>figalea</i>	133 c	2. „ „	<i>martigena</i> ♂	„	<i>sumatrana</i>
109 c	1. „ „	<i>buruensis</i>	„	<i>buruana</i>	133 c	4. „ „	<i>consanguis</i>	„	<i>consanguinea</i>
110 a	5. „ „	<i>penthesilea</i>	„	<i>baecanica</i>	133 d	1. „ „	<i>preseda</i> ♀	„	<i>laverna</i>
110 b	1. „ „	„	„	„	134 d	4. „ „	<i>jalinder</i>	„	<i>hindia</i>
110 d	1. „ „	<i>nietneri</i>	„	<i>mahratta</i>	135 a	2. „ „	<i>schreiberi</i>	„	<i>schreiber</i>
110 d	2. „ „	<i>mahratta</i>	„	<i>nietneri</i>	135 b	4. „ „	<i>orilus</i>	„	<i>kisserieus</i>
110 d	3. „ „	<i>myrina</i>	„	<i>sarnada</i>	135 d	1, 2. „ „	<i>affinis</i>	„	<i>demonax</i>
110 e	1. „ „	<i>lechenaulti</i>	„	<i>lechenault</i>	136 a	1, 2. „ „	<i>hasianus</i>	„	<i>pleistoanax</i>
111 a	4. „ „	<i>danosippe</i>	„	<i>hermanni</i>	136 a	3, 4. „ „	<i>pleistoanax</i>	„	<i>hasianus</i>
111 d	3. „ „	<i>buddha</i> ♂	„	<i>gautama</i>	136 c	3, 4. „ „	<i>harmodius</i>	„	<i>martin</i>
113 a	1, 2. „ „	<i>ardis</i>	„	<i>ardys</i>	136 c	4. „ „	<i>martinus</i>	„	<i>harmodius</i>
113 d	1. „ „	<i>annamitica</i>	„	<i>telearchides</i>	137 a	2. „ „	<i>falcus</i>	„	<i>plautus</i>
114 a	1. „ „	<i>formosanus</i>	„	<i>formosanus</i>	137 c	3. „ „	<i>surjas</i>	„	<i>surj. atys</i>
114 b	2. „ „	<i>distinctus</i> ♂	„	<i>distinctus</i> ♀	137 c	4. „ „	<i>pseudomerta</i>	„	<i>phanthasma</i>
115 a	5. „ „	<i>nakula</i> ♀	„	<i>nakulina</i> ♀	138 b	2. „ „	<i>andromache</i>	„	<i>andromacha</i>
115 c	3. „ „	<i>palavensis</i>	„	<i>palawanicus</i>	138 b	6. „ „	<i>savitri</i> ♀	„	<i>teutya</i>
115 d	1. „ „	<i>gudula</i>	„	<i>gudila</i>	138 b	7. „ „	<i>neophron</i>	„	<i>neophronides</i>
115 d	2. „ „	<i>pfeifferae</i>	„	<i>haterius</i>	138 f	6. „ „	<i>thericles</i>	„	<i>thericles</i>
116 a	1. „ „	<i>nakula</i> ♀	„	<i>nilka</i> ♀	138 g	2. „ „	<i>agias</i> ♀	„	<i>zemera</i>
116 b	4. „ „	<i>djarong</i>	„	<i>djarang</i>	138 g	6. „ „	<i>abuna</i>	„	<i>bahadur</i>
116 d	3. „ „	<i>namides</i>	„	<i>namida</i>	139 a	6, 7. „ „	<i>philiscus</i>	„	<i>philiscus</i>
116 f	6. „ „	<i>orithya</i>	„	<i>orthosia</i>	139 a	8. „ „	<i>elsa</i>	„	<i>elsa</i>
117 b	3. „ „	<i>leucophora</i> ♂	„	<i>leucophora</i> ♀	139 c	1. „ „	<i>nymphidia</i>	„	<i>elodinia</i>
117 b	4. „ „	<i>tristis</i>	„	<i>himera</i>	139 d	7. „ „	<i>venusa</i>	„	<i>venox</i>
118 a	2. „ „	<i>pandorus</i> ♂	„	<i>pandarus</i>	139 g	2, 3. „ „	<i>batjana</i>	„	<i>batchiana</i>
118 a	3. „ „	„ ♀	„	<i>eriphile</i>	139 g	5. „ „	<i>geoffroyi</i>	„	<i>geoffroy</i>
118 c	3. „ „	<i>philippensis</i>	„	<i>joloana</i>	140 i	7. „ „	<i>thuisto</i>	„	<i>sawaja</i>
119 d	3. „ „	<i>antiope</i> ♀	„	<i>antiope</i> ♂	140 f	4. „ „	<i>segestus</i>	„	<i>segestes</i>
119 d	4. „ „	<i>pithoka</i>	„	<i>illuminata</i>	141 d	6. „ „	<i>diopethes</i>	„	<i>diopethes</i>
119 e	3. „ „	<i>afra</i> ♂	„	<i>mela</i> ♀	141 e	7, 8. „ „	<i>dossenus</i>	„	<i>dossemus</i>
120 d	3. „ „	<i>sulanus</i>	„	<i>sulana</i>	141 f	5. „ „	<i>mitvina</i>	„	<i>mitvius</i>
120 d	4. „ „	<i>calydonia</i>	„	<i>auricinia</i>	141 g	6. „ „	<i>alkama</i>	„	<i>alkamah</i>
121 a	4. „ „	<i>eugenia</i> ♂	„	<i>eugenius</i> ♀	141 h	4, 5. „ „	<i>dotion</i>	„	<i>dotion</i>
121 b	2. „ „	<i>francki</i>	„	<i>franckii</i>	141 h	8, 9. „ „	<i>multistriatus</i>	„	<i>multistrigatus</i>
121 f	2. „ „	<i>perakana</i>	„	<i>peraka</i>	141 i	1. „ „	<i>dumita</i>	„	<i>drumila</i>
122 b	4. „ „	<i>kühni</i>	„	<i>mantilis</i>	142 d	7. „ „	<i>lorquini</i>	„	<i>lorquini</i>
122 c	1. „ „	<i>tessa</i>	„	<i>thessa</i>	142 g	3, 4. „ „	<i>subcaeruleus</i>	„	<i>subcaeruleum</i>
122 f	2. „ „	<i>lyneides</i>	„	<i>cutaenia</i>	142 h	3. „ „	<i>crisala</i>	„	<i>crisala</i>
122 f	5. „ „	<i>chilo</i> ♂	„	<i>fylgia</i> ♂	143	(Head)	THYSONOTIS	„	THYSONOTIS
122 f	6. „ „	<i>lycone</i>	„	<i>lyconides</i>	143 a	1, 3. „ „	<i>karpaja</i>	„	<i>karpaja</i>
123 a	3. „ „	<i>pintuyana</i>	„	<i>mahastha</i>	143 f	2, 3. „ „	<i>schäfferi</i>	„	<i>schäffera</i>
123 e	6. „ „	<i>gutama</i>	„	<i>teldeniya</i>	143 g	2. „ „	<i>brownei</i>	„	<i>brownii</i>
124 a	1, 2. „ „	<i>margurita</i>	„	<i>marguritha</i>	144 g	6. „ „	<i>pythia</i>	„	<i>pythias</i>
124 a	5. „ „	<i>alemene</i>	„	<i>alemene</i>	145 h	8. „ „	<i>ethion</i>	„	<i>colmus</i>
124 a	6. „ „	<i>perina</i>	„	<i>perinus</i>	145 i	9. „ „	<i>tuatensis</i>	„	<i>tualensis</i>
124 b	2, 3. „ „	<i>matiola</i>	„	<i>matthiola</i>	146 b	3, 4. „ „	<i>epijasius</i>	„	<i>epijarbas</i>
124 c	3. „ „	<i>battaka</i>	„	<i>battakana</i>	146 c	2. „ „	<i>sagasa</i>	„	<i>sagata</i>
124 c	4. „ „	<i>karwara</i>	„	<i>karwara</i>	146 c	4—6. „ „	<i>ravata</i>	„	<i>rav. phacdra</i>
124 d	3. „ „	<i>reta</i> ♀	„	<i>syma</i> ♀	146 c	3. „ „	<i>epirus</i>	„	<i>almar</i>
124 e	1. „ „	<i>sulpitia</i>	„	<i>trieula</i>	146 d	5. „ „	<i>pengata</i>	„	<i>testa</i>
124 f	1. „ „	<i>amhara</i>	„	<i>amharina</i>	146 e	2, 3. „ „	<i>chezeba</i>	„	<i>chozeba</i>
124 f	3. „ „	<i>perius</i> ♂	„	<i>perius</i> ♀	146 f	4. „ „	<i>herculina</i>	„	<i>herculus</i>
125 c	2. „ „	<i>niasina</i>	„	<i>niasana</i>	146 f	5, 6. „ „	<i>yojana</i>	„	<i>anasuja</i>
125 c	3. „ „	<i>visaya</i>	„	<i>viraja</i>	146 g	5, 6. „ „	<i>acte</i>	„	<i>idina</i>
125 d	3. „ „	<i>cyrilla</i> ♂	„	<i>cyrilla</i> ♀	146 h	3. „ „	<i>vanorasa</i>	„	<i>vanarasa</i>
125 d	5. „ „	<i>betta</i> ♀	„	<i>tricolor</i>	146 h	4. „ „	<i>photea</i>	„	<i>platea</i> ♀
125 d	6. „ „	<i>ilos</i> ♂	„	<i>thysbe</i>	146 B a	6. „ „	<i>syla</i>	„	<i>sila</i>
125 e	3. „ „	<i>siamensis</i> ♂	„	<i>alesia</i>	146 B c	7, 8. „ „	<i>wawortia</i>	„	<i>marortia</i>
126 b	4. „ „	<i>charon</i>	„	<i>cresina</i>	146 B d	1. „ „	„	„	„
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| adustata <i>Fruhst.</i> Myc. 350             |         | affinis <i>Etw.</i> Cel. 1038 . . .     | 164 d    | agniformis <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 673       |          |
| adustatus <i>Fruhst.</i> Amath. 427          |         | affinis <i>F.</i> Dan. 199              |          | agnioides <i>Elw.</i> Col. 1035 . .       | 163 g    |
| adustus <i>G. &amp; S.</i> Dan. 199          |         | affinis <i>Fldr.</i> Rah. 598           |          | agnis <i>Fldr.</i> Ambl. 955              |          |
| adventus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 81              |         | affinis <i>Huph.</i> 152                |          | agnis <i>Voll.</i> Euth. 672 . . .        | 129 a, b |
| advipa <i>Fruhst.</i> Le. 316                |         | affinis <i>Ky.</i> Taen. 416            |          | agnivena <i>Mr.</i> IX. 159 . . .         | 72 b     |
| adyte <i>Bsd.</i> Eupl. 254                  |         | affinis <i>Taen.</i> 391, 415           |          | agondas <i>Bsd.</i> Elymn. 390            |          |
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| aehoja <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 181               |         | affinis <i>Röb.</i> Rap. 1002 . . .     | 160 i    | agoranis <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Del. 124          |          |
| aebutia <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 267             |         | affinis <i>Voll.</i> Huph. 144 . . .    | 58 b     | agorda <i>Fruhst.</i> Nac. 919            |          |
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| aebutia <i>Fruhst.</i> Ter. 171              |         | affinoides <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 200 .    | 77 d     | agosthena <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 748        |          |
| aedias <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 963 . . .           | 147 g   | afghana <i>Mart.</i> Cyr. 582           |          | agostina <i>Hew.</i> Del. 123 . . .       | 54 d     |
| aedies Adolias 455                           |         | afra <i>Fruhst.</i> Hyp. 546            |          | agrarius <i>Swb.</i> Erib. 718            |          |
| aectes <i>Hew.</i> Euth. 691                 |         | afranius <i>Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 948       |          | agrata <i>Nic.</i> Ambl. 963 . . .        | 150 B g  |
| aegatinus <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 66            |         | afranius <i>Fruhst.</i> Cast. 889       |          | agraulia <i>Hew.</i> Bibla 1076           |          |
| aegatus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 66               |         | africana <i>Fruhst.</i> Mel. 363        |          | agraulia <i>Olliff</i> Telic. 1079        |          |
| aegeus <i>Don.</i> Pap. 65 . . .             | 23 c    | aga <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 255 . . .      | 83 d     | <i>Agrias</i> 455, 712, 729               |          |
| aegeus Pap. 40, 47, 68                       |         | aga <i>Fruhst.</i> Huph. 145 . . .      | 64 e, f  | agricola <i>Ww.</i> Luc. 930 . . .        | 153 h    |
| aegialus <i>Dist.</i> Pap. 44                |         | agaba <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 955 . . .       | 150 c    | agrippa <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 420 .        | 100 d    |
| aegina <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 157               |         | agabe = <i>Amblyp.</i> agaba 956        |          | agrippina (= <i>agrippa</i> ) Taen.       |          |
| aegina <i>Fruhst.</i> Phriss. 158 .          | 62 c    | agalla <i>Fruhst.</i> Cam. 971          |          | 420                                       |          |
| aegis <i>Fldr.</i> Phriss. 158 . . .         | 62 c    | agama <i>Fldr.</i> Abaratha 1046        |          | agrippina <i>Thys.</i> 6                  |          |
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| aegistus <i>Cr.</i> Pap. 100                 |         | agamemnon <i>L.</i> Pap. 101 . . .      | 45 d     | ahanus <i>Fruhst.</i> Amblyp. 960         |          |
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| aegumurus <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 277           |         | aganippe <i>Don.</i> Del. 133 . . .     | 53 c     | ahastina <i>Fruhst.</i> Padr. 1077        |          |
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| aenaria <i>Fruhst.</i> Prec. 520 . .         | 117 a   | agelastus <i>Arhop.</i> 908             |          | aita <i>Nic.</i> Abis. 785 . . .          | 138 b    |
| aenea <i>Bthr.</i> Eupl. 268                 |         | agelastus <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 965 .       | 150 B ef | <i>aitehisōni</i> <i>Wood-M.</i> Pithaur. |          |
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| aenea <i>Smpr.</i> Cher. 994 . . .           | 158 g   | agelia <i>Godt.</i> Hest. 224           |          | aja <i>Fruhst.</i> Abis. 783 . . .        | 140 b    |
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| aenone <i>Waterh.</i> Ogyr. 941 .            | 161 g   | agesilaus <i>Stgr.</i> Ambl. 957 .      | 148 f    | akaba <i>Dre.</i> Nac. 919                |          |
| aenus <i>Fruhst.</i> Ira. 944                |         | agestis <i>Schiff.</i> Lycaena 929      |          | akames <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 64             |          |
| aeole <i>Mr.</i> Ceth. 504 . . .             | 110 a   | agestor <i>Gray</i> Pap. 41 . . .       | 20 a     | akar <i>Mab.</i> Padr. 1077               |          |
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| aeropus <i>L.</i> Euth. 694                  |         | agina <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 378          |          | alaconia <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 958 . .        | 150 B g  |
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| aesatia <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 237 . .         | 85 b    | aglaia <i>L.</i> Del. 134               |          | alankara <i>Horsf.</i> Leba. 644          |          |
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| aesiopacoides <i>Mr.</i> Ter. 167            |         | aglaina <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 276        |          | alarbus <i>Fruhst.</i> Cast. 886          |          |



	Plat.		Plat.		Plat.
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<i>albadus</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Allot. 809		479 . . . . .	109 b	<i>alkmene</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 509	
<i>albapex</i> <i>Nic.</i> Deud. 1000		<i>albotignula</i> <i>Eccke</i> Ger. 818		<i>alkmene</i> Ceth. 745	
<i>albata</i> <i>Hpffr.</i> App. 156		<i>alboventris</i> <i>Rbb.</i> Pap. 57		<i>allardi</i> <i>Oberth</i> Cigar. 939	
<i>albata</i> <i>Rbb.</i> Myn. 536		<i>albula</i> <i>Drc.</i> Marm. 990		<i>allastola</i> <i>Luc.</i> Thyson. 831	
<i>albata</i> <i>Zink.</i> Dan. 209		<i>albula</i> <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Thyson. 832 .	144 e	<i>allata</i> <i>Stgr.</i> Ambl. 964 . .	150 g
<i>albata</i> <i>Zink.</i> Dan. 383		<i>albula</i> <i>Wall.</i> Hyp. 543		<i>allectus</i> <i>Sm.</i> Lamp. 911	
<i>alberti</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Del. 126 . .	56 d	<i>alcamene</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Pantop. 625 .	124 a	<i>allica</i> <i>F.</i> Zem. 773	
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<i>albertisi</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Morph. 409		<i>alcandor</i> <i>Cr.</i> Pap. 72		<i>alluviorum</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 134 .	56 a
<i>albertisi</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Pap. 83 . .	37 a	<i>alcas</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Lamp. 911		<i>almae</i> <i>Smpr.</i> Pap. 39	
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<i>albescens</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Timel. 511		<i>alcathoë</i> Eupl. 276. 707		<i>almansor</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 961	
<i>albescens</i> <i>Pouj.</i> Ypth. 288		<i>alcathoëoides</i> <i>Nic.</i> Eur. 707		<i>almar</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Deud. 1000 . .	146 c
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<i>albescens</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 17 .	7 b	<i>alceae</i> <i>Esp.</i> Carch. 1047		<i>almora</i> <i>Drc.</i> Nacad. 917	
<i>albicans</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Parn. 111		<i>alcesta</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 500 . .	110 c	<i>alompra</i> <i>Mr.</i> Kall. 567	
<i>albicans</i> <i>Hag.</i> Taen. 415		<i>alceste</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Hest. 220		<i>alompra</i> <i>Mr.</i> Lib. 770 . .	139 f
<i>albicilla</i> <i>Mr.</i> Sar. 1044 . .	165 f	<i>alceste</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Rah. 597		<i>alopia</i> <i>Godt.</i> Eupl. 269	
<i>albicincta</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Prec. 524		<i>alcestis</i> <i>Sm.</i> Ambl. 955		<i>alorauus</i> <i>R. &amp; J.</i> Erib. 727	
<i>albiclavata</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Parn. 1085		<i>alcelas</i> <i>Hbn.</i> Ever. 924		<i>alorensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 126 . .	52 a
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<i>albidisca</i> <i>Mr.</i> Lyc. 874		<i>alcibiades</i> <i>F.</i> Pap. 89		<i>alorica</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Nept. 603	
<i>albidisca</i> <i>Mr.</i> Meg. 857		<i>alcidice</i> <i>Godt.</i> Eupl. 272		<i>aloricus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 98	
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<i>Hor.</i> 981		<i>alcippoides</i> <i>Mr.</i> At. 471		<i>alsulus</i> <i>H.-Schäff.</i> Ziz. 926 .	153 d
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<i>albiplaga</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Prion. 136	57 c	<i>alcyone</i> Eum. 307		<i>altivaga</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 128 .	55 c
<i>albiplaga</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cast. 1114	147 b	<i>alcyone</i> Satyr. 285		<i>aluensis</i> <i>Swk.</i> Notocr. 1095 .	174 h
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<i>alboostriatus</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 44	32 a	<i>alix</i> <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Hypoch. 849 .	145 c	<i>amarynceus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 248	
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| amaura <i>Drc.</i> Nac. 917                    |         | amplior <i>Fruhst.</i> Ter. 496          |              | andamanensis <i>Nic.</i> Lar. 459               |          |
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| amazona <i>Pag.</i> Amblyp. 950                |         | ampyx <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 97             |              | andamanica <i>Mr.</i> Dol. 558                  |          |
| amba <i>Ky.</i> Sin. 979                       |         | amrita <i>Fldr.</i> Neoch. 991           | 159 a        | andamanica <i>Riley</i> Hors. 946               |          |
| emba <i>Mr.</i> Huph. 142                      | 64 a    | amunda = <i>Amblyp.</i> anunda 955       |              | andamanica <i>Stich.</i> Cath. 500              |          |
| amba <i>Mr.</i> Neptis 619                     |         | amycus <i>Fldr.</i> Char. 734            |              | andamanica <i>Wood.-M.</i> Ambl. 967            | 147 f    |
| ambalika <i>Mr.</i> Euth. 661                  | 133 b   | amycus <i>Misk.</i> Eupl. 242            |              | andamanica <i>Wood.-M.</i> Cel. 1037            |          |
| ambareesa <i>Mr.</i> Cel. 1036                 | 164 a   | amydra <i>Fruhst.</i> Nept. 618          |              | andamanica <i>Wood.-M.</i> Cyr. 582             |          |
| ambasa <i>Fruhst.</i> Rap. 1004                | 160 f   | amymone = <i>Eupl.</i> amymone Godl. 236 |              | andamanica <i>Wood.-M.</i> Cyr. 574             |          |
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| ambica <i>Koll.</i> Apat. 699                  |         | amymone Godl. Eupl. 276                  |              | andamanica <i>Wood.-M. &amp; Nic.</i> Sat. 1034 | 163 f    |
| ambica <i>Apat.</i> 748                        |         | amynthor <i>Bdv.</i> Pap. 58             | 27 c         | andamanica <i>Wood.-M.</i> Rem. 977             |          |
| ambigua <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> App. 154                | 60 c    | amynthor <i>Hbst.</i> Deud. 1001         |              | andamanicus <i>Fruhst.</i> Erib. 718            |          |
| ambigua <i>Stich.</i> Taen. 424                |         | amythaon <i>Dbl.</i> Amathux. 432        |              | andamanicus <i>Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 897             |          |
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| Amblypodia 942                                 |         | anacletus <i>Fldr.</i> Hypoch. 839       | 144 f        | andersoni <i>Atk.</i> Le. 314                   |          |
| amboides <i>Mr.</i> Nept. 619                  |         | anactus <i>Mac Leay</i> Pap. 47          | 25 c         | andersoni <i>Dist.</i> Huph. 142                | 65 c     |
| amboinensis <i>Fldr.</i> Ceth. 502             |         | anaclis Pap. 40                          |              | andersoni <i>Ky.</i> Hesp. 1057                 |          |
| amboinensis <i>Slgr.</i> Dol. 562              |         | Anadara <i>Mr.</i> 261                   |              | andersoni <i>Mr.</i> Elym. 392                  |          |
| amboinensis <i>Sw.</i> Has. 1050               |         | Anadebis <i>Bllr.</i> 328                |              | andersoni <i>Mr.</i> Euth. 660                  | 132 a, b |
| ambra <i>Stgr.</i> Pantop. 633                 | 124 a   | anadi <i>Nic.</i> Ism. 1054              | 171 i        | andersoni <i>Mr.</i> Hors. 945                  |          |
| ambracia <i>Wall.</i> Pap. 64                  |         | anadyomene <i>Argynn.</i> 514            |              | andersoni <i>Mr.</i> Ter. 169                   |          |
| ambracina <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 64               |         | Anaca 718                                |              | andetria <i>Fruhst.</i> Nept. 609               | 126 c    |
| ambrax <i>Bsd.</i> Pap. 64                     | 31 c    | anagama <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 667         |              | andokides <i>Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 293              |          |
| ambrax <i>Pap.</i> 60                          |         | anaitis <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 257         |              | andrea <i>Eschsch.</i> App. 149                 | 58 e     |
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| ambrysus <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 658              | 132 d   | anaka <i>Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 627         |              | androcles <i>Dbl. &amp; Hew.</i> Herda 933      |          |
| Amechania 393, 394                             |         | anamuta <i>Smpr.</i> Ambl. 964           | 150 f        | androconifera <i>Fruhst.</i> Yas. 996           | 157 d    |
| ameinokleia <i>Fruhst.</i> Faun. 406           |         | anana <i>Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 293           | 99 f         | androdamas <i>Fruhst.</i> Seph. 701             | 114 c    |
| ameria <i>Hcw.</i> Mah. 947                    | 150 a   | ananda <i>Nic.</i> Cast. 885             | 153 b, c     | androdus <i>Misk.</i> Cand. 850                 |          |
| americus <i>Pap.</i> 40                        |         | ananga <i>Fldr.</i> Lyc. 874             |              | androge <i>Cr.</i> Pap. 72                      |          |
| Amesia 5                                       |         | ananta <i>Mr.</i> Nept. 620              | 125 g, 126 a | androgyna <i>Jord.</i> Pap. 19                  |          |
| amethysta <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 242             | 82 e    | ananta <i>Neptis</i> 633                 |              | androides <i>Hag.</i> Ud. 183                   |          |
| amethystina <i>Stich.</i> Disc. 444            |         | Anaphaeis <i>Hbn.</i> 137                |              | andromacha <i>F.</i> Acr. 742                   | 138 b    |
| amethystina <i>Stich.</i> Zeux. 435            |         | anapina <i>Smpr.</i> Ideops. 217         |              | andromache <i>Slgr.</i> Pap. 27                 | 13 c     |
| amethystus <i>Bllr.</i> Zeux. 435              |         | anapis <i>Fldr.</i> Ideops. 217          |              | andronicus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 78               | 62 g     |
| amha <i>Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 961                  |         | anapita <i>Mr.</i> Myc. 334              |              | andropia <i>Bllr.</i> El. 122                   |          |
| amhara <i>Drc.</i> Pantop. 631                 |         | anapila <i>Myc.</i> 331                  |              | androsthenes <i>Fruhst.</i> Telic. 1081         |          |
| amharina <i>Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 631            | 124 f   | anara <i>Fruhst.</i> Hor. 982            | 157 i        | androtion <i>Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 949              |          |
| amida <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 257                 |         | anarta <i>Mr.</i> Limen. 640             |              | andrus <i>Fruhst.</i> Lamp. 910                 |          |
| amida <i>Fruhst.</i> Limen. 641                |         | anarte <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 956             | 147 e        | anella <i>Nic.</i> Ambl. 962                    |          |
| amintha <i>Blch.</i> Gonept. 161               |         | anasuja <i>Fldr.</i> Jac. 992            |              | anemone <i>Fldr.</i> Ter. 167                   |          |
| amisa <i>Sm.</i> Tana. 650                     | 131 e   | anatha <i>Fruhst.</i> Le. 316            |              | anemoreia <i>Fruhst.</i> Nept. 611              |          |
| amisena <i>Hcw.</i> Sur. 943                   | 149 d   | analica = <i>Lox.</i> amatica 996        |              | angabunga <i>B.-Bak.</i> Cand. 854              |          |
| amitaba <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 422               | 101 b   | anaxandra <i>Fruhst.</i> Heb. 176        |              | angada <i>Fruhst.</i> Cam. 971                  | 155 c    |
| amitaba <i>Taen.</i> 416                       |         | anaxandridas <i>Fruhst.</i> Allot. 814   |              | angaja <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 132                  |          |
| amitra <i>Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 873                 |         | anaxias <i>Hew.</i> Myc. 353             |              | angara <i>Smpr.</i> Nept. 616                   |          |
| ammon <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 966                    | 148 h   | anaxilla <i>Fruhst.</i> Zeux. 437        |              | angasi <i>Fldr.</i> Eupl. 241                   |          |
| ammonides <i>Doh.</i> Ambl. 966                | 148 h   | anaximander <i>Fruhst.</i> Sith. 978     |              | angela <i>Sm.</i> Dod. 778                      | 140 a    |
| Amnesia <i>Wic.</i> 567                        |         | anaxioides <i>Marsh.</i> Myc. 354        |              | angelica <i>Bllr.</i> Proth. 714                |          |
| Amnesia 453                                    |         | anceps <i>Sm.</i> Rab. 600               |              | anglerius <i>Fruhst.</i> Lox. 996               |          |
| amoena <i>Drc.</i> Myc. 341                    | 91 e    | anceus <i>Cr.</i> Pap. 73                |              | angularis <i>Mr.</i> Erit. 303                  |          |
| amoena <i>Drc.</i> Myc. 349                    |         | ancharia <i>Hew.</i> Pseud. 834          |              | angulata <i>Fldr.</i> Odont. 1045               | 165 g    |
| amoenice <i>Fruhst.</i> Rhin. 539              |         | anchemolus <i>Philamp.</i> 6             |              | angulata <i>Mr.</i> Abis. 781                   |          |
| amor <i>F.</i> Rath. 988                       | 146 B f | ancile <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 241          |              | angulata <i>Mr.</i> Cur. 935                    |          |
| amorosca <i>Fruhst.</i> Nept. 609              |         | ancilla <i>H.-Schäff.</i> Telic. 1079    | 168 i        | angulifer <i>Elod.</i> 122                      |          |
| Amorpha 6                                      |         | Ancistroides <i>Bllr.</i> 1098           |              | angulifera <i>Elw. &amp; Edw.</i> Geh. 1093     | 174 e    |
| ampa <i>Such.</i> Mel. 364                     |         | ancius <i>Fruhst.</i> Allot. 809         |              | anguligera <i>Bllr.</i> Ter. 168                |          |
| ampelius <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 84               |         | ancon <i>Doh.</i> Ger. 820               |              | angulipennis <i>Luc.</i> Elod. 122              | 62 e     |
| ampeha <i>Fldr.</i> Ambl. 962                  |         | ancon <i>Ger.</i> 805                    |              | angulipera <i>Luc.</i> Elod. 122                |          |
| amphiaraus <i>Fldr.</i> Pap. 58                |         | anconides <i>Fruhst.</i> Ger. 820        |              | angulipes <i>Fruhst.</i> Elod. 122              |          |
| amphiaraus <i>Fruhst.</i> Ger. 823             |         | ancus <i>Fruhst.</i> Deud. 999           |              | angusta <i>Drc.</i> Nac. 914                    |          |
| amphimedon <i>Cr.</i> Pap. 21                  |         | ancus <i>Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 293           | 99 g         |   |          |
| amphimuta <i>Fldr.</i> Ambl. 957               | 148 e   | Ancylozippa 1028                         |              |   |          |
| amphion <i>Esp.</i> Lycaena 929                |         | ancyra <i>Fldr.</i> Nac. 917             |              |   |          |
| amphion <i>L.</i> Nept. 617                    | 126 a   | andamana <i>Fruhst.</i> At. 471          |              |   |          |
| amphis <i>Jord.</i> Pap. 91                    |         | andamana <i>Lathy</i> Pap. 101           |              |   |          |
| amphissa <i>Fldr.</i> Lamp. 910                |         | andamana <i>Mr.</i> Gand. 173            |              |   |          |
| amphissina <i>Sm.</i> Lamp. 910                |         |  |              |   |          |



	Plat.		Plat.		Plat.
angustata <i>Fruhst.</i> Cirr. 485		anthore <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 953 . .	149 c	aphocha <i>Kheil</i> Allot. 810 . .	141 g
angustata <i>Wal. &amp; Ly.</i> Hypoc. 1110		anthracina <i>Bllr.</i> Eupl. 244		aphrodite <i>Argynn.</i> 513	
angustata <i>Matsum.</i> Padr. 1077		antianeira <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 745		aphrodite <i>Fruhst.</i> Hyp. 550 . .	118 d
angustata <i>Mr.</i> Dan. 203		anticrates <i>Dbl.</i> Pap. 88 . .	41 a	aphrodite <i>Fruhst.</i> Proth. 715	
angustata <i>Mr.</i> Her. 706		anticyra <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 123 . .	62 e	aphthonia <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 29	
angustata <i>Stgr.</i> Limen. 637		antigone <i>Cr.</i> Hyp. 550		aphthonius <i>Fruhst.</i> Allot. 815	
angustatus <i>Stgr.</i> Pap. 81		antigone <i>Fldr.</i> Prec. 521		aphya <i>Fruhst.</i> Nac. 918	
angustefasciata <i>Streckf.</i> Limen. 637		antigone <i>Röb.</i> Ism. 1053		aphytis <i>Fruhst.</i> Ger. 820	
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- |                                       | Plat.   |  | Plat.   |                                      | Plat. |
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| <i>australiensis Mab.</i> Tag. 1040   |         | <i>bada</i> Mr. Parn. 1083             |         | <i>bangkiva Fruhsl.</i> Nept. 602    |       |
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| <i>avajea = Hasora aveira</i> 1048    |         | <i>balba Evans</i> Melit. 745          |         | <i>barea Fruhst.</i> App. 151        |       |
| <i>avajra Fruhst.</i> Has. 1048       |         | <i>balbagona Smpr.</i> Huph. 144       |         | <i>barea Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 276       |       |
| <i>avala Fruhst.</i> Tag. 1040        | 164 e h | <i>balbita Mr.</i> Mel. 511            |         | <i>barea Hew.</i> Iton 1090          |       |
| <i>avalokita Fruhst.</i> Cal. 705     |         | <i>balbita Mr.</i> Melit. 745          |         | <i>bargylia Fruhst.</i> Par. 180     |       |
| <i>avalokita Fruhsl.</i> Limen. 641   |         | <i>baldiva Mr.</i> Eum. 308            |         | <i>barina Fruhsl.</i> Sab. 1070      | 169 a |
| <i>avanta Mr.</i> Ypth. 288           |         | <i>baldus F.</i> Ypth. 289             |         | <i>baris Fruhsl.</i> Pantop. 632     | 123 d |
| <i>avara Fruhsl.</i> Eur. 709         |         | <i>baldus</i> Ypth. 286, 287, 289      |         | <i>barnardi Misk.</i> Ogyr. 941      |       |
| <i>avatar Mr.</i> Par. 178            | 66 a    | <i>balice Bsd.</i> IX. 159             | 72 c    | <i>barnardi Luc.</i> Melan. 1111     |       |
| <i>avatha Nic.</i> Ambl. 958          |         | <i>baliensis Fruhsl.</i> Elym. 376     |         | <i>baronesa Fruhst.</i> Mand. 359    | 93 c  |
| <i>avathana Fruhsl.</i> Tag. 1041     |         | <i>baliensis Fruhsl.</i> IX. 160       |         | <i>barsine Fldr.</i> Cur. 934        | 162 f |
| <i>avattana Fruhst.</i> Notocr. 1094  | 174 f   | <i>baliensis Marl.</i> Cyr. 577        |         | <i>barsine Fruhsl.</i> Eupl. 233,    |       |
| <i>avcnla = Lotongus avesla</i> 1099  |         | <i>balina Fruhst.</i> Del. 132         |         | 250                                  | 82 b  |
| <i>aventina Cr.</i> Dan. 211          | 78 c    | <i>balina Fruhst.</i> Marm. 990        | 159 g   | <i>barsine Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 278     |       |
| <i>avera R. &amp; J.</i> Praet. 796   | 140 g   | <i>balina Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 747      |         | <i>barthema Dist.</i> Rap. 1006      | 160 d |
| <i>avesta Fldr.</i> Pseud. 461        | 116 e   | <i>balina Fruhst.</i> Sal. 182         |         | <i>basalis Fruhst.</i> Dol. 557      | 137 b |
| <i>avesta Hew.</i> Lot. 1099          | 175 e   | <i>balina Fruhsl.</i> Tana. 652        |         | <i>basania Fruhst.</i> Cynth. 480    |       |
| <i>avia F.</i> Hyp. 549               |         | <i>balina Marl.</i> Elym. 373          |         | <i>basiflava Nic.</i> Notocr. 1095   | 175 a |
| <i>avia = Amblyp. asia</i> 957        |         | <i>balinus Fruhst.</i> App. 157        |         | <i>basilanicus Fruhst.</i> Pap. 26   |       |
| <i>avidha Fruhsl.</i> Kor. 1072       |         | <i>balinus Fruhsl.</i> Pap. 39         |         | <i>basilissa Cr.</i> Eupl. 250       |       |
| <i>aviena Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 266       |         | <i>balinus Fruhst.</i> Sym. 531        |         | <i>basilissa</i> Treps. 381          |       |
| <i>aviena Fruhst.</i> Par. 181        |         | <i>balinus Fruhsl.</i> Zem. 771        |         | <i>basium Fruhsl.</i> Elym. 389      |       |
| <i>avienus Fruhsl.</i> Tag. 1039      | 164 g   | <i>balius Jord.</i> Pap. 90            |         | <i>basiviridis Nic.</i> Ambl. 959    | 150 c |
| <i>avitus Fruhst.</i> Ger. 818        |         | <i>Balonia</i> Mr. 777                 |         | <i>bassara Fruhst.</i> Cyr. 591      |       |
| <i>avitus Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 747     |         | <b>Baltia</b> Mr. 138                  |         | <i>bassara</i> Cyr. 746              |       |
| <i>axion Bsd.</i> Pap. 49             |         | <i>baluana Fruhsl.</i> Amn. 568        |         | <i>bassaris Nic.</i> Pith. 879       |       |
| <i>axion Fldr.</i> Pap. 97            | 43 c    | <i>balucha Marsh.</i> Apor. 138        |         | <i>balara Dist.</i> Unk. 1099        |       |
| <i>axiothea Hew.</i> Ambl. 967        | 146 B b | <i>balukinus Elw.</i> Cel. 1037        | 164 b   | <i>batara Mr.</i> Nept. 621          |       |
| <i>ayankara Fruhst.</i> Eetion 1100   |         | <i>baluna Fruhst.</i> Cirr. 490        |         | <i>bataviana Mr.</i> Dan. 194        |       |
| <i>ayata Fruhsl.</i> Cel. 1037        |         | <i>baluna Fruhst.</i> Myc. 342         |         | <i>bataviana Mr.</i> Nept. 615       |       |
| <i>ayrus Fruhsl.</i> Lamp. 910        |         | <i>balunda Stgr.</i> Sym. 533          |         | <i>batavianus Dan.</i> 547           |       |
| <i>aytonia Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 954      |         | <i>bambusae Fldr.</i> Disc. 447        | 106 b   | <i>batchiana Wall.</i> Lib. 771      | 139 g |
| <i>aza Bsd.</i> Hest. 224             |         | <i>bambusae Mr.</i> Telic. 1078        | 168 h   | <i>batchianus Elw.</i> Cel. 1038     | 164 d |
| <i>aza Streck.</i> Cher. 594          |         | <i>bandaënsis Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 267    | 85 b    | <i>bateia Fruhst.</i> Hypol. 746     |       |
| <i>azagra Fruhsl.</i> Eupl. 247       |         | <i>bandana Fruhst.</i> App. 150        |         | <i>batesi Fldr.</i> Eupl. 232        |       |
| <i>azakra = Hasora acakra</i> 1050    |         | <i>bandana Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 227       |         | <i>bathrophora Meyr.</i> Tox. 1058   |       |
| <i>Azania Marl.</i> 570               |         | <i>bandana Fruhsl.</i> Hyp. 546        |         | <i>bathseba Sn.</i> Huph. 146        |       |
| <b>Azanus</b> Mr. 894                 |         | <i>bandana Fruhsl.</i> Parth. 646      |         | <i>bathycles Zink.</i> Pap. 100      | 44 c  |
| <i>Azanus Mr.</i> 894, 899            |         | <i>bandana Fruhst.</i> Ter. 168        |         | <i>bathycloides Honr.</i> Pap. 100   | 44 c  |
| <i>azata Nic.</i> Ambl. 951           |         | <i>bandanus Fruhsl.</i> Tag. 1039      |         | <i>batilda Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 631   |       |
| <i>azelia Jord.</i> Pap. 24           |         | <i>bandanus R. &amp; J.</i> Erib. 728  |         | <i>batilma Fruhsl.</i> Rap. 1004     | 160 f |
| <i>azenia Hew.</i> Ambl. 965          | 149 g   | <i>bandatara Fruhsl.</i> Rap. 1005     | 160 c   | <i>batina Fruhst.</i> Aphn. 937      | 157 a |
| <i>azinis Nic.</i> Ambl. 963          | 149 f   | <i>bandensis Pag. = bandensis</i>      |         | <i>batjana Fruhsl.</i> Dan. 198      |       |
| <i>aziyada Fruhst.</i> Dac. 970       | 155 a   | <i>Rothsch.</i> 22                     |         | <i>batjana Fruhst.</i> Mel. 368      | 95 a  |
| <i>azona Hew.</i> Iton 1090           |         | <i>bandensis Pagenst.</i> Pap. 112     |         | <i>batjana Fruhst.</i> Sym. 531      |       |
| <i>azureus Rüb.</i> Nac. 914          |         | <i>bandensis Roths.</i> Pap. 22        |         | <i>batjana Grünb.</i> Pseud. 836     | 142 b |
|                                       |         | <i>bangkaiana Fruhsl.</i> Euth. 685    |         | <i>batjana Riley</i> Hors. 946       |       |
|                                       |         | <i>bangkaiensis Fruhst.</i> Disc. 448  |         | <i>batjana Sukh.</i> Telic. 1080     |       |
|                                       |         | <i>bangkaiensis Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 264  |         | <i>batjanensis Rüb.</i> Lamp. 905    |       |
|                                       |         | <i>bangkaiensis Fruhsl.</i> Parth. 646 |         | <i>batmara Fruhst.</i> Neor. 328     | 94 a  |
|                                       |         | <i>bangkana Hag.</i> Euth. 693         |         | <i>baton Bgstr.</i> Lyc. 929         |       |
|                                       |         | <i>bangkanensis Fruhsl.</i> Pantop.    |         | <i>balon Lycaena</i> 900, 915        |       |
|                                       |         | 627                                    |         | <i>battacorum Roths.</i> Pap. 80     |       |

## B.

*babberensis Fruhst.* Pap. 59  
*babberica Fruhst.* Huph. 143  
*babbericus Fruhst.* Erib. 727



	Plat.		Plat.		Plat.
battaka Mart. Cynth. 478		belinda Sm. Mel. 367		bieti Oberth. Rah. 597	
battaka = Pantop. ballakana		belisama Cr. Del. 132 . . .	52 d	bifasciata Misk. Bibla 1076	
627		bclisama Cr. Del. 123, 127		bifasciata Mr. Abis. 782	
battakana Fruhst. Marm. 990		belisama Crowl. Proth. 717		bifax Rothsch. Pap. 88	
battakana Fruhst. Pantop. 627	124 c	belisar Stgr. Del. 132		biformis Btlr. Eupl. 267	
battakana Nie. Van. 528		bella B.-Bak. Ambl. 963 . .	150 B e	biformis Btlr. Ter. 168 . .	73 e
battakanus Fruhst. Allot. 813	141 g	bella Fruhst. Rem. 977		biggsi Dist. Ger. 819 . . .	141 g
battana Fruhst. Del. 129 . .	54 f	bella Stgr. Nept. 611		biggsi Ger. 804, 807	
battana Del. 123		belladonna F. Del. 130		bignayana Fruhst. Pantop.	
battana Fruhst. Prec. 520		bellata Drc. Euth. 681		635	
battana Fruhst. Ter. 171 . .	73 g	bellimontis Fruhst. Parth. 646	120 c	bilbilis Fruhst. Cirr. 485	
batuensis Fruhst. Ger. 821		bellinice Fruhst. Rhin. 539		bilinearis Fruhst. Par. 180	
batuensis Stich. Ceth. 504		bellona Argynn. 512		bilineata Fruhst. Myc. 338 .	92 e
batuna Fruhst. Ideops. 217		bellula Fruhst. Hor. 982 . .	158 a	bilineata Smpr. Hor. 982	
batuna Fruhst. Limen. 640 .	123 a	belphoebe Doh. Ambl. 965		bilunata Btlr. Has. 1049	
batunensis Fruhst. Bid. 987 .	159 e	beluta Fruhst. Rap. 1005		Bimbisara Mr. 596, 619	
batunensis Fruhst. Eupl. 250		bengalensis Mr. Lycan. 897		Bindahara Mr. 994	
batunensis Fruhst. Ger. 819		bengena Fruhst. Elym. 373		Bindahara 800, 943	
batunensis Fruhst. Lox. 996		bengena = bentenga Dan. 204		binghami Chapm. Lyc. 877	
batunensis Fruhst. Nept. 612		benguetana Smpr. Van. 527		binghami Fruhst. Amath. 429	105 a
batunensis Fruhst. Sym. 530		benjamini Guér. Rhop. 1055		binghami Fruhst. Nept. 609	
baucis Leceh Le. 318		bentenga Mart. Dan. 204 .	78 a	binghami Fruhst. Por. 1009	
baudiniana Btlr. El. 122		berenice H.-Schäff. Nac. 918		binghami Mart. Cyr. 573	
baudiniana Godl. Eupl. 240.		berenis Dre. Taj. 972		binghami Mr. Coel. 329	
baudiniana Eupl. 249		beretava Rbb. Lyc. 873, 866,		binghami Mr. Dod. 778 . .	141 b
bauermannii Rüb. Eupl. 237		1114		binghami Mr. Eupl. 236	
bauermannii Rüb. Pap. 19		berinda Mr. Del. 130		binghami Nic. Euth. 675	
bavius Mab. Taract. 1075		bernhardus Fruhst. Pap. 22		binghami Schw. Aer. 1065 .	168 f
baweana Fruhst. App. 151 .	58 b	bernsteini Fldr. Ceth. 508		binghami Wood-M. Penth.	
baweana Fruhst. Cur. 934		bernsteini Fldr. Eupl. 265		464	
baweana Fruhst. Eupl. 253 .	83 d	beroë Cr. Le. 316		binotata Btlr. Eupl. 246 . .	82 a
baweana Fruhst. Nac. 919		beroë Stgr. Nac. 913, 919		binotata Fruhst. Por. 1009 .	154 k, l
baweana Fruhst. Nept. 615		beroë Fldr. Nacad. 872		binotata Stictopl. 374, 381	
baweana Fruhst. Prec. 523		berossus Fruhst. Ambl. 960		binotatus Elw. & Edw. 1s.	
baweana Fruhst. Rem. 977		berthae Fruhst. Tax. 792 . .	138 g	1066 . . . . .	169 c
baweana Fruhst. Telic. 1080		berylla Fawc. Col. 165		binotatus Fruhst. Cel. 1036	
baweana Hag. Elym. 380		besa Hew. Faun. 404		biocellata Fldr. Nac. 917	
baweana Hag. Pap. per. 82		besina Fruhst. Myc. 341		biocellatus = Elymn. bioculatus	
baweana Hag. Pap. 101		besina Fruhst. Ter. 171		390	
bawcana = Rap. bawcanica		besinensis Fruhst. Eupl. 257		bioculata Fruhst. Eupl. 263	
1006		bessa Fruhst. Argynn. 515		bioculata Guér. Taen. 390, 391	
bawcanica Fruhst. Amath. 428		Belanga Mr. 235		bioculatus Dbl. & Hew. Elym.	
bawcanica Fruhst. Ceth. 506 .	110 a, b	bethami Mr. Myc. 347		390 . . . . .	89 d
bawcanica Fruhst. Eupl. 247		bethami Nic. Mel. 364		bioculatus Guér. Taen. 413	
bawcanica Fruhst. Par. 179		bethesba Jans. Ter. 166		biplagiata Fruhst. Eupl. 260	
bawcanica Fruhst. Rap. 1006 .	160 c	bettina Fruhst. Cyr. 587 . .	122 c	biplagiata Mr. Sur. 943	
bawcanicus Fruhst. Erib. 721		betulae Zephyrus 934, 967,		bipunctata Ehr. & Edw. Parn.	
baya Mr. Char. 733 . . . .	135 d	1004		1084 . . . . .	173 b
bazaloides Hew. Ambl. 952 .	148 a	betuloides Btlr. Rap. 1004 .	160 g	bipunctata Ehr. & Edw. Scob.	
bazaloides Piep. & Sn. Ambl.		beturia Hew. Halpe 1089 . .	171 d	1069 . . . . .	169 h
962		beluria Plötz Halpe 1088, 1089		bipunctata Mr. Eupl. 242	
bazalus Hew. Ambl. 962 . .	149 e	beturina Fruhst. Halpe 1088		bipunctata Voll. Euth. 665 .	128 b
bazares Fruhst. Eupl. 277		bevagna Fruhst. Eupl. 276		bipunctus Schw. Suast. 1062 .	168 c
bazilana Fruhst. Cur. 935		bewani Mr. Parn. 1084 . . .	173 a, b	bipupillata Lathy Eul. 702	
bazilana Fruhst. Eupl. 240 .	82 a	beza Hew. Elymn. 374		birana Fruhst. Dic. 786	
bazilana Fruhst. Eupl. Inf. 247		beza Hew. Elymn. 277		birchi Dist. Taen. 411	
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bazilana Fruhst. Lyc. 869		bhagava Mr. Sat. 1034		birmana Fruhst. Herda 932 .	160 h
bazilana Fruhst. Mel. 365		bhairava Mr. Le. 323 . . .	97 c	birmana Fruhst. Rhin. 538	
bazilana Fruhst. Pantop. 636	123 c	bharata Fldr. Erib. 718 . .	134 a	birmana Mr. Ambl. 966	
bazilana Fruhst. Par. 180		bhavana Mr. Apat. 700		birmanicus Rothsch. Pap. 47	
bazilana Fruhst. Ptych. 330 .	93 g	bhavara Fruhst. Has. 1050		birneicollis Fruhst. Pap. 28	
bazilana Fruhst. Ter. 171		bhawani Nic. Hid. 110 . . .	175 g, h	biroi Horr. & Mocs. Pap. 21	
bazilanus Fruhst. Ger. 822 .	141 e	bhima Marsh. Ne. 326		biru Fruhst. Ambl. 959	
bazilanus Fruhst. Pap. 59		bhutea Nic. Nac. 915 . . .	151 c	birupa Mr. Zeph. 968	
bazilanus Fruhst. Tag. 1043		biaga Sm. Lyc. 866		bisaltia Fruhst. Myc. 353	
bazilensis Fruhst. Abis. 781	138 c, 140 b	biaka Gr.-Sm. Cyr. 589		bisaltide Cr. Dol. 558	
bazochi Guér. Myc. 351 . . .	92 d	biaka J. & T. Deud. 999		bisaltide Dol. 746	
bazochi Myc. 356		bianor Cr. Pap. 78		bisaya Fldr. Myc. 340	
beata Fruhst. Del. 133		bianor Pap. 40 . . . . .	77	biseriata Btlr. Dan. 199	
beata Fruhst. Euth. 679		Bibasis Mr. 1052		biseriata Fruhst. Eur. 709	
beata Hew. Phoen. 1030 . .	163 a	Bibisana Mr. 235, 252		biseriata Mr. Eupl. 229	
beatrice Fruhst. Elym. 377 .	87 b	Bibla Mab. 1076		biseriata Smpr. Sep. 1068 .	169 g
beatrice Fruhst. Elym. 377 .	87 b	Bibliac Bsd. 455		biseriatus Rothsch. Pap. 54	
beatrice Waterh. Pap. 65		biblis Drury Ceth. 499		bisma Eusemia 730	
beautei Oberth. Ypth. 294		biblis Ceth. 476, 515		bismarckiana Fruhst. Eupl.	
beccarii Oberth. Pap. 57 . .	27 c	bibulus Lucia 930		257	
bela Mr. Mel. 364		bicolor B.-Bak. Parachr. 849		bismarckiana Hag. Prec. 522	
belemia Esp. Synchl. 141		bicolor Oberth. Odina 1044		bismarckianus Rothsch. Pap. 67	
Belenois Hbn. 137		bicolora Rüb. Amblyp. 957		bizonata Sm. Myc. 338	
belesis Mab. Ism. 1053		Bidaspa 1001		blachieri Fruhst. Ter. 741	
belia L. Synchl. 141		bidotata Fruhst. Cat. 163		blackburni Tuely. Cand. 856	
belia Ww. Hest. 221		Biduanda Dist. 987		blairiana Mr. Ter. 167	
belina Fruhst. Hest. 221		bieti Oberth. Apor. 139		blanca Fldr. Del. 131	
belinda Btlr. Eupl. 241					







- |   |       |   |       |   |       |
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|   | Plat. |   | Plat. |   | Plat. |
| <i>caeca Aign.</i> Ev. 924                        |       | <i>Callosune Dbl.</i> 173                       |       | <i>carales Fruhst.</i> Mel. 367                           |       |
| <i>caeca Hew.</i> Ambl. 966 . . . 147 e           |       | <i>calon Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 862                   |       | <i>caratonus Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 289                        |       |
| <i>caecinia Fruhst.</i> Par. 180                  |       | <i>Calpodes</i> 1027                            |       | <b>Carcharodus Hbn.</b> 1047                              |       |
| <i>caelestis Roths.</i> Pap. 15 . . . 3 a         |       | <i>Calloris Sw.</i> 1083                        |       | <i>Carcharodus</i> 1043                                   |       |
| <i>caelius Fldr.</i> Thyson. 829 . . . 143 g, h   |       | <i>calycoides Fruhst.</i> Stib. 796 . . . 139 b |       | <i>cardena Hew.</i> App. 157 . . . 60 b                   |       |
| <i>caeneus L.</i> Del. 127 . . . 53 d             |       | <i>calydonia Hew.</i> Proth. 717                |       | <i>cardia Fldr.</i> Lyc. 865                              |       |
| <i>caepia Fruhst.</i> Phriss. 158 . . . 62 c      |       | <i>calypso Wall.</i> Cirr. 490 . . . 108 b      |       | <i>cardui L.</i> Pyr. 525                                 |       |
| <i>caera Fruhst.</i> Cirr. 487                    |       | <i>calyptra Fruhst.</i> Chil. 927 . . . 152 c   |       | <i>cardui</i> Pyram. 3, 451                               |       |
| <i>caerulans Fruhst.</i> Ptych. 330               |       |   | 153 i | <i>carfinia Fruhst.</i> Faun. 405                         |       |
| <i>caerulea Dre.</i> Lamp. 907 . . . 151 a, 153 a |       | <i>Calysisme Mr.</i> 342                        |       | <i>cariatus Hew.</i> Casyapa 1031                         |       |
| <i>caerulescens Stgr.</i> Rap. 1002 . . . 146 b   |       | <i>cama Mr.</i> Pantop. 632 . . . 123 c         |       | <i>carissima Rbl.</i> Jam. 902                            |       |
| <i>caerulina Math.</i> Lamp. 910                  |       | <i>camadeva Ww.</i> Stich. 426                  |       | <i>carissima Sm. &amp; Ky.</i> Thyson. 832 . . . 144 d, e |       |
| <i>caesarea Fruhst.</i> Arg. 516                  |       | <i>camadevoides Nic.</i> Stich. 426 . . . 103 b |       | <i>cariya Fruhst.</i> Praet. 794                          |       |
| <i>caesarea Fruhst.</i> Arg. 746                  |       | <i>camaralzaman Btlr.</i> Eupl. 231 . . . 79 c  |       | <i>carma Fruhst.</i> Lib. 770                             |       |
| <i>caesarea Weym.</i> Marm. 989 . . . 159 d       |       | <i>camaralzaman Btlr.</i> Eupl. 275             |       | <i>carma Fruhst.</i> Tana. 654                            |       |
| <i>caesarion Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 959                |       | <i>camaralzaman Eupl.</i> 225                   |       | <i>carmen Sm. &amp; Ky.</i> Hypoch. 849 . . . 145 e       |       |
| <i>caesemius Fruhst.</i> Allot. 814               |       | <i>camasa Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 632 . . . 123 c   |       | <i>carna Nic.</i> Lyc. 874 . . . 152 d                    |       |
| <i>caesena Fruhst.</i> Hest. 275                  |       | <i>cambodia Ww.</i> Stich. 425                  |       | <i>carnania Fruhst.</i> Nac. 918                          |       |
| <i>caesetius Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 959                |       | <i>cambodja Mr.</i> Nept. 611                   |       | <i>carnatus Roths.</i> Pap. 80 . . . 35 a                 |       |
| <i>caesina Hew.</i> Sab. 1070 . . . 169 a         |       | <i>cambodja Stichophth.</i> 328                 |       | <i>carmentalis Nic.</i> Cam. 971                          |       |
| <i>caesonia Gr.-Sm.</i> Thyson. 828 . . . 144 d   |       | <i>cambyses Ehrm.</i> Pap. 18                   |       | <i>carnita Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 874                           |       |
| <i>caesonia Wall.</i> Myc. 343                    |       | <i>camdeo Mr.</i> Ambl. 952 . . . 149 d         |       | <i>carola Sm.</i> Jam. 903                                |       |
| <i>cagaya Fldr.</i> Lyc. 869                      |       | <b>Camena Hew.</b> 971                          |       | <i>carolina Holl.</i> Ambl. 951                           |       |
| <i>cahira Mr.</i> Parn. 1085 . . . 173 c          |       | <i>camenae Nic.</i> Lyc. 863 . . . 152 g        |       | <i>carolinae Forb.</i> Ceth. 506 . . . 110 a              |       |
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| <i>cajus F.</i> Chil. 926                         |       | <i>cameroni Dist.</i> Cel. 1038                 |       | <i>carolus Fruhst.</i> Erib. 723                          |       |
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| <i>cakravasti Fruhst.</i> Cam. 971 . . . 155 d    |       | <i>comes Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 960                  |       | <i>carolus R. &amp; J.</i> Char. 734                      |       |
| <i>calanus Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 293 . . . 99 e       |       | <i>camiba Mr.</i> Apat. 698 . . . 114 e         |       | <i>carpenteri Mr.</i> Eupl. 231                           |       |
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| <i>calathus Hew.</i> Lot. 1098 . . . 175 e        |       | <i>camiboides Fruhst.</i> Apat. 699             |       | <i>carteja Fruhst.</i> Yas. 995 . . . 157 c               |       |
| <i>calaureia Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 953                |       | <i>camida Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 632 . . . 123 c   |       | <i>cartena Fruhst.</i> Cam. 971 . . . 155 c               |       |
| <i>calayana Fruhst.</i> Nept. 621                 |       | <i>camiguina Smpr.</i> Hor. 982                 |       | <i>Carlerocephalus</i> 1055                               |       |
| <i>c-album Polygon.</i> 495, 528                  |       | <i>camilla L.</i> Limen. 637, 639               |       | <i>cartica Mr.</i> Nept. 613 . . . 125 e                  |       |
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| <i>calculus Dre.</i> Cam. 971 . . . 155 b         |       | <i>camorta Mr.</i> Eupl. 236, 371               |       | <i>carticoides Mr.</i> Nept. 613                          |       |
| <i>calderon Kheil</i> Deud. 998                   |       | <i>camorta Hew.</i> Bindah. 995                 |       | <i>carvinus Fruhst.</i> Nept. 611                         |       |
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| <i>caledonica Fldr.</i> Catoch. 922               |       | <i>camotana Fruhst.</i> Del. 135                |       | <i>caschmirensis Van.</i> 529                             |       |
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| <i>caliban Gr.-Sm.</i> Del. 127                   |       | <i>campanulata Btlr.</i> Jam. 902               |       | <i>cashmirensis Mr.</i> Bolor. 513                        |       |
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| <i>Caltophrys</i> 856, 970                        |       | <i>caracalla Wat. &amp; Ly.</i> Nac. 1115       |       |   |       |



- |  | Plat. |   | Plat. |   | Plat. |
|--|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
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| <i>cato Drc.</i> Taj. 975 . . . . . 147 d                |       | <i>celtibericus Bsd.</i> Pap. 88                |       | <i>chalcedonides Fruhst.</i> Euth. 689            |       |
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| <i>catullus Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 862 . . . 152 e             |       | <i>centripuncta Sz.</i> Suast. 1062 . . . 167 h |       | <i>Chapra Mr.</i> 1083                            |       |
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| <i>celaenus Cr.</i> Has. 1051 . . . 166 f                |       | <i>ceramensis Rbb.</i> Deud. 1000               |       | <i>charltonius Mr.</i> Parn. 110                  |       |
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| <i>celebensis Btlr.</i> Cur. 934 . . . 162 f             |       | <i>ceramicum Drc.</i> Waig. 834                 |       | <i>charon Btlr.</i> Nept. 604                     |       |
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| <i>celebensis Holl.</i> Erg. 457                         |       | <i>cerilla Fruhst.</i> Dan. 274                 |       | <i>charonides Taen.</i> 390                       |       |
| <i>celebensis Hpfir.</i> Nept. 603 . . . 126 f           |       | <i>cerinthus Fldr.</i> Casyapa 1031             |       | <i>charybdis Btlr.</i> Hyp. 549 . . . 118 c       |       |
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| <i>celebensis Rothsch.</i> Pap. 22                       |       | <i>cervidius Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 950              |       | <i>chela Nic.</i> Abis. 785                       |       |
| <i>celebensis Rothsch.</i> Ypth. 293 . . . 99 g          |       | <i>cervina Btlr.</i> At. 472                    |       | <i>chelaka Moult.</i> Lyc. 867 . . . 153 f        |       |
| <i>celebensis Stgr.</i> Cast. 889 . . . 153 a            |       | <i>cervina Btlr.</i> Atella 744                 |       | <i>chelensis Nic.</i> Elym. 384 . . . 88 c        |       |
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|--|-------|--|---------|---|----------|
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| chinensis <i>Swh.</i> Kall. 565            |       | chrysorrhoea <i>Voll.</i> Del. 131 .     | 56 d    | citronella <i>Fruhst.</i> Cat. 163      |          |
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| chionides <i>Taen.</i> 408                 |       | chrysotoxus <i>Sm. &amp; Ky.</i> Hy-     |         | clagina <i>Fruhst.</i> Cirr. 491 . .    | 108 b    |
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| chitralensis <i>Riley</i> Apar. 939        |       | 1068 . . . . .                           | 169 g   | clathrata <i>Voll.</i> Tana. 654 .      | 133 d    |
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- |   | Plat. |   | Plat.    |   | Plat.    |
|---|-------|---|----------|---|----------|
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<i>militum</i> <i>Ter.</i> 744		<i>minorata</i> <i>Mr.</i> Erg. 456	107 b	<i>möllerii</i> <i>Bingham</i> Parn. 110	
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<i>milnei</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Dicall. 787		<i>minos</i> <i>Cr.</i> Pap. 25	9 b, c	<i>mölteri</i> <i>Mr.</i> Suada 1062	
<i>miolo</i> <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Pseud. 835	144 e, f	<i>minthe</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Lamp. 909		<i>moelleri</i> <i>Nie.</i> Ambl. 962	
<i>nilon</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Pap. 96	45 b	<i>minturna</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cam. 972	155 d	<i>moeniata</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Col. 1035	
<i>nilonia</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Limen. 640		<i>minuscula</i> <i>Elw. &amp; Edw.</i> Tap.		<i>moenus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 292	
<i>nilonides</i> <i>Honn.</i> Pap. 96		1044	165 g	<i>Moera</i> <i>Hbn.</i> 437	
<i>miltiades</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Parn. 1086		<i>minuscula</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Mel. 368		<i>moerens</i> <i>Ros.</i> Cand. 852	
<i>miltias</i> <i>Kirsch</i> Parn. 1086	173 f	<i>minuscula</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Prec. 523		<i>moeris</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cirr. 487	108 a
<i>milvina</i> = <i>Geryd. milvius</i> 817		<i>minuscule</i> <i>Rbb.</i> Pap. 64		<i>moeros</i> <i>Stgr.</i> Pith. 879	
<i>milvius</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ger. 817	141 f	<i>minuta</i> <i>Mats.</i> Ypth. 288		<i>mörus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 289	
<i>milvus</i> <i>Stgr.</i> En. 448		<i>minuta</i> <i>Ypth.</i> 287		<i>noesoides</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Padr. 1077	170 i
<i>mima</i> <i>J. &amp; T. Parel.</i> 856	154 g	<i>minuta</i> <i>Mr.</i> Suast. 1062	168 d	<i>moesta</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Eupl. 248	
<i>Mimadelias</i> <i>Mr.</i> 391		<i>minutianus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eum. 308		<i>moesta</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Ceth. 501	
<i>mimalon</i> <i>Hew.</i> Elym. 386	89 a	<i>miokensis</i> <i>Rbb.</i> Pap. 15		<i>moetissima</i> <i>Mab.</i> Has. 1049	
<i>mimalon</i> <i>Elym.</i> 385, 431		<i>miokensis</i> <i>Rbb.</i> Atella 470		<i>mohmandorum</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Arg.	
<i>mimetica</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Hest. 704		<i>miosticta</i> <i>Nie.</i> Sep. 1068	168 f, g	515	
<i>mimetica</i> <i>Hestina</i> 383		<i>mira</i> <i>R. &amp; J. Del.</i> 130		<i>moiarum</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Faun. 406	
<i>mimetica</i> <i>Lathy</i> Penth. 464		<i>mirabella</i> <i>Doh.</i> Ambl. 953		<i>moira</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Hest. 222	
<i>mimetica</i> <i>Sm.</i> Nept. 617		<i>mirabilis</i> <i>Ersch.</i> Thecla 969		<i>moira</i> <i>Sm. &amp; Ky.</i> Cand. 853	
<i>mimica</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 232		<i>mirabilis</i> <i>Pag.</i> Hypochr. 840		<i>mokana</i> = <i>Notoerypta wokana</i>	
<i>mimicus</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Cirr. 485		<i>miraculosa</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 262		1095	
<i>mimica</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Mess. 337		<i>miraculum</i> <i>Dr. &amp; B.-Bak.</i> Waig.		<i>molionides</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Allot. 811	
<i>mimima</i> <i>Dre.</i> Chli. 981	147 b	833	142 f	<i>moltrechti</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Apor. 139	
<i>mimosa</i> <i>Sw.</i> Has. 1049	166 b	<i>miranda</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Pap. 26	14 b, c	<i>moltrechti</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Nept. 620	
<i>minus</i> <i>Wood.-M.</i> Elym. 371		<i>miranda</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Apat. 700		<i>moluccana</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Miy. 743	
<i>minacia</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cat. 163	68 b	<i>miranda</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Col. 165	50 f, 72 f	<i>moluccana</i> <i>Sw.</i> Eupl. 241	
<i>minagara</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Prec. 523		<i>mirditta</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 657		<i>moluccarum</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cat. 164	68 c
<i>minara</i> <i>Hew.</i> Bid. 987	159 d	<i>mirifica</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Het. 305		<i>moluccarum</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Mel. 362	96 a
<i>minato</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 157		<i>mirifica</i> <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Del. 135		<i>moluccensis</i> <i>Wall.</i> Pap. 96	
<i>mincia</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 212	78 b	<i>mirona</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Apatulina 711		<i>molybdena</i> <i>Quest.</i> Lucia 930	
<i>mindanensis</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Ceth. 505	109 d	<i>mirona</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cuph. 468	107 f	<i>molyssa</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 198	77 e
<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Gand.		<i>mirus</i> <i>Eeche</i> Allot. 808		<i>momea</i> <i>Bsd.</i> Del. 129	
173		<i>misarte</i> <i>Smpr.</i> Acroph. 295		<i>momea</i> <i>Del.</i> 123	
<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Hy. 1066		<i>misagenes</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 233		<i>monacha</i> <i>Psil.</i> 5	
<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Hypoth.		<i>miscus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 694		<i>monacha</i> <i>Sm.</i> Meg. 858	
986		<i>miscus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 423		<i>monachus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Tag. 1042	
<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ptych.		<i>misenus</i> <i>Misk.</i> Eupl. 227		<i>monaeses</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 234	
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<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Unk.		<i>misimanus</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 50		<i>monata</i> <i>Weyenbergh</i> Nept. 622	
1099	175 g	<i>misippus</i> <i>L.</i> Hyp. 547		<i>monbeigi</i> <i>Oberth.</i> Euth. 684	
<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Mitis</i> <i>Del.</i> 125	51 c	<i>misippus</i> <i>Hypol.</i> 3		<i>moncada</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ism. 1053	167 a
<i>mindanaensis</i> <i>Smpr.</i> Eupl. 250		<i>misikini</i> <i>Waterh.</i> Hypoch. 839		<i>monilifera</i> <i>Mr.</i> Eupl. 233	
<i>mindanensis</i> <i>B.-Bak.</i> Ambl.		<i>misolensis</i> <i>Mart.</i> Cyr. 580		<i>monilina</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 253	
954	148 d	<i>misolensis</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 49		<i>monilis</i> <i>Mr.</i> Eupl. 253	
<i>mindarus</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Cast. 890	153 a	<i>missilia</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Hest. 222		<i>monilis</i> <i>Mr.</i> Euth. 682	
<i>mindora</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Apat. 699		<i>mithila</i> <i>Mr.</i> Cirr. 486		<i>monina</i> <i>F.</i> Euth. 664	128 b
<i>mindora</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Chil. 927		<i>mithra</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Huph. 143	65 e	<i>monna</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 150	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Ter. 170		<i>mithrenes</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 246		<i>monoculus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Karan. 307	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Nept. 608		<i>mitisi</i> <i>Stgr.</i> Del. 125		<i>monocyela</i> <i>Low.</i> Trap. 1059	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Disc. 447		<i>mitis</i> <i>Jord.</i> Pap. 104		<i>monops</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 414, 415	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 671	129 d	<i>mitra</i> <i>Mab.</i> Tag. 1041		<i>monotherma</i> <i>Low.</i> Hesp. 1056	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ism. 1053		<i>mitra</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Euth. 661		<i>monrosi</i> <i>Smpr.</i> Cast. 886	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Myc. 340		<i>mitschkei</i> <i>Lathy</i> Char. 733		<i>montana</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Eupl. 246	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Zeth. 394	90 d	<i>mixta</i> <i>Evans</i> Melit. 745		<i>montana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Cynth. 478	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Smpr.</i> Ptych. 330		<i>mixta</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 199		<i>montana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 679	
<i>mindorana</i> <i>Smpr.</i> Rag. 361		<i>mixta</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Zeth. 393	90 c	<i>montana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Huph. 145	65 a
<i>mindoranus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Hyp. 985		<i>mixta</i> <i>Mab.</i> Has. 1048	166 a	<i>montana</i> <i>Hag.</i> Euth. 688	
<i>mindorensis</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 125		<i>miya</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 898		<i>montana</i> <i>Leech</i> Arge 310	
<i>minereus</i> <i>Gray</i> Pap. 31		<i>miyakei</i> <i>Mats.</i> Amp. 1074		<i>montana</i> <i>Rothsch.</i> App. 154	
<i>mineroides</i> <i>Elw. &amp; Nie.</i> Pap. 31		<i>Miyana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> 743		<i>montana</i> <i>Stich.</i> Taen. 420	
<i>minerva</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 126	52 a	<i>miyana</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 656		<i>montana</i> <i>Verity</i> Pier. 140	
<i>minerva</i> <i>F.</i> Le. 318	98 a	<i>mnasicles</i> <i>Hew.</i> Myc. 340		<i>montanus</i> <i>Fldr.</i> Pap. 81	36, b c
<i>minetta</i> <i>Bllr.</i> Ambl. 953		<i>mnasicles</i> <i>Myc.</i> 332		<i>monteithi</i> <i>Wood.-M.</i> Notoer.	
<i>mineus</i> <i>L.</i> Myc. 343	91 f	<i>mnasippus</i> <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 275		1095	
<i>mineus</i> <i>Myc.</i> 289, 334		<i>mneia</i> <i>Dre.</i> Cand. 855		<i>monticola</i> <i>Otifj</i> Mot. 1056	
<i>mingama</i> = <i>Taj. mingawa</i> 974		<i>mnemosyne</i> <i>Parn.</i> 109		<i>monticola</i> <i>Wal. &amp; Ly.</i> Luc. 1115	



- |   | Plat. |   | Plat.    |  | Plat. |
|---|-------|---|----------|--|-------|
| monticolus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 96 . . .         | 45 a  | multistrigatus <i>Nic. Allot.</i> 815 . . . | 141 h    | mysis <i>F.</i> Del. 126 . . . . .             | 54 c  |
| montinus <i>Argynn.</i> 512                     |       | <i>multistrigatus</i> <i>Allot.</i> 821     |          | mysolensis <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 745            |       |
| montivaga <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 661 . . .        | 132 d | muna <i>Fruhst.</i> Cuph. 468               |          | mysolica <i>Mr.</i> Dan. 198                   |       |
| montoni <i>Rbb.</i> Hyp. 985                    |       | munaensis <i>Fruhst.</i> Hest. 224 . . .    | 275      | mysoriensis <i>Stgr.</i> Tell. 273             |       |
| montrouzieri <i>Bsd.</i> Pap. 85 . . .          | 37 c  | munda <i>Fruhst.</i> Tana. 653              |          | mystes <i>Nic. Myc.</i> 355                    |       |
| montrouzieri <i>Btlr.</i> Dol. 559              |       | munda <i>Mr.</i> Colad. 1036                |          | <i>mystes</i> <i>Myc.</i> 343, 351             |       |
| montrouzieri <i>Dol.</i> 746                    |       | munionga <i>Olliff</i> Anis. 1061           |          | mytheca <i>Hew.</i> Lot. 1099 . . .            | 175 f |
| montrouzieri <i>Btlr.</i> Hyp. 552              |       | munjava <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 504            |          | <i>mythecoides</i> <i>Nic.</i> Lotong. 1099    |       |
| montrouzieri <i>Hypol.</i> 553                  |       | munychia <i>Fruhst.</i> Log. 807            |          | <i>mythra</i> <i>Huph.</i> = <i>mithra</i> 143 |       |
| moolaiana <i>Mr.</i> Ambl. 957 . . .            | 148 c | murdava <i>Mr.</i> Pith. 1091 . . .         | 171 h    | mytilene <i>Fldr.</i> Dan. 198 . . .           | 77 c  |
| moolata <i>Mr.</i> Parn. 1058 . . .             | 173 d | murena <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 276             |          |  |       |
| mooleyana = <i>Ambl. moolaiana</i>              |       | murina <i>Fruhst.</i> Col. 164              |          |  |       |
| 957   |       | murrayi <i>Btlr.</i> Hyp. 553               |          |  |       |
| mooreanus <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 54 . . .         | 21 c  | mus <i>Elw. &amp; Edw.</i> Ism. 1053 . . .  | 168 a    |  |       |
| moorei <i>B.-Bak.</i> Ambl. 958 . . .           | 148 h | musa <i>Fldr.</i> Zeth. 393                 |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Btlr.</i> Eupl. 229                   |       | musa <i>Sich.</i> Eupl. 262                 |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Btlr.</i> Rhaph. 310                  |       | musca <i>Mab.</i> Aer. 1064 . . .           | 168 c    |  |       |
| moorei <i>Btlr.</i> Ter. 169                    |       | muscina <i>Stich.</i> Disc. 443             |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Dist.</i> Marm. 989                   |       | muscosa <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 391 . . .      | 89 d     |  |       |
| moorei <i>Drc.</i> Allot. 811                   |       | musculus <i>Fruhst.</i> Myc. 350 . . .      | 92 d     |  |       |
| moorei <i>Fldr.</i> Eupl. 237                   |       | musianus <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 52 . . .      | 32 d     |  |       |
| moorei <i>Fldr.</i> Myc. 349 . . .              | 92 b  | musides <i>Smpr.</i> Zeth. 394              |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Fruhst.</i> Bind. 995 . . .           | 158 h | musikanos <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 202 . . .     | 78 a     |  |       |
| moorei <i>Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 629               |       | musina <i>Sn.</i> Lyc. 876 . . .            | 152 h    |  |       |
| moorei <i>Hew.</i> Herda 932                    |       | musinoides <i>Sich.</i> Lyc. 876            |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Mab.</i> Sat. 1034                    |       | muta <i>Hew.</i> Ambl. 958 . . .            | 148 g    |  |       |
| moorei <i>Macl.</i> Rah. 601 . . .              | 126 d | mutata <i>Btlr.</i> Ors. 359                |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Macl.</i> Tell. 272                   |       | mutina <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 153 . . .        | 59 c     |  |       |
| moorei <i>Reak.</i> Pap. 90                     |       | mutina <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 204 . . .        | 78 a     |  |       |
| moorei <i>Röb.</i> Pont. 140 . . .              | 73 a  | mutius <i>F.</i> Pap. 61                    |          |  |       |
| moorei <i>Wts.</i> Halpe 1088                   |       | <b>Mycalesis</b> <i>Hbn.</i> 330            |          |  |       |
| moori <i>Dist.</i> Erib. 720 . . .              | 134 b | <i>Mycalesis</i> <i>Hbn.</i> 285, 306, 329, |          |  |       |
| mopa <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 22                    |       | 370, 384, 437, 451, 799                     |          |  |       |
| mora <i>Sich.</i> Ziz. 925                      |       | mycalesis <i>Fldr.</i> Blet. 369 . . .      | 94 a     |  |       |
| moranda <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 391 . . .          | 89 d  | mycena <i>Cr.</i> Mel. 362                  |          |  |       |
| mordingtoni <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 57             | 30 c  | myconius <i>Plötz</i> Taract. 1075          | 170 g    |  |       |
| morgiana <i>Ww.</i> Dil. 701 . . .              | 116 a | mygdonia <i>Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 870            |          |  |       |
| mori. Bomb. 6                                   |       | <i>Mydosama</i> <i>Mr.</i> 342              |          |  |       |
| morius <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 95                   |       | myla <i>Fruhst.</i> Lyc. 869                |          |  |       |
| mormo <i>Mab.</i> Parn. 1085 . . .              | 173 e | mylaecha <i>Ww.</i> Taen. 418               |          |  |       |
| morosa <i>Btlr.</i> Eupl. 244                   |       | mylaecha <i>Taen.</i> 410                   |          |  |       |
| morosina <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 241 . . .         | 82 d  | mylaechoides <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 418       |          |  |       |
| morotaicus <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 83              |       | <b>Mynes</b> <i>Bsd.</i> 534                |          |  |       |
| morphina <i>Dist.</i> Ambl. 962 . . .           | 150 c | <i>Mynes</i> 426, 442, 453, 538, 564,       |          |  |       |
| <i>Morphindra</i> <i>Röb.</i> 441               |       | 568   |          |  |       |
| <i>Morpho</i> 4. 403, 564                       |       | mynion <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 101              |          |  |       |
| morphoides <i>Btlr.</i> Jam. 903                |       | myopina <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 414            |          |  |       |
| <b>Morphopsis</b> <i>Oberth.</i> 408            |       | myopina <i>Fruhst.</i> Taen. 423            |          |  |       |
| <b>Morphotenaris</b> <i>Fruhst.</i> 424         |       | myops <i>Fldr.</i> Taen. 422                |          |  |       |
| morrisi <i>Hag.</i> Eupl. 229                   |       | myops <i>Fldr.</i> Taen. 414                |          |  |       |
| morseleyi = <i>Hyp. moseleyi</i>                |       | myops <i>Stgr.</i> Coen. 301                |          |  |       |
| <i>Btlr.</i> 553                                |       | myosotina <i>Fruhst.</i> Tan. 651           |          |  |       |
| moseleyi <i>Btlr.</i> Telic. 1079 . . .         | 171 b | myosotina <i>Fruhst.</i> Cat. 983           |          |  |       |
| <b>Mota</b> <i>Nic.</i> 967                     |       | myra <i>Fruhst.</i> Cirr. 492 . . .         | 108 b    |  |       |
| <b>Motasingha</b> <i>Wts.</i> 1055              |       | myra <i>Hew.</i> Has. 1051 . . .            | 166 f, g |  |       |
| mothone <i>Fruhst.</i> Nept. 619                |       | myriandus <i>Fruhst.</i> Allot. 811         |          |  |       |
| motschulskyi <i>Mén.</i> Ypth. 291              |       | <i>Myrina</i> 967, 969                      |          |  |       |
| mouhoti <i>Mr.</i> Eupl. 231                    |       | myrina <i>Argynn.</i> 512                   |          |  |       |
| moulmainus <i>Stgr.</i> Tax. 792                |       | myrina <i>Fldr.</i> Ceth. 506               |          |  |       |
| moulmeina <i>Mr.</i> Hor. 981                   |       | myrina <i>Ceth.</i> 709                     |          |  |       |
| moulmeinensis <i>Mr.</i> IX. 159 . . .          | 72 a  | myrinoides <i>Fruhst.</i> Eur. 709          |          |  |       |
| moultoni <i>Chapm.</i> Lyc. 867 . . .           | 153 f | myrinoides <i>Euripus</i> 506               |          |  |       |
| moupinensis <i>Pouj.</i> Le. 314                |       | myrmecophila <i>Wath.</i> Pseudod.          |          |  |       |
| mucia <i>Hew.</i> Myc. 339                      |       | 898   |          |  |       |
| mucia <i>Myc.</i> 351                           |       | myrmecus <i>Fruhst.</i> Thrix 992           | 159 g    |  |       |
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| perna <i>Fruhst.</i> Myc. 341 . . . . .      | 91 e         | phana <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 212                    |          | philippus <i>Mab.</i> Sar. 1044                   |          |
| pernia = <i>Amblyp. perissa</i> 965          |              | phanaeus <i>Hew.</i> Orth. 1032 . . . . .        | 163 c    | philippus <i>Smpr.</i> Pap. 39                    |          |
| pernomius <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 87             |              | phanaroia <i>Fruhst.</i> Ceth. 498               |          | philippus <i>Stgr.</i> Ger. 816 . . . . .         | 141 e    |
| pernotata <i>Tryon</i> Myc. 345              |              | phane <i>Doh.</i> Eupl. 263                      |          | philippus <i>Wall.</i> Pap. 83                    |          |
| pero <i>Nic.</i> Cel. 1036 . . . . .         | 164 a        | phane <i>Doh.</i> Eupl. 277                      |          | Philiris <i>Röb.</i> 849                          |          |
| peronii <i>Latr.</i> Tox. 1057 . . . . .     | 167 e, 168 b | phaneas <i>Fruhst.</i> Jam. 902                  |          | phillyra <i>Misk.</i> Trap. 1060                  |          |
| perornata <i>Ky.</i> Anis. 1061              |              | phanoetes <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 36                 |          | philo <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Dan. 206                     |          |
| perpheres <i>Drc. &amp; B.-Bak.</i>          |              | phanrangensis <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 46             |          | philo <i>Hpfrr.</i> Lyc. 897                      |          |
| Physon. 826 . . . . .                        | 143 c        | phantasma <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 671 . . . . .     | 137 c    | philomela <i>F.</i> Par. 178                      |          |
| perplexa <i>Mab.</i> Has. 1050               |              | phaon <i>Er.</i> Faun. 405                       |          | philomela <i>F.</i> Rad. 179                      |          |
| perpusilla <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 376          |              | phare <i>Dre.</i> Por. 1008 . . . . .            | 154 i    | philomela <i>Joh.</i> Ypth. 287 . . . . .         | 99 c     |
| perrhaebis <i>Smpr.</i> Ara. 978 . . . . .   | 157 e        | Pharia <i>Fruhst.</i> 295                        |          | philomela <i>Zink.</i> Dan. 205 . . . . .         | 76 e     |
| perroni = <i>Toxidid peroni</i>              |              | pharis <i>Fawc.</i> Lyc. 929 . . . . .           | 153 m    | philomena <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 695 . . . . .      | 130 a    |
| 1027, 1057                                   |              | pharis <i>Fruhst.</i> Erg. 456                   |          | philonome <i>Bsd.</i> Prion. 136 . . . . .        | 57 a     |
| perryi <i>Btlr.</i> Eupl. 235                |              | pharnus <i>Fldr.</i> Spalg. 882                  |          | philopator <i>Fruhst.</i> Char. 736               |          |
| perryi <i>Btlr.</i> Eupl. 276                |              | pharyge <i>Hew.</i> Por. 1009 . . . . .          | 154 i    | philopator <i>Fruhst.</i> Ger. 822                |          |
| perryi <i>Btlr.</i> Hyp. 555                 |              | phaseli <i>Math.</i> Jam. 903 . . . . .          | 152 a, b | philosarcus <i>Fruhst.</i> Char. 736              |          |
| persa <i>Sm.</i> Myc. 343                    |              | phasiana <i>Btlr.</i> Euth. 692 . . . . .        | 127 d    | philostratus <i>Fldr.</i> Physon. 826 . . . . .   | 143 b, c |
| perse <i>Hew.</i> Dcud. 999 . . . . .        | 161 b        | phasis <i>Fruhst.</i> Ypth. 294                  |          | philota <i>Hew.</i> Por. 1008 . . . . .           | 154 h    |
| persea <i>Koll.</i> Mel. 511                 |              | Phasis 931                                       |          | philotas <i>Fldr.</i> Cand. 855                   |          |
| persea <i>Koll.</i> Melit. 745               |              | phazania <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 180                 |          | philotas <i>Nic.</i> Parn. 1086 . . . . .         | 171 c    |
| perseoides <i>Mr.</i> Myc. 346 . . . . .     | 92 a         | phedima <i>Cr.</i> Mel. 364                      |          | philotis <i>Wall.</i> Del. 128 . . . . .          | 53 d, e  |
| perseoides <i>Mr.</i> Myc. 342               |              | phegeus <i>Hpfrr.</i> Pap. 39 . . . . .          | 15 c     | philoxenus <i>Gray</i> Pap. 32 . . . . .          | 19 a     |
| persephone <i>Hbn.</i> Eum. 308              |              | phelada <i>Euth.</i> 670                         |          | philoxenus <i>Pap.</i> 76                         |          |
| persephone <i>Stgr.</i> Huph. 147 . . . . .  | 63 d         | phelada <i>Smpr.</i> Euth. 669                   |          | philozigetes <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 197              |          |
| persephone <i>Stgr.</i> Stiboch. 570         |              | phellus <i>Mab.</i> Padr. 1078                   |          | philtion <i>Fruhst.</i> Ambl. 1116                |          |
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| perseus <i>F.</i> Myc. 342 . . . . .         | 92 a         | phemis <i>Drc.</i> Chli. 981 . . . . .           | 147 b    | phineas <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 672                  |          |
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| persiccata <i>Fruhst.</i> Prec. 520          |              | pherecrates <i>Fldr.</i> Pap. 88                 |          | Phirdana <i>Mr.</i> 205                           |          |
| persides <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 42              |              | pherekides <i>Fruhst.</i> Parth. 646 . . . . .   | 120 a    | phisadia <i>Godd.</i> Terac. 174                  |          |
| persides <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 178 . . . . .   | 66 b         | pherekides <i>Parth.</i> 747                     |          | phisara <i>Mr.</i> Sat. 1034 . . . . .            | 163 f    |
| persidina <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 180            |              | pherekrates <i>Fruhst.</i> Parth. 646            |          | phlaea <i>Plötz</i> Trap. 1060 . . . . .          | 167 g    |
| persienus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 62             |              | pheres <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 234                  |          | phlaeas <i>L.</i> Chrysoph. 931                   |          |
| persimilis <i>Elw. &amp; Edw.</i> Ypth. 292  |              | pheretes <i>Hbn.</i> Lyc. 929                    |          | phlaeas, Chrysoph. 3, 930                         |          |
| persimilis <i>Mr.</i> Dan. 211               |              | pheretia <i>Hew.</i> Por. 1009 . . . . .         | 154 h    | phlegeton <i>Fruhst.</i> Hest. 224 . . . . .      | 75 c     |
| persimilis <i>Ww.</i> Diag. 703 . . . . .    | 116 d        | pheretima <i>Hew.</i> Rap. 1003 . . . . .        | 160 e    | phlegeton <i>Fruhst.</i> Hest. 275                |          |
| persoides <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 41, 42         |              | pheretina <i>Picp.</i> Rap. 1003                 |          | phlegeton <i>Smpr.</i> Euth. 659 . . . . .        | 133 a    |
| perspicua <i>Fruhst.</i> Cat. 163 . . . . .  | 69 b         | pheretria <i>Hew.</i> Por. 1009                  |          | phlegmone <i>Fruhst.</i> Char. 737                |          |
| perspicua <i>Fruhst.</i> Del. 130 . . . . .  | 56 a         | phestus <i>Guér.</i> Pap. 64 . . . . .           | 33 c     | phlegon <i>Fldr.</i> Pap. 39                      |          |
| pertinax <i>Wall.</i> Pap. 56                |              | phestus <i>Ww.</i> App. 151                      |          | phlegontis <i>Fruhst.</i> Char. 732               |          |
| perusia <i>Fldr.</i> Nac. 919                |              | phieomone <i>Esp.</i> Col. 165                   |          | phlegra <i>Fruhst.</i> Dod. 777                   |          |
| perversus <i>Rothsch.</i> Pap. 62 . . . . .  | 33 b         | phidias <i>Oberth.</i> Pap. 103                  |          | phlyasia <i>Fruhst.</i> Hept. 604                 |          |
| pervulgatus <i>Guest.</i> Ziz. 926           |              | phidippus <i>L.</i> Amath. 428                   |          | phocaea <i>Fldr.</i> Par. 181 . . . . .           | 66 e     |
| petalia <i>Hew.</i> Trap. 1059 . . . . .     | 167 g, h     | phiditia <i>Hew.</i> Suast. 1062                 |          | phocas <i>Stgr.</i> Bind. 995                     |          |
| petilea = <i>Dan. ptilia</i> 194             |              | phiditia <i>Hew.</i> Scob. 1069 . . . . .        | 169 i    | phocides <i>F.</i> Bind. 994 . . . . .            | 158 h    |
| petilia <i>Stoll</i> Dan. 194                |              | phidon <i>Hew.</i> Myc. 336                      |          | phocidina <i>Fruhst.</i> Bind. 995                |          |
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| petosiris <i>Hew.</i> Rap. 1003 . . . . .    | 146 b        | phigalia <i>Hew.</i> Trap. 1060 . . . . .        | 167 g    | phoebadis <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 252                |          |
| petra <i>Nic.</i> Pap. 41                    |              | phigalioides <i>Watch.</i> Trap. 1060            |          | phoebe <i>Fldr.</i> App. 154                      |          |
| petrella <i>Fruhst.</i> Tham. 986 . . . . .  | 156 g        | phila <i>Fruhst.</i> Col. 165                    |          | phoebe <i>Murr.</i> Ziz. 926                      |          |
| petronia <i>Fruhst.</i> Amn. 569 . . . . .   | 115 e        | philaenus <i>Mab.</i> Padr. 1078                 |          | phoebus <i>Btlr.</i> Eupl. 258                    |          |
| petronius <i>Dist.</i> Ger. 822              |              | Philampelus 6                                    |          | phoebus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 82                    |          |
| petronius <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 31             |              | philander <i>Fldr.</i> Ambl. 948 . . . . .       | 150 B a  | phoecus <i>Picp.</i> Rap. 1005                    |          |
| petunia <i>Dre.</i> Jam. 903                 |              | philarchus <i>Ww.</i> Kall. 567 . . . . .        | 111 c    | phoeniceis <i>Hew.</i> Hyar. 1066                 |          |
| pfeifferae <i>Fldr.</i> Eur. 708             |              | philatus <i>Sn.</i> Lamp. 910                    |          | phoenicoparyphus <i>Holl.</i> Herda               |          |
| pfeifferoides <i>Fruhst.</i> Eur. 708        |              | philebus <i>Fruhst.</i> i. l. Lyc. 929 . . . . . | 153 m    | 933   |          |
| pfeilli <i>Honn.</i> Dol. 563                |              | philemon <i>Fruhst.</i> Le. 318 . . . . .        | 97 b     | Phoenicops <i>Wts.</i> 1030                       |          |



- |   | Plat.    |   | Plat.        |   | Plat.    |
|---|----------|---|--------------|---|----------|
| phoenix <i>Dist. Pap.</i> 72                  |          | pisatis <i>Fruhst. Taj.</i> 975                 |              | plumbata <i>Drc. Nac.</i> 915               |          |
| phoenix <i>Röb. Pith.</i> 879 . . .           | 154 f    | pishuna <i>Fruhst. Thaum.</i> 440 . . .         | 105 b        | plumbeola <i>Fldr. Bar.</i> 1073 . . .      | 170 e    |
| phokaia <i>Fruhst. Huph.</i> 146              |          | pisias <i>G. &amp; S. Nept.</i> 617 . . .       | 126 b        | plumbeomicans <i>M. &amp; Nic. Nac.</i>     |          |
| phokion <i>Fruhst. Eupl.</i> 257 . . .        | 83 d     | pisidice <i>G. &amp; S. Pap.</i> 93             |              | 918   |          |
| pholes <i>Fruhst. Lamp.</i> 911               |          | pisidike <i>Fruhst. Cynth.</i> 482              |              | plumbeus <i>Rothsch. Lamp.</i> 912          |          |
| pholoë <i>Fruhst. Pyr.</i> 525                |          | <b>Pisola</b> <i>Mr.</i> 1032                   |              | <i>plusculee</i> <i>Leech Celaen.</i> 1036  |          |
| pholus <i>Nic. Pud.</i> 1070 . . .            | 168 a    | pistor <i>Rothsch. Pap.</i> 20                  |              | plutarchus <i>Fruhst. Tar.</i> 893 . . .    | 153 b    |
| phorbas <i>F. Hyp.</i> 985 . . .              | 158 c    | pistyrus <i>Fruhst. Lax.</i> 790 . . .          | 138 e        | pluto <i>Fldr. Pap.</i> 23                  |          |
| phorcas <i>Ww. Taen.</i> 419 . . .            | 100 d    | pita <i>Horsf. Yas.</i> 995                     |              | pluto <i>Fered. Ereb.</i> 1110              |          |
| <i>phorcas</i> <i>Taen.</i> 410               |          | pitana <i>Stgr. Myc.</i> 334                    |              | plutonium <i>Oberth. Pap.</i> 32            |          |
| phorkys <i>Fruhst. Pantop.</i> 628            |          | pitane <i>Nic. Yas.</i> 995 . . .               | 157 d        | <i>plutonium</i> <i>Oberth. Pap.</i> 33     |          |
| phormedon <i>Drc. Por.</i> 1008 . . .         | 154 i    | <b>Pithauria</b> <i>Mr.</i> 1090                |              | pluviatilis <i>Fruhst. Prec.</i> 517        |          |
| phormion <i>Fruhst. Dan.</i> 208              |          | <b>Pithecop</b> <i>Horsf.</i> 878               |              | <i>podalirius</i> <i>Pap.</i> 86            |          |
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| phosis <i>Fruhst. Lamp.</i> 912               |          | pithöka <i>Kirsch Hyp.</i> 544                  |              | poecilta <i>Holl. Nac.</i> 920              |          |
| photinus <i>Fruhst. Elym.</i> 379             |          | pitiya <i>Fruhst. Mel.</i> 365                  |              | poëta <i>Bsd. Chilad.</i> 927               |          |
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| picata <i>Bttr. An.</i> 138 . . .             | 63 e     | plateni <i>Smpr. Proth.</i> 715                 |              | polycritus <i>Fruhst. Pap.</i> 63           |          |
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| picta <i>Fldr. Ceth.</i> 502 . . .            | 110 b    | plateni <i>Sm. &amp; Ky. Thyson.</i> 829        | 143 g        | <i>polyctor</i> <i>Pap.</i> 77              |          |
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| piepersi <i>Fruhst. Lamp.</i> 907             |          | plateni <i>Stgr. Myn.</i> 535                   |              | <i>polydotus</i> <i>Müll. Pap.</i> 36       |          |
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| piepersii <i>Sn. Thyson.</i> 830 . . .        | 142 g    | plateni <i>Stgr. Rhop.</i> 1055                 |              | <i>Polygonia</i> 519                        |          |
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<i>saturata</i> Sn. Lamp. 906		<i>scipio</i> R. & J. Erib. 727		<i>semperi</i> B.-Bak. Ambl. 963 . . .	150 f
<i>saturator</i> Fruhst. Ceph. 467		<i>sciron</i> G. & S. Dol. 560 . . .	112 c	<i>semperi</i> Elw. Col. 1035 . . .	163 g
<i>saturator</i> Fruhst. Taen. 420 . . .	100 d	<i>sciron</i> Leech Pap. 91		<i>semperi</i> Fldr. Eupl. 251 . . .	85 c
<i>saturator</i> Taen. 410		<i>sciron</i> Wat. & Ly. Trap. 1060		<i>semperi</i> Fldr. Pap. 29 . . .	17 b. c
<i>saturatus</i> Elw. Cel. 1037 . . .	164 c	<i>sciurus</i> Fruhst. Abis. 786		<i>semperi</i> Fldr. Zeux. 135	
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<i>satwa</i> Nic. Zog. 1067 . . .	169 c	<i>Scopelodes</i> 5		<i>semperi</i> Fruhst. Nept. 621	
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<i>satyrina</i> Fldr. Cirr. 485 . . .	121 d	<i>scota</i> Fruhst. Ypth. 289		<i>semperi</i> Hour. Proth. 715	
<i>Satylromorpha</i> 403		<i>scotina</i> Fruhst. Dol. 560 . . .	112 d	<i>semperi</i> Mr. App. 155	
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<i>scaeva</i> Hew. Bid. 988 . . .	159 f	<i>sedeva</i> Mr. Euth. 657		<i>senna</i> Fldr. Ter. 166	
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<i>schönbergi</i> Stgr. Her. 706 . . .	116 b	<i>semifasciatus</i> Honr. Pap. 95		<i>sericeus</i> Btlr. Cyr. 574	
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*serunica* *Eecke* Marm. 989  
*sesara* *Hew.* No. 294 . . . 99 g  
*sesia* *F.* Ix. 158  
*sestia* *Fruhst.* Myn. 536 . . 121 a  
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*shalgrama* *Nic.* Mat. 1068 . 169 f  
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*siamensis* *Fruhst.* Cyr. 574  
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*siamensis* *Fruhst.* Pantop. 627  
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*sicca* *Fruhst.* Cyr. 589  
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*side* *Fruhst.* Deud. 999  
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*sidha* *Fruhst.* Notocr. 1094  
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*sidra* *Fruhst.* Cat. 163 . . 68 b, c  
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*sigala* *Fruhst.* Dic. 788  
*sigida* *Mab.* Parn. 1087  
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*sikandi* *Mr.* Euth. 685  
*sikkima* *Etc.* Halpe 1089  
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*sikkima* *Mr.* Halpe 1089 . . 171 b  
*sikkima* *Mr.* Hor. 981  
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*silas* *Fruhst.* Cast. 886  
*silawa* *Fruhst.* Euth. 689  
*silhetana* *Wall.* Ter. 169 . . 73 c  
*silhetana* *Ter.* 119  
*silhetensis* *Hew.* Ambl. 955 . 150 B c  
*silicea* *Gr.-Sm.* Cand. 850  
*silo* *Fruhst.* Hyp. 985 . . . 158 d  
*silo* *Hew.* Deud. 1000 . . . 161 c  
*simanabum* *Hag.* Del. 130  
*simbanga* *Hag.* Nept. 613  
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*simessa* *Fruhst.* Mel. 362  
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*similis* *Dre.* Ambl. 957 . . 150 c  
*similis* *Dre.* Marm. 990  
*similis* *Etc. & Ede.* Plast. 1091 174 b  
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*simula* *Hew.* Cel. 1036  
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*singala* *Fldr.* Ypth. 288 . . 99 c  
*singalensis* *Fldr.* Lyc. 865 . 152 f  
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*singaradha* *Eupl.* 275  
*singaria* *Fruhst.* Dan. 203  
*singhala* *Fldr.* Elym. 384 . 88 d  
*singhapura* *Dist.* Ambl. 960  
*singhapura* *Wall.* Del. 124  
*singla* *Nic.* Ambl. 963  
*singoradja* *Fruhst.* Tan. 650 . 131 d  
*singoradja* *Tan.* 666  
*singularis* *Mab.* Notocr. 1095  
*sinha* *Kott.* Iss. 473  
*sinhala* *Mr.* Eupl. 271  
*sinhata* *Eupl.* 278  
*sinhalus* *Pfötz* Suast. 1062  
*sinhara* *Fruhst.* Dac. 970 . 146 h  
*sinica* *Mr.* Dod. 775  
*sinica* *Mr.* Eupl. 269, 277  
*sinica* *Mr.* Euth. 682  
*sinica* *Mr.* Nept. 619 .  
*sinica* *Mr.* Sym. 532  
*sinica* *Oberth.* Erib. 723  
*sinis* *Nic.* Sym. 532  
*sinis* *Sm.* Dol. 562  
*sinonia* *Fruhst.* Myc. 334  
*sinope* *Mr.* Pandit. 643 . . 124 f  
*sinopion* *Fruhst.* Dan. 210  
*sinoria* *Fldr.* Pandit. 613  
*sinorix* *Hew.* Le. 319 . . . 98 b  
*sinta* *Wall.* Ter. 166  
*Sinthus* *Mr.* 979  
*sintica* *Fruhst.* Le. 324  
*sintica* *Fruhst.* Ter. 167  
*sinuata* *Mr.* Rah. 597  
*siphnos* *Fruhst.* Van. 527  
*siponta* *Fruhst.* Rag. 361  
*sipora* *Mr.* Bol. 512  
*siporamus* *Hag.* Pap. 52  
*sipylus* *Fldr.* Hyp. 985 . . 158 d  
*siraha* *Kheit* Jam. 902  
*siren* *Gr.-Sm.* Hypoch. 842 . 114 h  
*sirius* *F.* Myc. 333  
*siroes* *Fruhst.* Ambl. 959  
*sisamis* *Kirsch* Eupl. 257  
*sisapon* *Fruhst.* Le. 324  
*siscia* *Fruhst.* Cat. 163  
*sita* *Fldr.* Prion. 136  
*sita* *Koll.* Dan. 210  
*sitah* *Fruhst.* Dan. 213  
*sitala* *Nic.* Halpe 1089 . . 171 e  
*sitalkes* *Fruhst.* Pap. 76  
*sitarauna* *Fruhst.* Eul. 702  
*Sithon* *Hbu.* 978  
*sitis* *Fruhst.* Nept. 620  
*sitiva* *Fruhst.* Ism. 1052  
*sitolensis* *Fruhst.* Pap. 73  
*siva* *Mr.* Aug. 1082 . . . 172 f  
*siva* *Ww.* Neuros. 648 . . 114 c  
*sivoa* *Such.* Tag. 1042 . . . 165 c  
*sivokana* *Mr.* Sym. 533  
*skapane* *Dre.* Chli. 981 . . 147 b  
*skertehlyi* *Nic.* Dere. 160 . 67 c  
*skinneri* *Wood-M.* Deud. 1001  
*slateri* *Hew.* Pap. 41 . . . 20 a  
*smaragdifera* *Fruhst.* Tana. 650 131 c  
*smaragdina* *Zephyr.* 968  
*smaragdus* *Dre. & B.-Bak.* Thyson. 831 . . . 143 h  
*Smerinthus* 6  
*smilax* *Don.* Ter. 166  
*smilis* *Hew.* Deud. 1000 . . 161 c  
*simillima* *Eupl.* 383  
*smithi* *Bthr.* Huph. 143  
*smithi* *Mr.* Eupl. 227  
*snelleni* *Fruhst.* Cel. 1037  
*snelleni* *Fruhst.* Ter. 171  
*snelleni* *Mr.* Eupl. 238  
*snelleni* *Eul.* 393  
*snelleni* *Mr.* Ter. 169  
*snelleni* *Röb.* Lamp. 911  
*snelleni* *Sm.* Thyson. 830  
*soarchad* *Fruhst.* Jam. 902  
*sobanas* *Fruhst.* Chli. 981  
*sobrina* *Bsd.* Dan. 211  
*sobrina* *Etc.* Col. 1035 . . 163 g



sobrina *Etic. & Educ.* Ypth. 288  
 sobrina *Röb.* Eupl. 227  
 sobrinoides *Bllr.* Dan. 215  
 socia *Sich.* Pantop. 637  
 socrates *Stgr.* Pap. 20 . . . 12 a, b  
 sodalis *Mab.* Parn. 1087  
 sodalis *Mr.* Ter. 167  
 sodalis Ter. 170  
 sodalis *Sm. & Ky.* Epim. 836 . . . 112 h  
 soemias *Dre.* Jam. 902  
 soëmis *Fruhst.* Chil. 927 . . . 153 i  
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 solandra *Wath.* Heteron. 1110  
 solia *Jord.* Pap. 62  
 solinus *Fruhst.* Pap. 81  
 solita *Bllr.* Cur. 934 . . . 162 g  
 solokanus *Fruhst.* Pap. 31  
 solon *F.* Char. 730  
 solon *G. & S.* Pap. 94  
 solskyi *Mr.* Chrysoph. 932  
 solstitialis *Bllr.* App. 150  
 solus *Fruhst.* Dol. 561  
 solygeia *Fruhst.* Nept. 606  
 solyma *Fruhst.* Hest. 222  
 sona *Fldr.* Euth. 685  
 soma *Mr.* Nept. 607  
 somadeva *Fldr.* Euth. 665  
 somula *Fruhst.* Nept. 606 . . . 126 f  
 sonchus *Dre.* Lyc. 867  
 sondaica *Bsd.* Disc. 144 . . . 106 a, b  
 sonia *Fruhst.* Ideops. 216  
 sontinus *Fruhst.* Dan. 274  
 sopaea *Jord.* Pap. 67  
 sopara *Fruhst.* App. 148  
 sopatra *Fruhst.* Nept. 602  
 sophaina *Fruhst.* Nept. 603 . . . 126 e  
 sophax *Math.* Amblyp. 953  
 sophene *Fruhst.* Cirr. 492  
 sophene *Fruhst.* Lib. 769  
 sophia *Mr.* Eupl. 268  
 sophilus *Fruhst.* Ambl. 948  
 sophilus *Fruhst.* Dol. 562  
 sophocles *Thecla* 917  
 sophonias *Fruhst.* Cat. 983 . . . 158 b  
 sophonisbe *Fruhst.* Dan. 213  
 sophonisbe *Fruhst.* Sin. 979 . . . 157 f  
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 sophrosyne *Gr.-Sm.* Ambl. 950 . . . 150 B b  
 sora *Fruhst.* Log. 807  
 soracta *Mr.* Apor. 138  
 soranus *Fruhst.* App. 151  
 sordice *Fruhst.* Par. 741  
 sordida *Bllr.* Pier. 139  
 sordida *Etic. & Educ.* Ypth. 294  
 sordida *Mr.* Apat. 699 . . . 111 d, e  
 soregina *Fruhst.* Euth. 670  
 sorex *Gr.-Sm.* Apor. 138  
 soror *Supr.* Nept. 616  
 sorronga *Fruhst.* Taen. 412  
 sorrow *Fruhst.* Huph. 146 . . . 64 e  
 sorya *Koll.* Rap. 1001  
 sosias *Fruhst.* Ambl. 967  
 Sosibia *Fruhst.* 779  
 sosiphanes *Fruhst.* Zem. 774 . . . 110 a  
 sosisthenes *Fruhst.* Euth. 695  
 Sospita *Hew.* 780  
 Sospita *Hew.* 779  
 sostrata *Fruhst.* Ambl. 1116  
 sostrus *Fruhst.* Cast. 886  
 sotades *Fruhst.* Ambl. 955  
 soteira *Fruhst.* Del. 124 . . . 55 d  
 soter *Fruhst.* Ambl. 956  
 sotira *Jord.* Pap. 61  
 Spalgis *Mr.* 881  
 Spalgis 974  
 sparagmata *Fruhst.* Nept. 614  
 sparania *Fruhst.* Tham. 986 . . . 156 g  
 sparsus *Fruhst.* Zem. 774 . . . 139 a  
 sparta *Nic.* Stich. 425  
 spatatus *Bllr.* Pap. 33  
 speciosa *Stgr.* Pantop. 635  
 specularia *Fruhst.* Erg. 458 . . . 107 b  
 speularis *Ergolis* 458  
 speirion *Dre.* Cand. 855

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 sperchius *Fldr.* Thyson. 831 . . . 113 i  
 sperthias *Fldr.* Telic. 1084 . . . 172 e  
 sperthius *Fldr.* Cur. 935  
 sphaerica *Fruhst.* Nept. 603 . . . 126 d  
 splendale *Fruhst.* Ambl. 952  
 sphenosema *Meyr. & Low.* Anis. 1060  
 sphetys *Fruhst.* Ambl. 956  
 sphinterifera *Fruhst.* Cas. 1034  
 sphinx *F.* Rap. 1005 . . . 160 e  
 sphynx *Fruhst.* Pap. 102  
 Spialia *Sich.* 1046  
 spiculifera *Mr.* Eupl. 228 . . . 80 e  
 spiculifera *Mr.* Par. 179  
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 spini *Schiff.* Thecla 967  
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 splendens *Bllr.* Lyc. 869  
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 splendida *Fruhst.* Taj. 973 . . . 155 f, g  
 splendida *Mab.* Has. 1054  
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 sramana *Fruhst.* Euth. 666  
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 sravasta *Fruhst.* Padr. 1078  
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 Stabrobates *Mr.* 617  
 staeyi *Zelot.* 2  
 staintoni *Fldr.* Eupl. 265 . . . 80 e  
 staphylus *Fruhst.* Pith. 879  
 stasius *Fruhst.* Abis. 783 . . . 138 e  
 statilia *Fruhst.* App. 153 . . . 59 d  
 statira *Hew.* Praet. 795 . . . 140 e  
 statius *Fruhst.* Eupl. 258  
 staudingeri *Dist.* Hid. 1100 . . . 175 h  
 staudingeri *Dre.* Deud. 998 . . . 161 a  
 staudingeri *Dre.* Eoox. 993 . . . 156 g  
 staudingeri *Dre.* Log. 806  
 staudingeri *Honr.* Taen. 415  
 staudingeri *Kheit* Eupl. 268  
 staudingeri *Kheit* Eupl. 269  
 staudingeri *Log.* 805  
 staudingeri *Röb.* Limen. 642  
 staudingeri *Röb.* Amath. 430  
 staudingeri *Röb.* Epim. 836 . . . 112 c  
 staudingeri *Röb.* Pap. 20  
 staudingeri *Rothsch.* Char. 738  
 staudingeri *Supr.* Ambl. 959  
 staudingeriana *Nic.* Nept. 615  
 staurakius *Fruhst.* Apat. 698 . . .  
 steirema *Dre.* Pith. 879  
 stellata *Fruhst.* Hyp. 543 . . . 119 d  
 stellera *Esch.* Ypth. 290  
 stellifer *Bllr.* Iamb. 1063 . . . 168 d  
 stenia *Fruhst.* App. 150 . . .  
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 stenopa *Fruhst.* Rah. 598 . . . 125 b  
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 stephani *Sm. & Ky.* Thyson. 832 . . . 114 d  
 stephanus = *Deud. strephanus* 998  
 stephanus *R. & J.* Char. 735 . . . 135 e  
 stephensi *Fldr.* Eupl. 257  
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 sticheli *Tetens* Pap. 42  
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 stictica *Fruhst.* Euth. 665  
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 stoliczkana *Fldr.* Lycaena 928  
 stoliczkana *Mr.* Col. 165 . . . 72 f  
 stoliczkanus *Fldr.* Par. 110  
 stolli *Bllr.* Del. 125  
 stolli *Mr.* Hest. 220  
 stolli *Hestia* 652  
 stolli *Weym.* Eupl. 231  
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 stramenticia *Fruhst.* Cirr. 488  
 stramineipennis *Wood-M.* Pith. 1091  
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 striata *Hew.* Ism. 1054  
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 strigatus *Supr.* Spalg. 882  
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 stygiana *Fruhst.* Tana. 652 . . . 131 e  
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 Suasa *Nic.* 980  
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 suaveolens *Wood-M.* Myc. 348  
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 suavissima *Fruhst.* Eupl. 231  
 suavius *Fruhst.* Elym. 389  
 subalba *Pouj.* Apat. 699  
 subangulata *Fruhst.* Odont. 1045  
 subargentea *Sm. & Ky.* Cand. 850 . . . 145 d  
 subcaerulea *Leech* Apat. 700



- |                                       | Plat. |   | Plat.    |   | Plat.    |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---|----------|---|----------|
| subcaeruleum <i>Sm. &amp; Ky.</i>     |       | sugriva <i>Horsf.</i> Bind. 995         |          | sumbawana <i>Fruhst.</i> Limen. 641       |          |
| Waig. 833                             | 142 g | suidas <i>Fldr.</i> Lamp. 906           |          | sumbawana <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 179         | 66 a     |
| subcaudata <i>Fldr.</i> Rhop. 1055    | 167 d | suidas <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 669         |          | sumbawana <i>Pag.</i> Hyp. 545            |          |
| subclathrata <i>Slgr.</i> Tanaëc. 654 |       | sukavata <i>Fruhst.</i> Notoer. 1095    |          | sumbawana <i>Rollsch.</i> Del. 126        |          |
| subclathratus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 74  |       | sula <i>Nic.</i> Hest. 221              |          | sumbawanus <i>Rollsch.</i> Char. 739      |          |
| subcoalita <i>Rollsch.</i> Lyc. 865   |       | sulaensis <i>Fruhst.</i> Dol. 559       |          | sumbawensis <i>Fruhst.</i> Sym. 531       | 121 c    |
| subcongrua <i>Röb.</i> Eupl. 258      |       | sulaënsis <i>Fruhst.</i> Heb. 176       |          | sumbensis <i>Pag.</i> Lib. 771            |          |
| subcongruens <i>Smpr.</i> Elym.       |       | sulaensis <i>Lathy</i> Pap. 96          |          | sumitra <i>Mr.</i> Cel. 1036              |          |
| 379                                   |       | sulaensis <i>R. &amp; J.</i> Char. 740  |          | sumptuosa <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 387        |          |
| subcurvata <i>Fruhst.</i> Pantop. 627 |       | sulaensis <i>Slgr.</i> Cyr. 586         | 121 f    | sundana <i>Fruhst.</i> Par. 179           | 67 c     |
| subdecora <i>Fruhst.</i> Diag. 703    |       | sulaensis <i>Slgr.</i> Pap. 18          |          | sundara <i>Fruhst.</i> Lamp. 904          |          |
| subdecorata <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 381  |       | sulana <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 151          |          | sunias <i>Fldr.</i> Telic. 1079           | 172 a    |
| subdecorata <i>Mr.</i> Ter. 167       |       | sulana <i>Fruhst.</i> Cler. 358         |          | <i>sunios</i> = <i>Telic.</i> sunias 1079 |          |
| subdila <i>Mr.</i> Eupl. 236          |       | sulana <i>Fruhst.</i> Parth. 646        | 120 d    | sunta <i>Fruhst.</i> Eur. 710             | 115 c    |
| subdita <i>Mr.</i> Lamp. 910          |       | sulana <i>Slgr.</i> Del. 124            |          | superba <i>Bltr.</i> Tanaëc. 651          |          |
| subdita <i>Mr.</i> Myc. 316           |       | sulanorum <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 118       | 59 c     | superba <i>Drc.</i> Sem. 983              |          |
| subdila <i>Myc.</i> 343               |       | sulanus <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 99          |          | superba <i>Eupl.</i> 3                    |          |
| subditus <i>Mr.</i> Bar. 1073         |       | suleima <i>Gr.-Sm.</i> Thyson. 826      | 111 a, b | superba <i>Herbst</i> Eupl. 269           |          |
| subdubiosa <i>Rollsch.</i> Nac. 916   |       | sulensis <i>Sm.</i> Myc. 335            |          | superba <i>Leech</i> Hele. 710            |          |
| subfasciata <i>Fruhst.</i> Padr. 1119 |       | sulewattan <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 209      | 78 d     | superba <i>Röb.</i> Ambl. 950             |          |
| subfasciata <i>Mr.</i> Ambl. 956      |       | sulewattan <i>Dan.</i> 206              |          | superba <i>Koll.</i> Eupl. 248            |          |
| subfasciata <i>Ambl.</i> 967          |       | sulphurata <i>Bltr.</i> Ter. 168        |          | superbus <i>Slgr.</i> Cyr. 576            |          |
| subfasciata <i>Mr.</i> Myc. 344       |       | sulphurea <i>Voll.</i> Sal. 182         |          | supercilia <i>Bltr.</i> Tana. 651         |          |
| subfasciata <i>Mr.</i> Pad. 1098      |       | sulphurea <i>Wall.</i> Heb. 177         | 70 b     | superdates <i>Su.</i> Nac. 916            |          |
| subfasciatus <i>Mr.</i> Sauc. 1073    |       | sulphureus <i>R. &amp; J.</i> Char. 730 |          | supernotatus <i>Rollsch.</i> Pap. 29      |          |
| subfasciatus <i>Rollsch.</i> Pap. 70  | 28 b  | sulphurifera <i>H.-Schäff.</i> Halpe    |          | supoma <i>Mr.</i> Hesp. 1046              |          |
| subfenestrata <i>Röb.</i> Parn. 1083  |       | 1089                                    | 171 c    | supous <i>Dr. &amp; B.-Bak.</i> Thyson. - |          |
| subferrens <i>Bltr.</i> Ter. 166      |       | sulpitia <i>Cr.</i> Pantop. 636         |          | 825                                       |          |
| subfestivus <i>Röb.</i> Nac. 917      |       | sulpitius <i>Fruhst.</i> Pap. 76        |          | suprema <i>Fruhst.</i> Amathux. 133       | 102 b    |
| subgrisea <i>Mr.</i> Suast. 1062      |       | sulpitius <i>Misk.</i> Luc. 930         |          | supremus <i>Röb.</i> Pap. 16              | 6 a      |
| subguttata <i>Ehr.</i> Rap. 1003      |       | sultanus <i>Stich.</i> Thaum. 139       |          | sura <i>Dbt.</i> Le. 315                  | 99 a     |
| subha <i>Fruhst.</i> Telic. 1079      |       | sulthan <i>Hag.</i> Erib. 726           |          | sura <i>Mr.</i> Odontopt. 1045            |          |
| sublucinda <i>Fruhst.</i> Eupl. 257   |       | suluana <i>Fruhst.</i> Elym. 372        |          | suradeva <i>Mr.</i> Cyll. 369             | 90 c     |
| sublustris <i>Fruhst.</i> Heb. 176    |       | suluana <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 666        |          | Swalaya <i>Mr.</i> 352                    |          |
| sublutea <i>B.-Bak.</i> Cand. 856     |       | suluana <i>Fruhst.</i> Faun. 405        |          | surculus <i>Fruhst.</i> Dol. 558          | 112 c    |
| submacula <i>Leech</i> Halpe 1089     |       | suluana <i>Mr.</i> Eupl. 240            | 84 d     | Surendra <i>Mr.</i> 943                   |          |
| submaculata <i>Fruhst.</i> Ped. 1061  |       | sumata <i>Fruhst.</i> Ker. 1097         |          | Surendra 942                              |          |
| subnubila <i>Fruhst.</i> Dan. 197     |       | sumati <i>Fruhst.</i> Le. 320           | 98 c, d  | surindra <i>Drc.</i> Marm. 990            | 156 g, h |
| subobscurus <i>Sch.</i> Cyr. 579      |       | sumati <i>Fruhst.</i> Mel. 364          | 96 b     | suriudea <i>Marm.</i> 978                 |          |
| subochracea <i>Ehr.</i> Cat. 983      |       | sumatrae <i>Fldr.</i> Por. 1008         | 151 h    | surjas <i>Voll.</i> Euth. 672             |          |
| subochracea <i>Fruhst.</i> App. 154   |       | sumatrana <i>Fruhst.</i> Col. 1035      |          | surkha <i>Marsh.</i> Myc. 358             |          |
| subochracea <i>Mr.</i> Parn. 1087     | 173 g | sumatrana <i>Fruhst.</i> Euth. 679      |          | surus <i>Mab.</i> Lot. 1098               | 175 d    |
| subochrea <i>Bltr.</i> Tan. 655       |       | sumatrana <i>Fruhst.</i> Odont. 1045    |          | surya <i>Mifis</i> Del. 130               |          |
| suborbicularis <i>Mab.</i> Padr.      |       | sumatrana <i>Fruhst.</i> Prec. 523      |          | surya <i>Mr.</i> Cirr. 188                |          |
| 1078                                  |       | sumatrana <i>Fruhst.</i> Tana. 654      | 133 c    | surya <i>Cirr.</i> 489                    |          |
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